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REPORT
OF THE
PRESS COMMISSION

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Part III—Appendices

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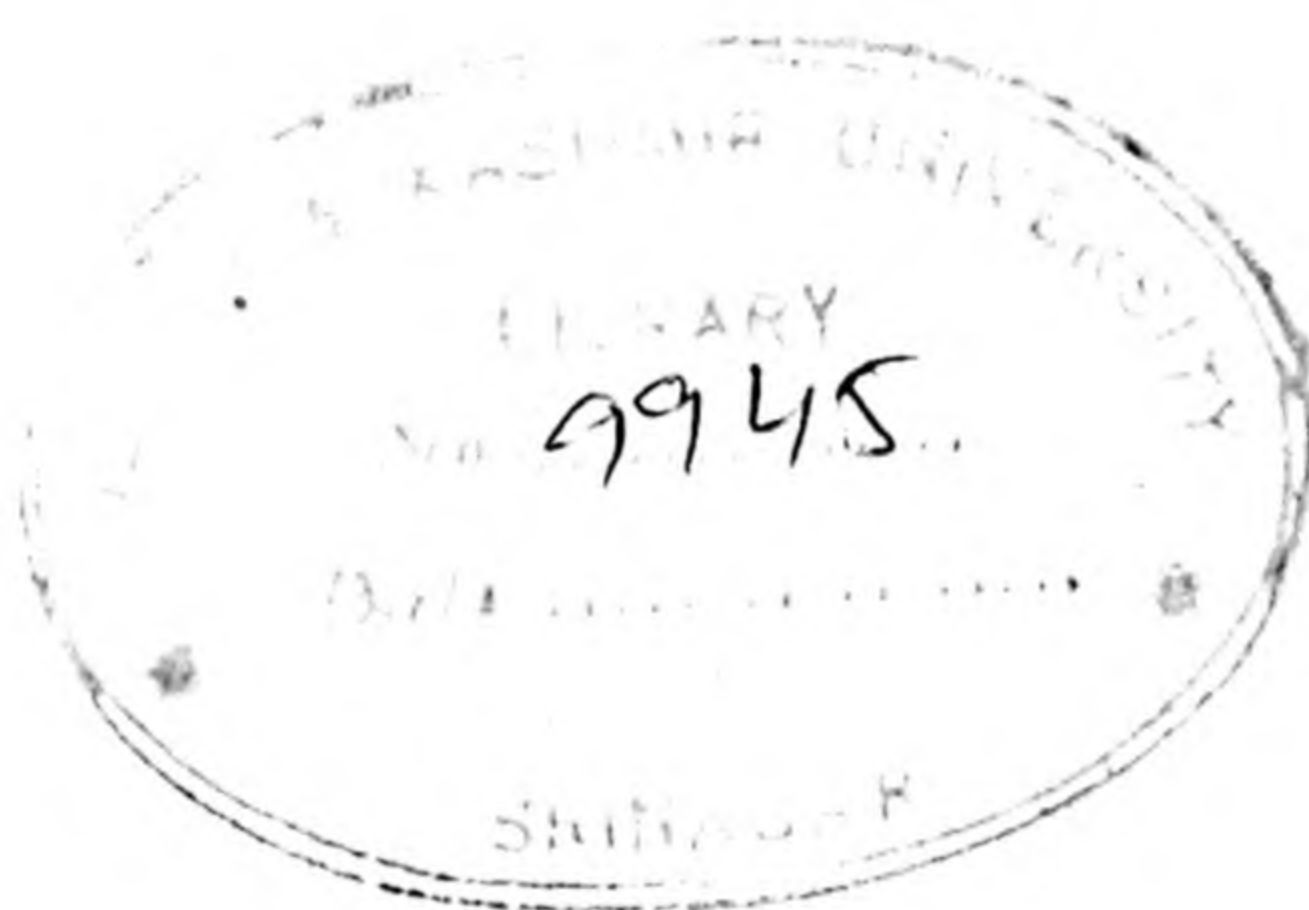


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REPORT OF THE PRESS COMMISSION

Part III—Appendices

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APPENDIX—A

General Questionnaire.

In issuing this Questionnaire, the Press Commission wish to acknowledge their debt to associations, organisations, and individuals who sent Preliminary Memoranda on the terms of reference to them. The Commission have drawn liberally on the Memoranda and also on the reports and other literature published by the Royal Commission on the Press in the United Kingdom, the American Commission and the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Inquiry Committees.

The Questions are designed to elicit information and opinion on all aspects of the various problems covered by the Commission's terms of reference. This explains the length of the Questionnaire. For a thorough and fruitful inquiry the Commission felt that a comprehensive Questionnaire was essential.

The Commission will greatly appreciate it, if you will give them the benefit of your advice and experience by answering all the questions. But if you find that it is not possible for you to do so, the Commission will be grateful if you will answer parts of the Questionnaire you are specially interested in or have special knowledge of.

The Questionnaire has been divided into Sections each dealing with a specific subject. Certain Questions, it will be seen, have been repeated in different words in more than one Section. This has been done deliberately in order (a) to set the Questions in their various contexts and have them viewed from different angles and (b) to make the Sections as self-contained as possible.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT REASONS MAY PLEASE BE GIVEN IN SUPPORT OF VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THE ANSWERS AND CONCRETE DATA, INSTANCES AND EXAMPLES AS MAY BE RELEVANT INVARIABLY CITED.

Unless otherwise clear from the context, the word "paper" stands for daily newspapers as well as periodical publications. Also, unless otherwise clear from the context, the word "newspaper" means not only the daily newspaper but also periodical publications.

The Questionnaire (G. Q.) need not be returned. But your answers may please be given with specific reference to the relevant Section and the number of the Question answered. The Questions may please be answered in the order in which they appear in the Questionnaire; answers to Questions in different Sections may not be placed together.

THE COMMISSION WILL BE GRATEFUL IF YOUR ANSWERS ARE TYPED ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAGE AND, IF POSSIBLE, 15 COPIES OF YOUR REPLY ARE FORWARDED TO THE SECRETARY, PRESS COMMISSION, P.O. Box No. 561, NEW DELHI.

As it is necessary that the Commission should adhere to their time table of work, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO RECEIVE REPLIES UP TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1953.

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Please sign your full name, and give your address at the end of your reply. If you are connected with any newspaper, please name the newspaper and state your connection. If you wish that any answer or any part of your answer to a Question may be treated as confidential, please give a clear indication to that effect for the consideration of the Commission. Also, please indicate whether you wish to give oral evidence.

Section "A": State of the Press

1. What do you think are the major problems confronting the profession of journalism and the newspaper industry in India today?

2. Can you give a brief and concise history of the development of the Press in your State for any period during the last fifty years that you may be acquainted with and also refer to published literature on the subject?

3. (a) Judged by the number of newspapers and periodicals, or their circulation or by the capital invested in them, do you think there has been the requisite expansion of the Press in India in the last twelve years and particularly in the years since the advent of Independence?

(b) To what would you attribute the varying rates of expansion and development of the Press in different areas? Have any special facilities been available to the profession in the States where the progress has been greater? Do you think development of the Press has been accelerated in the States (or Provinces) set up in recent years?

4. (a) It has been suggested that the Indian language and mofussil Press has on the whole not made any substantial progress in the last two decades and that the bulk of it did not share the prosperity of some English and metropolitan papers during World War II. What do you think are the reasons?

(b) Do you think inadequacy of local news or excessive concern with foreign and/or national news has stood in the way of the expansion and prosperity of the Indian language and mofussil Press? If so, how do you think the Indian language and mofussil Press can organise a more adequate service of local news?

5. Are the recently started Indian language papers able to serve the needs of district and rural areas better than newspapers published at metropolitan centres?

6. What do you think is the future role in India of newspapers and periodicals in the English language? Do you think this section of the Press is likely to develop further?

7. (a) In what topics is the public most interested? Has there been any change in recent years in public interest or taste? If so, to what would you attribute it? Do you think it will continue? Is public interest in national affairs likely to increase with improved education? Is it the function of a newspaper to lead, express or to follow trends in public interest and taste? How far in your opinion is the Press exercising its legitimate functions in exposing (i) public evils, (ii) administrative deficiencies, and (iii) commercial and other abuses?

(b) Do you think there is a tendency in the Press to subordinate the study and serious discussion of events and policies to immediate popular appeal?

(c) Is there a serious attempt to gather and collate factual data in relation to the several economic, political, legal and social questions that are discussed in the Press?

(d) In your area is there a disparity in the journalistic standards, as to get-up and contents, between the English and Indian language Press? If so what causes would you attribute it to and what remedies would you suggest to raise the standards of the Indian language Press in your area?

(e) Can a substantial or growing section of the Press be given the description "yellow journalism"? Do you think an attempt should be made to protect the community against it? If so, what measures would you suggest?

8. Does the Press in India on the whole present news accurately and views fairly? Would it be correct to say that news is being manipulated to suit the interests of individual proprietors or of any class, group or party? If there is bias in reporting news, in what other ways, if any, does it operate?

9. In your opinion is the professional skill displayed by all or any sections of the Press competent?

10. To what extent if at all do you consider that the accurate presentation of news or fair or adequate expression of opinion is distorted or restricted by:

- (a) the desire of newspapers to satisfy the prejudices of the public and publish matter likely to attract it;
- (b) the prejudices of journalists and editors and their intellectual and other limitations;
- (c) the interests and influences of advertisers;
- (d) the interests, policies and prejudices of newspaper proprietors;
- (e) the influence and interest of pressure groups and wealthy individuals;
- (f) the influence of the Government;
- (g) the economic and other difficulties of establishing new newspapers and maintaining existing newspapers as financially sound propositions;
- (h) the influence of Foreign Information Services.

11. (i) Is more attention paid in the Press or any sections of the Press to layout and display than to content?

(ii) Is there a tendency to carry the "eye appeal" to excess and more particularly any tendency to increase the number of headlines? Do headlines tend to be unfaithful to the reports they summarise?

12. In your opinion how great is the influence of daily newspapers and of the periodical Press on the public? By what means would you determine the influence of a paper? Does it vary with papers and regions?

13. Do you consider the publication of crossword puzzles or other similar competitions or the award of prizes etc. to be unjournalistic forms of competition among newspapers? If so, should such competitions be permitted? What safeguards are needed to check them? Have they tended to increase in the last ten years?

14. Is there a tendency in the Press or any sections of the Press to publish astrological predictions? Do you think publication of astrological predictions is desirable?

15. Do you consider that the proportion/quantity of news and comment on news of the following types in the Indian Press is adequate and is in accordance with the proper standards of healthy journalism:

- (i) International, national and State or local news;
- (ii) News of regional and rural areas;
- (iii) News of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures;
- (iv) Proportion of news allotted to the speeches of different parties in Parliament and in State Legislatures, Corporations and Local Bodies;
- (v) Verbatim or extensive reports of speeches and statements made outside Parliament and State Legislatures by members of the Central and State Governments and politicians belonging to the party to which the Government belongs;
- (vi) Speeches and statements of non-Governmental or Opposition leaders made outside Parliament and State Legislatures;
- (vii) News of social and cultural activity;
- (viii) News of the country's economic and industrial progress and activity including financial and commercial news and labour problems, news of the economic state of different sections of the people, women's welfare and domestic science and other non-political news;
- (ix) Proceedings of Law Courts and other legal news;
- (x) Accidents, crime, private affairs of individuals and sensational news in general;
- (xi) Sport, theatre and entertainment.

16. Is the balance of comment in English and Indian language newspapers weighted in favour of international affairs, national affairs or local affairs? Are the present proportions well-balanced? If not, what are the reasons?

17. Is there a substantial or growing section of the Press which publishes matter likely to or tending to:

- (a) incite or inciting violence or commission of offences;
- (b) incite or inciting sabotage calculated to interfere with essential services;
- (c) cause or causing disaffection in the Armed Forces;
- (d) incite or inciting hatred between different sections of the people/religious communities; or matter
 - (i) infringing or offending decency or morality (In this connection please consider publication of obscene and scurrilous matter and matter defamatory of individuals or making an intrusion into their private affairs);
 - (ii) disparaging or defaming foreign diplomats; or
 - (iii) tending to create unfriendly relations between India and other countries?

18. Do substantial sections of the Press publish sizeable quantities of material received from the Information Offices of the Government of India and State Governments and from Foreign Information Services? Are Government statistics or communiques published *in extenso* or edited? Do journalists accept hand-outs and other ready-made material from official or foreign sources because of lack of initiative or enterprise? Has acceptance of this material led to a visible uniformity in the content of news and opinion published in the Press? Do you regard such developments as have taken place in this direction as desirable?

19. Has the use of syndicated feature articles increased? Is it tending to increase further? Do you think use of syndicated material is beneficial to the growth of a Press with healthy standards of journalism?

20. Has the use of foreign or Indian comic strips and cartoons, syndicated or otherwise, increased? Do you think their publication should be encouraged?

21. Is there a tendency towards increase in advertisement columns at the expense of news and opinion columns?

22. Have objectionable advertisements increased in the recent past or is there a tendency towards their elimination as a result of any editing done by papers or self-restraint exercised by the Press or advertising agencies?

Section "B": Healthy Journalism

1. What is your conception of healthy journalism and by what standards would you judge it?

2. What is your conception of "yellow journalism" or scurrilous or sensational publication? Do you consider that such journalism is widespread or peculiar to any area, any region or any section of the Press.

3. In your view is the publication of film news or the exhibition of cinema advertisements either in films journals or others prejudicial to public morals?

4. What do you think should be the respective functions of dailies, weeklies and other periodicals? Should weeklies and other periodicals:

(a) confine themselves to news only?

(b) confine themselves to views only?

(c) present both news and views?

(d) give background information and deal with matters pertaining to culture, art, science and such other topics?

5. (i) Should every newspaper seek to reflect the totality of the community's activity and opinion and/or seek to educate and influence them? Is this possible or practicable?

(ii) Should individual newspapers seek to reflect and/or educate and influence only a special aspect of the community's life, the total Press thus reflecting and/or educating and influencing the total community?

(iii) What principles should govern selection of matter:

- (a) so far as facts are concerned, only their news value?
- (b) so far as opinion is concerned, only its significance or importance?
- (c) the interests of those who own/edit/operate a newspaper whether to promote the objects of a party or an association or to promote the financial prosperity of the paper as a business concern?
- (d) the interests of readers?

6. Considering the hazards of news collection, what is a reasonable standard of accuracy? Does it mean publication of some facts that are known to be accurate including a reasonable connecting interpretation of those facts or does it mean publication of all relevant facts with/without any connecting interpretation of those facts?

7. In publishing opinion how far should a newspaper:

- (a) notice incipient currents, (b) initiate currents of opinion and (c) divert or otherwise influence those already in prominence?

8. To what extent should a newspaper be expected to publish significant ideas or facts contrary to its own views? Is it necessary or desirable that a newspaper should reserve any space for the expression of views not in consonance with its editorial policy?

9. For the sake of attracting the readers' attention but, without indulging in sensationalism, how far should a newspaper go in making its comment vigorous and outspoken and its facts entertaining? Is it legitimate to publish details of the private lives and conduct of individuals or of operations of corporations, favourable or unfavourable to the interests concerned, (a) to bring them to light in the public interest and/or (b) for the sake of circulation?

10. Should a newspaper or a journalist be obliged to disclose the nature of its/his sources? What effect will this have (a) on ensuring veracity and (b) on shying off possible sources of news?

11. (a) Is it advisable that the Press should be largely concentrated in metropolitan centres? If so, how best can the needs of the districts be met?

(b) If the Press should be established in a large number of district or other centres, should the newspapers at those centres follow the pattern of those in metropolitan centres, or should they concentrate on news of the districts, leaving national news to be purveyed by papers in the metropolitan centres?

12. (i) Should a newspaper depend on circulation alone for its revenue? Or should advertisements be regarded as a legitimate/necessary source of revenue? If so, to what extent can the consequences of the need to build circulation be avoided? How can conflict between the advertisement aspect and the public service aspect of the newspaper be resolved? How can the advertisement aspect be prevented from pushing the newspaper to the position of an industry like any other?

(ii) Should the Press be regarded as a non-profit making public service to be owned and operated by Government or philanthropic bodies?

(iii) Is it possible to liberate the Press entirely from the compulsion of commercial considerations in the sense that a newspaper has to secure an income to meet its expenditure? If not, how and to what extent, can it operate as a public service? Is it possible to combine the minimum of commercial necessity with the maximum of public service? If you regard operation of the commercial motive as undesirable, what measures do you suggest to reduce or eliminate it?

(iv) Is it possible/desirable that a newspaper should be operated by a large body of small shareholders or a co-operative organisation?

Section "C": Financial Position

1. (a) What criteria would you suggest to judge whether a newspaper unit is a sound economic unit?

(b) In terms of your criteria for a sound economic unit, please state what in your opinion is:

(1) the capital required to start (i) a daily newspaper in English, (ii) a daily newspaper in an Indian language, (iii) a weekly paper of a general and political nature (in English or in an Indian language), and (iv) a periodical not covered by (iii);

(2) the proportion between material capital equipment, material current equipment, such as paper, ink, etc. and current running expenses;

(3) the ratio of revenue from subscriptions to revenue from advertisements;

(4) the minimum Press Room equipment, such as printing and composing machines, moulding units, stereotyping units, etc.

(c) In the light of your answer to (a), do you think some newspapers (i) are over-capitalised and incur excessive overhead costs generally; or

(ii) pay unduly high salaries to managerial staff; or

(iii) allow unreasonable large commission; or

(iv) employ mechanical equipment in excess of circulation requirements?

If so, what do you think is the reason? To what extent does the desire to deflate profits or inflate losses play a part in (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv)?

What is the effect of (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv), including under-capitalisation of equipment generally, on the financial structure of newspapers and their ability to pay adequate wages to employees?

(d) Keeping in view your criteria under (a), do you think

(i) newspapers should be prohibited by law or otherwise from starting until they are in possession of assets and resources necessary to constitute a sound economic unit? In this connection, please also consider the case of papers which start or flourish for short periods as a result of the temporary support of political parties for specific purposes, as for instance, elections, and presently die out or continue as unsound economic units when party support is withdrawn; and

- (ii) existing unsound economic units, particularly units which are unable to pay fair wages and salaries to staff, should be prevented by law or otherwise from continuing?

(e) Do you also consider that to ensure prudent and honest management, it should be compulsory for newspapers, whether they are owned by joint stock companies or not, to publish their Balance Sheets and Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts in their own columns and/or to file them with a Press Registrar who should be appointed in each State to receive and inspect accounts?

(f) How far do you think existing Balance Sheets reveal the true financial condition of newspapers? What particular items should be included in them and in Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts?

2. (a) The Commission have been told that in the years 1939—1945 some newspapers earned very large profits while others ran at a loss or altogether closed down. Can you give reasons in the light of your knowledge of particular papers for the financial prosperity or otherwise of newspapers during these years?

(b) Do you believe that profits earned by newspapers between 1939 and 1945 were re-invested in the newspaper industry or elsewhere? Were profits of some newspapers not re-invested in the newspaper industry? In what papers did this happen and in what particular respects? Do you think there is any tendency now to utilise or to invest newspaper profits outside the newspaper industry? If so, do you think utilisation and re-investment of newspaper profits in the newspaper industry itself should be regulated by legislation or otherwise?

(c) With reference to payment of profits or dividends to the investor or payment of income-tax, do you think financial investment in the newspaper industry should be considered on par with investment in other private sectors of industry?

3. Can you give an analysis of financial success and failures of newspapers in your State/territory and the reasons for the success and failures?

4. Do you think there has generally been a high mortality rate in newspaper ventures and also that a large number of newspapers have ceased to grow? Of what sections of the Press can this be said in particular? What do you think are the reasons and what measures would you suggest to reduce failures and assist growth and expansion?

5. From the point of view of ensuring a healthy economic structure for newspapers, would you advocate any particular form of ownership or management?

6. Is it correct that in some newspapers subsidiary agencies and outside individuals are being employed to conduct the business of some departments and that, as a result, the newspapers have been weakened financially? If so, what remedial measures do you think should be taken?

7. How far do newspapers depend upon loans? Do they borrow from banks or from individuals? Do you think there should be any restriction on the sources from which loans should be taken by newspapers?

8. Do you consider that sufficient finance is not flowing into the newspaper industry? If you do, what measures do you suggest to encourage flow of capital into the industry?

9. What are the various charges and taxes, direct or indirect, newspapers have to pay? Do you think such imposts adversely affect the flow of capital into the newspaper industry? If so, would you recommend the grant of special tax concessions and facilities in the matter of postal, telegraph and transport rates?

10. Do you think some newspapers are prevented from expanding because the present management is reluctant to bring in additional finance? If you are of that view, what remedial measures do you suggest?

11. (a) What are the present problems of the Indian language and mofussil papers, financial and others and how do you think they can be solved?

(b) How far has the progress of Indian language and mofussil papers been retarded by

- (i) lack of flow of capital into them;
- (ii) motives, purposes and methods of management;
- (iii) competition of metropolitan papers in the same State or from neighbouring State;
- (iv) prejudices of advertisers (Government and commercial) and of the newspaper reading public;
- (v) slow growth of advertising agencies and of industrial and business concerns in the mofussil prosperous enough to advertise in papers;
- (vi) scarcity and/or high cost of newsprint and mechanical equipment;
- (vii) subscription rates and inadequacy of news agency services for their requirements;
- (viii) failure of owners to give them a distinctive regional or local character; and
- (ix) extent of literacy?

Section "D": Cost, Price, Revenue and Expenditure of Newspapers

1. (a) Do you think that there are considerable differences in the cost of production as between (i) English language dailies; (ii) Indian language dailies; (iii) English dailies and Indian language dailies, including English and Indian language dailies owned by the same proprietor; (iv) English and Indian language weeklies; and (v) Other periodicals? If there are such differences, what do you attribute them to? In your reply please take into account and make references to the following points:—

Paper and ink;

Production (Press Room machinery etc);

Differences in size and circulation?

Editorial;

Managerial;

Distribution; (a) Transport and (b) Commission to sale agents;

Canvassing and publicity;

Maintenance and depreciation;

Miscellaneous (rents, rates etc.)

(b) What measures would you suggest;

(i) to remove disparities in the cost of production; and (ii) to effect a general reduction in the cost of production?

(c) To what extent can cost of production be reduced by improving the output and quality of ink manufactured in India?

2. (a) In addition to sales of copies and advertisements, what are the other sources of revenue of newspapers in India? Please give details with special reference to factors like crossword puzzles and other competitions, subsidies and donations from political parties, from Government or from industrial and commercial establishments or other institutions, individuals or other sources.

(b) What part does job work play in the financial structure of a newspaper

(i) as a source of revenue;

(ii) as concealed subsidy; and

(iii) as the proprietor's personal income?

How would you explain the differences in advertisement revenue that exist amongst Indian newspapers? In your reply please discuss particularly the position, in this context, of Indian language newspapers and periodicals published in mofussil areas. Do you think the differences can be attributed to any consideration other than circulation and special appeal, such as prejudice on the part of advertisers and advertising agencies?

4. Can you give any information on the extent of existing disparities in advertisement rates as between (a) dailies in the English language; (b) Indian language dailies; (c) English and Indian language dailies, including dailies in the English language and dailies in Indian languages owned by the same proprietor; (d) English and Indian language weeklies, and (e) other periodicals? What would you attribute the disparities to?

5. Can you explain the considerations on which newspapers and other periodicals (i) fix their advertisement tariffs generally and (ii) differentiate between their rates for different categories of advertisement in the same paper? How far are the differences influenced by the following consideration, cost of production of the paper concerned and the type of its readership? Are there any other factors?

6. How far is it correct to say that the cost of advertisement per single column inch per 1000 copies in Indian newspapers generally, and in Indian language newspapers particularly, is high? If you think it is high, what do you attribute the high cost to?

7. How far have circulation and advertisement revenue of the Indian language and mofussil Press improved since the advent of Independence?

8. Can you make any concrete suggestions for increasing the circulation and advertisement revenue of Indian language and mosfussil papers?

9. Can you make any concrete suggestions for bringing the size of circulation of Indian newspapers, especially Indian language newspapers, into line with increase in literacy in the country?

10. What are the methods employed to promote the sales of newspapers and periodicals in India? Do you consider that such methods, as publication of crossword and other prize schemes, comic strips, forecasts and predictions

etc. are desirable? If so, would you suggest that such methods should be prohibited or regulated by legislation?

11. Do you think differences in the prices of newspapers are due wholly to differences in their size and the number of pages? If not, what are the other reasons? In your answer please discuss differences in prices as between (a) English dailies; (b) Indian language dailies; (c) English and Indian language dailies, including English and Indian language dailies owned by the same proprietor; (d) English and Indian language weeklies; and (e) Other periodicals.

Sections "E" and "F": Ownership and Control (E) and Groups and Chains (F)

Note.—For the purpose of these Sections of the Questionnaire and the subsequent Sections, the terms "Multiple Unit", "Group", "Chain" and "Combine" have been used in the following context:

Multiple Unit.—Where a paper under one ownership and bearing a common title is printed, published and issued, or locally supplemented by a newssheet, at more than one place.

Group.—Where more than one paper is printed, published and issued at the same place under the same ownership.

Chain.—Where more than one paper under the same ownership or management is printed, published and issued from more than one place.

Combine.—Where, in spite of apparent differences in the form of ownership or management of the papers concerned, commonness of control or policy is brought about by way of common holding of shares or by way of relationship among proprietors or managers or in any other way.

1. What are the various forms of ownership, management and control, of which you have personal knowledge or experience? Please state the common and distinctive advantages and drawbacks of each of the forms?

2. Have you noticed any significant change in the last few decades, especially after 1939, in the ownership, control and management of newspapers and periodicals in India? If so, please give details and express your opinion as to whether this change has been desirable. Can you also explain why and how these changes have come about?

3. Have there been any changes in the purposes and motives of the newspaper industry? Are these changes independent of the form of ownership? Or have some papers retained their traditions irrespective of changes in the form of ownership?

4. (i) Do you think there has been an appreciable concentration of control, management and ownership of newspapers and periodicals, news agencies and feature syndicates in India?

(ii) Is there any further trend towards concentration, ostensible or otherwise?

(iii) What have been the principal causes of such concentration of ownership or management or control? Where control, management and ownership of newspapers is by Joint Stock Companies, to what extent is concentration of ownership not easily discernible from the registers of shareholders? Please give illustrations.

5. Are different types of ownership peculiar to:

- (i) different areas or State in the country;
- (ii) different classes of newspapers, for example, daily newspapers in English and the Indian languages, weeklies and other periodicals; and
- (iii) different languages in which newspapers are published?

6. What are the multiple units, groups, chains or combines in the Indian Press of which you have knowledge? Do you perceive any tendency towards further growth of multiple units, groups, chains or combines? In answering this question, please distinguish between multiple units, groups, chains or combines which are concerned only with the newspaper business and others which have some link with other industries or business concerns like insurance companies, banks, etc.

7. With reference to the multiple units, groups, chains and combines of which you have knowledge, can you throw light on the precise financial connections *inter se* of the units constituting multiple units, groups, chains and combines? In your answer, please give details, such as, common ownership of the majority of shares or the controlling shares, as the case may be of different units, by individuals, beneficial owners, or by holding companies, common directors, managers, etc.

8. Can you explain why there has been a tendency (in so far as it exists) towards the formation of (a) multiple units, (b) groups, (c) chains and (d) combines?

9. Do you think geographical factors (e.g. distances and the existing or potential means of communication in the near future) or any other factors make the growth of multiple units, groups, chains and combines inevitable in India?

10. (a) Do you think that the tendency towards concentration of ownership and the formation of multiple units, groups, chains and combines (in so far as it exists) in the Indian Press is likely to result in the absorption or elimination of independent newspapers?

(b) Would you favour merger or amalgamation of weak newspapers as an alternative to their possible extinction?

11. (i) How far has the growth of multiple units, groups, chains and combines of papers retarded the growth of or led to any decrease in the number of independent papers through absorption or elimination?

(ii) How far has the growth of multiple units, groups, chains and combines of papers led to any fall in the circulation of papers not belonging to multiple units, groups, chains or combines?

(iii) To what extent, if any, have multiple units, groups, chains and combines been responsible for any increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals in the country?

(iv) Have multiple units, groups, chains and combines led to any monopolies of newspaper circulation in any States, in any parts of States, or in any districts, or to monopolies in any language?

(v) Have multiple units, groups, chains and combines resulted in a monopoly of the supplies of newsprint and other material required by newspapers?

(vi) Are there any instances of acquisition of profitable newspapers by multiple units, groups, chains and combines with the object of reducing their circulation in order to help the circulation and promote the prosperity of existing papers of the multiple units, groups, chains and combines?

12. Is there any evidence for the complaint that sections of the Press are financed and controlled by hidden influences and are open to the exercise of pressure from outside sources? If so, what measures do you suggest to eliminate and counter such influences?

13. It has been suggested that profits in the more profitable newspapers in a multiple unit, group, chain or combine are utilised to support less profitable papers in the same multiple unit, group, chain or combine or to start newspapers. What is your view of the effect of such utilisation of profits in respect of

(a) evasion of taxes;

(b) conditions of working journalists in the employ of the more prosperous papers; and

(c) unfair competition with other papers in the area to which these profits are transferred?

14. To what extent do multiple units, groups, chains and combines of which you have personal knowledge (i) organise central production, equipment and supplies and (ii) have common staff, management, editorial and other services or a combination of any of them?

15. Please examine the operation of multiple units, groups, chains and combines with reference to:

(i) presentation by them of accurate news and fair and adequate views; deterioration, maintenance or enhancement generally of professional and ethical standards;

(ii) the unity or diversity of editorial policy in news and opinion columns displayed in different papers belonging to the same group, chain, etc.

(iii) the promotion of more adequate if uniform coverage of news and views or the promotion of more adequate coverage combined at the same time with a variety of matter in each paper;

(iv) the effect on "local colour" in their papers and the importance given to local news;

(v) the colouring given to news and/or views to suit the prejudices and interests of the proprietors or of the economic or political groups to which they belong or detachment from such considerations displayed in the papers;

(vi) the extent to which the commercial motive has affected the content, presentation and appearance of the papers and the desirability or otherwise of the effects;

(vii) the economies that have accrued to the papers as a result of their association in groups, chains, etc.;

- (viii) any distinctive effect on journalistic efficiency;
- (ix) the economic advantages or disadvantages of the existence of groups, chains, etc., to the Press as a whole (including reduction or augmentation of financial risks, flow of capital into the newspaper industry or diversion of the capital and resources of the newspaper industry to banking, trade or other business);
- (x) the effect on conditions of employment of working journalists and other employees of the newspaper industry;
- (xi) the influence on Government of proprietors of multiple units, groups, chains and combines and the possibility of Government influencing multiple units, groups, chains and combines.

16. Does increase in the number of newspapers in India necessarily indicate the growth of an independent Press? Or, on the contrary, has there been a tendency towards concentration of circulation in fewer centres of influence?

17. (a) Are in your opinion any measures necessary either by way of legislation or by voluntary regulation to

(i) control the operation of the existing multiple units, groups, chains and combines; and/or

(ii) prevent their further growth in the Indian Press?

(b) Would you, as a desirable alternative to multiple units, groups, chains and combines, favour individual units functioning on a co-operative basis while retaining their individual financial and editorial independence?

18. (a) Is the periodical Press and, especially, are scientific and technical journals subjected to unfair competition from foreign publications and agencies? Would you suggest any special methods to promote the growth of such journals?

(b) Do you think that there is greater independence and maintenance of professional standards in the weeklies and other periodicals as compared to the daily Press? To what extent has the growth of multiple units, groups, chains and combines affected the financial stability of such independent weeklies and periodicals; especially as a result of the publication of Sunday Editions, Magazine Sections and Special Numbers of daily papers? If you think the periodical press has been adversely affected or is likely to be adversely affected, what remedies would you suggest to counteract the tendency?

19. To what extent, if any, is the maintenance of independence and professional standards of journalism affected by the ownership or control of newspapers and periodicals by political or religious bodies?

Section "G": Editorial Control

1. Is there a tendency in any class of papers/any paper for the status and independence of the editor to decline? If so, to what do you attribute it? Is it associated particularly with any form of ownership? Is the tendency, if any, more pronounced in multiple units, groups, chains and combines/in large joint stock units/in newspapers owned by politico-religious bodies/in newspapers run by individual proprietors?

2. If the independence of the editor has declined, has it declined in respect of control over general editorial policy or day-to-day policy?

3. Can you mention any significant cases of dismissal, demotion or resignation of editors because of policy disagreement with proprietors?

4. How does proprietorial control actually operate? Are proprietors able to exercise control over editorial policy

(a) because their personality is dominating though they may have no legal status?

(b) by having an office in the newspaper and actually scrutinising pages and giving directives?

(c) by the proprietor acting as editor-in-chief?

(d) by holding a conference of editors/editorial staff and giving oral directives?

(e) by issuing written directives?

(f) by issuing oral orders to the junior editorial staff without the knowledge of the editor? Do members of the junior staff tend to carry out such orders where the editor has no authority in the matter of their appointment, promotion etc.?

(g) by having editorial or other matter inserted without the prior knowledge of the editor?

(h) placing restrictions on control of editorial policy by editors in contracts of service? Do you know of any such contracts?

(i) by issuing directives that particular individuals or topics are to be written up or ignored?

(j) by employing re-write men who are asked to present news from a particular angle, or?

(k) by maintaining "black lists"?

5. Where the proprietor is an association including a corporation, society or a trade union, are there any newspapers whose editorial and opinion columns advance the interests of that association under the guise of the public interest? Can any instances be given?

6. Do newspapers owned by businessmen and industrialists, whether directly or through control of Joint Stock Companies, adopt editorial policies either to advance the interests of the business community or particular business interests or commitments of particular proprietors? Can any instances be given?

7. (a) What personal publicity is done for proprietors or editors or managers or other members of the staff or advertisers or their relatives or their business associates by way of

photographs,

news items and

news items about marriages and social functions?

(b) Can any specific instances be quoted?

(c) Are articles or statements by a proprietor specially included in his paper though not covered generally by the Press?

8. Are there any inherent limitations on the proprietor's or editor's control, e.g.

- (a) public opinion;
- (b) special interests of sufficiently powerful and vocal groups in the community;
- (c) likely effect on advertisers;
- (d) the tone and style of the paper and its general traditions?

9. (i) Are there papers which have managing editors who do not write editorials or perform other editorial functions at the desk or in the field but only lay down policy for the editorial staff on behalf of proprietors and are in fact business executives exercising control over editorial policy by virtue of their position?

(ii) Where there are managing editors, how are they recruited?

(iii) Do managing editors fetter the discretion of working editors? How does this affect editorial policy?

(iv) Does the institution of managing editors prevent (a) working journalists from attaining the position of editor in the paper, and (b) the working editor having a hand in the appointment or promotion of the staff under him?

10. Do managing directors, managing editors or managers who exercise supervisory functions over editors/editorial staff receive any directions/directives from proprietors on general editorial policy/day-to-day policy? How are the directives given?

11. (a) How far is it possible to keep apart business policy from editorial policy?

(b) Do business considerations such as those of circulation or maintenance of advertisement revenue fetter the freedom of proprietors or editors in carrying out their legitimate functions? If so, please give illustrations.

12. Should the editor devote his time exclusively to his paper or be allowed to undertake other work in (a) any other newspaper and (b) in any business?

Section "H": External Influences

Note.—By "external influences" is meant influences other than those flowing from the proprietorship or editorship of a newspaper or periodical.

1. (a) Are there any external influences operating on Indian newspapers, periodicals and news agencies? If so, please specify them and describe them.

(b) Do such external influences result in preventing?

- (i) adequate and accurate presentation of news; and
- (ii) fair and adequate presentation of views?

If so, please give illustrations from your own knowledge of the problem or of the industry.

2. Is the susceptibility, if any, of Indian newspapers, periodicals and news agencies to external influences the result of

- (a) their financial weakness;

- (b) organisational weakness including either lack of authority in the hands of the editor or non-exercise of such authority by the editor;
 - (c) lack of a reasonably high standard of integrity in the staff and/or
 - (d) any other factor?
3. To what extent and in what manner are the content, presentation and appearance of newspapers and periodicals and the content and presentation of news agency services influenced by advertisers and advertising agencies?
 4. How far are newspapers, periodicals and news agencies influenced by political pressure from any source?
 5. To what extent are newspapers, periodicals and news agencies influenced by Government patronage or by fear of Government's displeasure? Can you suggest measures for safeguarding the Press from such influences?
 6. Do you think newspapers, periodicals and news agencies in India are subject to influences from foreign sources? If so, please specify them.
 7. Are newspapers, periodicals and news agencies in India at all liable to be influenced by bribery or other illegitimate gratification?
 8. Is the presentation of news and views on financial matters subject to any external influences? If so, can you specify them?
 9. How far is the presentation of news and views on films, plays, racing, etc. subject to external influences?
 10. Are you in favour of any restrictions, partial or total, on proprietary interest in Indian newspapers, periodicals and news agencies vesting in non-Indians? Similarly, are you in favour of any such restrictions on Indian nationals owing or having an interest in foreign newspapers, periodicals and news agencies?
 11. Would you consider the employment of non-Indians as Special Correspondents by Indian newspapers desirable?
 12. Do you consider the employment of non-Indians in managerial or editorial positions in Indian newspapers, whether at home or abroad, desirable?
 13. Has there been an increasing tendency on the part of the Indian Press to publish syndicated articles and other features emanating from abroad? How far do you think this practice is resulting in the growth of external influences on the Indian Press?

Section "J": Advertisements

1. What do you think should be the proportion between the advertisement and other columns of a paper?
2. Does any industry or group of industries contribute such a high proportion of advertising revenue to the Press as a whole, or a section of the Press, as to be able to hold it to ransom?
3. Do individuals or undertakings advertising in a newspaper or periodical have any influence on its policy? If so, is there any evidence of attempts by advertising agencies or business interests, severally or in groups, to influence

policy generally or in regard to the treatment of particular topics? What methods would you suggest for counteracting such influences?

4. It has been stated that newspapers may, of their own accord, follow a certain policy about news or views in order to offend advertising interests. is this correct? And if so, what is the remedy?

5. Are there instances of editorial staff being asked by the advertising department to keep out or soft-pedal news items that may hurt the feelings of advertisers?

6. Are there any instances of any member of the editorial staff being pulled up for putting out matter not relished by advertisers?

7. Has news of labour unrest on any occasion been played down or shut out where such unrest occurs in concerns which are big advertisers?

8. Are there instances of advertisers not having allowed the word "Advertisement" to be printed at the end of their advertisements? To what extent does the practice prevail?

9. Are there any instances of firms cancelling advertisements because of the policy of a paper?

10. Are you aware of any newspapers containing supplements or special pages giving publicity to the goods of particular firms or conducting paid propaganda but designed to give the appearance of general information rather than that of advertisement or propaganda? What methods would you suggest to check this practice?

11. Are there instances of newspapers extolling advertisers in their financial columns?

12. Are there any cases of newspapers seeking to influence advertisers through misuse of their editorial and other opinion columns? Are cinema advertisers especially sought to be so influenced?

13. Is there any evidence of the Central or State Governments having discriminated in the distribution of advertisements? Is there any evidence of special patronage?

14. Are there any instances of the Central Government or any State Government or any Government Department or Local Body offering advertisements to or holding out the threat of withdrawing advertisements from a newspaper on the ground of its policy?

15. Has there been any visible correlation between the issue of Government advertisements to any paper and a change in its tone and policy?

16. Is it correct that the circulation of papers which carry certain types of Government advertisements and notifications (e.g. notifications about Government loans, changes in railway timings, etc.) receives a fillip as a result of their publication? If so, do you think they should issue in the form of Press Notes and Communiques and not as advertisements? What should Government do to ensure the publication of such Press Notes and Communiques?

17. To what extent do Governments issue as news, matter which should appropriately be given as advertisement?

18. Is it possible for Government to give all its advertisements to all news papers and periodicals? If not, what should be the criteria for selection of papers for the publication of advertisements? Should the selection be based solely on the size, quality and area of circulation of each paper? If you think there should be some other criteria, what should they be?

19. Do you think Government advertisements concerning special topics like health, medicine and agriculture should be given to journals specially devoted to such topics?

20. (a) Do you think that mofussil papers and Indian language papers tend to be ignored by Government for purposes of advertisement?

(b) Do you think Government advertisements should be given even to those Indian language newspapers that do not satisfy the test of size, quality or area of circulation required? If there should be a selection what should be its basis?

21. Are you satisfied with the distribution of advertisements by the Railway or other State Transport Authorities and Public Corporations, particularly to Indian language and mofussil papers?

22. Are you satisfied with the present practice of distribution of Court notices and other Court notifications? If not, what changes would you suggest?

23. Do you think the Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions are likely to reach their audiences best if they advertise in Indian language newspapers (a) for all posts or (b) for clerical and the lower categories of posts?

24. Do you know of any papers the major portion of whose advertisement revenue is derived from Government sources? In view of the enlargement of the public sector of the country's economy, do you think any such tendency calls for regulation? What type of regulation or machinery for a more equitable distribution of such advertisements would you suggest?

25. Do you think cinema advertisements tend to occupy an unduly large proportion of advertisement space in newspapers? If so, keeping in view the financial position of the smaller and mofussil papers, would you recommend the imposition of any restrictions on the size of each individual advertisement?

26. How far do you think advertisements are being used for special patronage by private individuals and industrial and business houses in respect of (a) papers which are directly or indirectly controlled by those individuals or business houses; and (b) others?

27. What do you think is the proportion of advertisements emanating from foreign business interests whether located in India or elsewhere to the total advertisement revenue of the Press in India? Can you give any estimates of the amounts involved? How far do advertisements emanating from foreign business interests act as a source of special patronage or involve discrimination between different units of the Indian Press? Do you think such advertisements have a positive influence in shaping editorial policy?

By "foreign business interests located in India" is meant not only Indian branches of foreign business concerns but also Indian subsidiaries of foreign business concerns as well as joint stock companies registered in India more than 50 per cent. of whose capital is held by foreigners.

28. Is it possible or desirable to require all advertisers to go through advertising agencies only and to require newspapers to accept advertisements from these agencies alone? If you think so, what safeguards would you suggest to ensure equitable distribution of advertisements?

29. What type of advertisements, if any, do you consider to be objectionable? Is their volume substantial? How far is it possible to control such advertisements (a) by legislation, (b) through voluntary regulation and (c) through public opinion? Are there any newspapers which have taken the initiative and refused to accept advertisements of an undesirable character?

30. Do you think newspapers should publish the following types of advertisements: (a) advertisements of cure-all remedies; (b) advertisements of wonder tonics and medicinal and other aids (including charms) to help procreation or stop conception; (c) advertisements by Sadhus, Doctors, Hakims, and Vaidas about themselves and their claims to cure diseases; (d) astrologers' claims; and (e) crudely worded matrimonial advertisements? Are there any other types of advertisements also which, in your opinion, should not be permitted?

31. Before publishing them, do newspapers scrutinise advertisements from the point of view of (a) their veracity, (b) their effect on public health and morals and (c) their general tone and cultural influence? If not, do you think it is possible for newspapers to set up machinery to scrutinise and screen advertisements? If so, please make concrete suggestions.

32. Do you think newspapers should be given the right to reject advertisements even if they are not objectionable in character?

33. Has there been a tendency in recent years for advertisements to be placed more and more through advertising agencies? If so, has this materially affected relations between advertisers and newspapers?

34. Do you think it should be the responsibility of advertising agents to scrutinise the advertisements that they sell to newspapers?

35. Have you come across any instances of advertising agencies supplying editorial or other items to newspapers in which they inserted advertisements? If there have been any such instances, do you know whether any refusal on the part of the newspapers concerned to print such matter has resulted in their losing any advertisers?

36. Is there any code of ethics governing the publication of advertisements by newspapers? If so, is it observed in practice? What means would you suggest to implement the code?

37. Are you in favour of advertisement policy being in consonance with editorial policy?

38. On what sources of information e.g. market research, readership surveys, net sales certificates, do advertisers/advertising agencies rely in placing advertisements? Do they take into account the editorial policy of the paper concerned?

39. In what ways can advertising agencies help Indian language and mofussil papers to increase their advertisement revenue? What part can these agencies play generally in helping the prosperity and development of the Indian language and mofussil Press?

40. Are there any impediments in the formation and growth of advertising agencies? If there are, and you think advertising agencies serve a useful purpose, how would you remove the impediments?

41. What do you think are the potentialities of advertising in India?

Section "K": Liaison between the Press and the Government

1. Do you consider that any liaison between the Press and the Government is necessary and, if so, for what purposes?

2. Is the existing machinery for liaison between the Press and the Government adequate? Do you think it serves the following purposes adequately?

(a) Regulation of relations between the Government and the Press in the sense of promoting mutual understanding of each other's functions and problems.

(b) The Press advising Government on occasions when Government contemplates action against a newspaper.

(c) The accreditation of correspondents to the Government of India and to State Governments.

(d) The provision of facilities for collection and dissemination of news.

(e) The provision of information in answer to questions put by correspondents and/or offering information and background on matters on which the Government wishes to enlighten the public.

3. Are you satisfied that there is appreciation by governmental authority of the duties and responsibilities of the Press and the privileges that go with them? Is there better appreciation at the Centre/States than in the States/Centre, or in some States more than others?

4. Do you consider it desirable that Government should run a newspaper or a news service of its own?

5. Are you aware of any activities of the Central or State Governments which you think are prejudicial to good relations between the Government and the Press?

6. Are there any instances of exercise of pressure by District officials on mofussil correspondents to make the correspondents deviate from objective reporting. If any direct or indirect pressure is exercised, what is the best method of eliminating it?

7. Do you consider that Press Advisory Committees have served any useful purpose? In what ways have Press Advisory Committees improved liaison between the Press and Government?

8. What defects have been found in the constitution and functioning of Press Advisory Committees? What would you attribute the defects to?

9. It has been stated that in Press Advisory Committees members representing the Press have been either unwilling or unable to suggest or enforce action against errant members of the profession. How far is the criticism justified? Do you think that this or any other defects of Press Advisory Committees have been due to the composition of the Committees? What composition would you suggest for the Committees?

10. It has also been stated that the utility and effectiveness of Press Advisory Committees have been reduced because action has been taken by Government at times without consulting them. Do you consider that the number of such occasions has been large or frequent enough to deprive the Committees of their prestige or authority or persuasive power?

11. Should the functions of Press Advisory Committees be confined to discussion of and advice on matters connected with the application of Press Laws? Or would you suggest their enlargement to cover a wider field of liaison between Government and the Press? What other matters would you entrust to Press Advisory Committees?

12. In view of the enactment of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, particularly the provision of trials by juries of journalists, is it expedient to continue the system of Press Advisory Committees? If so, what should be their constitution, scope and functions?

13. Do you consider that, except for interviews between correspondents and members of Government, liaison between the Press and Government should be effected not through individuals but through organisations of newspaper editors and journalists? If so, are Press Advisory Committees a proper meeting ground for Government and organisations of editors and journalists? If not, what other machinery would you propose?

14. Do you think representation for the Press on Advisory Committees or other Government Committees should be confined to working journalists or to proprietors or there should be representatives from both sides and, if so, what should be their proportion?

15. Are you satisfied with the present procedure and machinery for accreditation of correspondents at the Centre and in the States? Should the present condition of a minimum circulation be relaxed generally or in favour of a particular category of newspapers?

16. Should a newspaper be allowed accreditation for more than one correspondent or should a correspondent be given accreditation for more than one newspaper?

17. Should chain newspapers be given accreditation on the basis of separate representation for each member of the chain?

18. If a single paper or a chain of papers desires specialised representation, would you favour full accreditation to all its representatives or would you limit accreditation of each specialist to the Ministries and Departments dealing with the subject in which he has specialised?

19. Would you favour withholding or withdrawing accreditation from a correspondent on grounds of his newspaper's lapses or his own inadequacy or lapses?

20. (a) On what grounds should Government refuse accreditation to newspapers or cancel it?

(b) Should newspapers habitually indulging in scurrilous writing or persistently inaccurate reporting be refused accreditation?

21. Would you place the responsibility for according, refusing or cancelling accreditation on a representative body of correspondents or on Government?

22. Do you regard the present Press Room facilities at the headquarters of the Government in the States or at the Centre adequate? How do they compare with facilities in other countries? Is telegraphic authority or telephone facility when applied for arranged promptly after accreditation?

23. Do you consider the present press gallery facilities adequate in Parliament and in State Legislatures? Are the present rules satisfactory?

24. What qualifications would you prescribe for Public Relations Officers, Publicity Officers and Information Officers at the Centre and in the States and in the districts? Have you any preference for one or other of these designations in so far as they affect functions of the officers?

25. Would you insist that **Information Officers etc.**, should be recruited from among journalists exclusively in view of their having to deal with the Press, or do you favour specialists drawn from the educational and other liberal professions and from business also for such posts?

26. Do you share the view that the profession of journalism is being depleted of talent by Government offering high salaries to young journalists of promise?

27. What should be the proper function of the Information Officer?

28. Do Information Officers at the Centre or in the States present in their releases an objective picture of Government activity, or do they indulge in "puffs" for Government and for individual Ministers?

29. Are Government Information Officers issuing an increasingly large number of Press Notes, Communiques, hand-outs and other ready-made material?

30. Do you think that there is a growing tendency in Government Information Services to pass ready-made material to correspondents and thus to reduce their function to collection of such material? If information was not written out and was conveyed orally by Information Officers to correspondents, would it be more helpful to correspondents? Do Information Officers decline to answer oral inquiries or to be questioned about their hand-outs?

31. Are Government Information Officers issuing more/fewer denials than before of reports published in the Press on official activity? Is it your opinion that these denials would be reduced if adequate response was forthcoming to inquiries by journalists?

32. Are there instance where other considerations have stood in the way of correspondents making full and legitimate use of material on Government activities gathered by them from various sources?

33. Do you think correspondents should have direct access to heads and senior officials of Ministries and Departments? Do you know of any instances of Information Officers standing in the way of such access? Have any rules been issued by the Central Government or State Governments on the subject?

34. Do you think it is desirable that only accredited correspondents should be permitted to attend official Press Conferences and gather news from Government Departments? Or would you suggest there should be no such restrictions?

35. What machinery would you suggest for enabling Government to take the press into confidence on highly confidential questions of policy?

36. Would you favour important 'off-the-record' conferences dealing with high policy being restricted to selected accredited correspondents? Or do you prefer a special committee of selected editors being taken into Government's confidence? Would you suggest a distinction being drawn between non-Indian correspondents of foreign newspapers or of Indian newspapers and Indian correspondents of Indian newspapers for admission to such conferences? Would you admit Indian correspondents of foreign newspapers or agencies to these conferences?

Section "L": Foreign information Service

1. From which Foreign Information Service or Services operating in do newspapers receive material? How often is it received? What is the nature of such material? Is it received on request? What use is made of it? To what extent, in your view, is it calculated to help promote goodwill and understanding between India and the country on whose behalf it is issued by its Information Service? To what extent is the material calculated to influence public opinion towards other countries or on any political or economic or domestic issues in India?

2. When such material is published by newspapers, do they invariably indicate its source? If indication of the source is omitted at times or is generally omitted, what do you think is the reason?

3. Do you consider it desirable that all material emanating from Foreign Information Services should clearly carry the imprint of its origin?

4. Do you know of any instances of Indian citizens not in the regular employ of a Foreign Information Service being engaged by it for a monetary or other consideration to contribute articles representing its views to Indian newspapers and periodicals? If there are any such instances, do you think the practice is desirable? If not, what steps should be taken to counteract the practice in case, you believe, it is in existence to an appreciable extent?

5. Is it a fact that some Foreign Information Agencies import books and magazines etc. printed in their countries and distribute them at cut-rate prices in India? If so, do you think this practice affects the presentation of news and views in the Indian Press or the growth of Indian periodicals?

6. Is it a desirable practice for Foreign Information Services to publish newspapers and periodicals devoted to news and views not only about their own countries but also about India?

7. Do you think diplomatic privileges enjoyed by personnel employed in the Foreign Information Services have helped them in any way in influencing the presentation of news and views in the Indian Press.

8. Have you any views on the employment and working conditions of Indians in foreign Information Services operating in this country? Should there be any regulations on the subject?

9. Is it a fact that representatives of newspapers and periodicals are from time to time given free trips abroad on the invitation of the Embassies operating in India? Is this practice, in your view, conducive to healthy journalism?

10. Do you think it is desirable that activities of Foreign Information Services should be controlled? If so, what form of control would you suggest? Do you think it would be sufficient if (i) all Foreign Information personnel were registered with Government, (ii) copies of all material issued by Foreign Information Services were supplied to Government and (iii) no such material were issued or published without clearly bearing the imprint of the source.

11. It has been stated that there is a tendency to accept whatever material is received from Foreign Information Services? Do you think there is such a tendency and has it had a prejudicial effect on the presentation of news and views in the Indian Press?

Section "M": Pressure Groups.

Are there any Pressure Groups with financial, political, social or religious objectives operating in India? Do such Groups exercise a permanent or temporary influence on the Press? Do they influence the presentation of news or views? What measures would you suggest to counteract any such influence?

Section "N": News Agencies and Feature Syndicates

1. What are the basic functions of a News Agency and how should it assess "news value"?

2. Do you consider that a news Agency should select news in accordance with its own judgment of news value or to suit the interests and prejudices of its clients?

3. Should a News Agency have any specific editorial policy of its own?

4. Should the editorial policy of a News Agency be determined solely by consideration of the news value of the event or should the News Agency also keep in view the ultimate interest of the State or society?

5. Should News Agency reports contain a selection of facts of news value or all relevant facts?

6. What element of comment do you regard as permissible in despatches sent out by News Agencies?

7. (a) What are your views on the present classification of News Agency services? Do you suggest any other classification? Are there any complaints with regard to the rates charged for different categories of service?

(b) Do you think present subscription rates of News Agencies place a heavy burden on Indian language papers, the mofussil Press and the smaller newspapers? Is there any discrimination in particular practised by News Agencies?

8. It has been stated that some News Agencies are not adequately staffed or equipped financially and that their service is subscribed to by the smaller papers because its news content is sensational though little regard is paid to accuracy. If this is correct, what solution do you suggest?

9. What type of News Agency ownership, i.e. State ownership, public or private corporation, joint stock or co-operative enterprise, do you think is suited to adequate performance of its basic functions?

10. Taking the Indian News Agencies functioning in India, can it be said that the control of supply of news is concentrated in a few hands?

11. Has there been any difference in the service supplied by Press Trust of India since it came to be owned by newspapers? If there has been any improvement, can you specifically state what it is?

12. Is the number of existing News Agencies sufficient for adequate coverage of news?

13. How far is the news supplied by the News Agency whose service you subscribe to, or have knowledge of, objective and accurate?

14. Do News Agencies generally tend to emphasise or devote more attention to (a) foreign affairs, (b) national affairs, or (c) local affairs? Do any particular Agencies do this? Can you give the reason why there is disproportionate or inadequate coverage of any type of news?

15. Is the supply of foreign news, particularly from India's neighbouring countries, adequate in India? Does foreign news tend to be coloured by the politics of the country whose Agency sends it to India?

16. In default of, and until the creation of, well-equipped Indian News Agencies in the world Capitals, what means would you suggest for obtaining a balanced picture of world events?

17. What in your opinion would be the most desirable arrangement for Indian News Agencies to obtain foreign news? Please consider this question with reference to past experience.

18. (a) Will the delinking of Press Trust of India from Reuter and purchase of whatever news agency services are available (e.g., Reuter, A.P.A., P.P.A., A.F.P., Tass, Kyodo and Central News of China) serve the interests of newspapers of India better than the present arrangement which restricts Press Trust of India's sources to Reuter in London?

(b) In the event of Press Trust of India and other Indian News Agencies failing to cover foreign news on these lines, do you foresee the possibility of large business concerns, Indian or foreign, making a bid for such enterprise?

19. Do you know of any instances in which material circulated in India by a foreign News Agency could be regarded as tendentious or propagandist? Do you consider that foreign News Agencies serve a useful purpose in the country? If you think a tendentious service is being supplied by any foreign News Agency, is there any scope or practical need for any action? Or should it be left to the discretion of editors to accept or reject material supplied by foreign News Agencies?

20. Is there any suggestion that foreign News Agencies undercut Indian Agencies or any discrimination is exercised in their favour or against them?

21. Do you consider that correspondents of foreign Agencies have easier access to sources of news in India than Indian Agency correspondents? If so, what are the reasons and what remedial measures would you suggest?

22. The Convention on International Transmission of News and Right of Correction adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1949 *inter alia* provides:

Art. XII(4): Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as prejudicing the adoption by a Contracting State of any legislation requiring that a portion of the staff employed by foreign

enterprises operating in its territory shall be composed of nationals of that State.

Art. XII (5): Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as preventing a Contracting State from taking measures to help the establishment and development of independent domestic information agencies or to prohibit practices tending to create monopolies.

Do you think these are desirable provisions? Should these be enforced in India? If so, how? What measures would you suggest to help the establishment and development of independent domestic agencies?

23. In your opinion should Government or public statutory Bodies help to develop Indian News Agencies by granting direct or indirect financial or other assistance particularly with the object of aiding the development of the Indian language and mofussil Press? If so, on what basis should assistance to News Agencies be given?

24. Do you think the means of communication in India or in any particular area are unsatisfactory for quick and regular flow of news? If so, what are the defects and what remedies would you suggest? In particular, do you consider that the time disparity between teleprinter transmission and ordinary press telegraph transmission gives the News Agencies having teleprinter facilities a virtual monopoly resulting in a deterioration of the news service? If so, what is the remedy?

25. Do you consider existing press telegram rates and teleprinter hire and wireless collect rates reasonable or would you recommend any changes?

26. (a) On what basis should Government lease teleprinter lines?

(b) Are there any abuses connected with the utilisation of teleprinter lines by those to whom they have been leased?

27. Is Press Bearing Authority held by any person other than *bona fide* Press correspondents in (a) normal times, and (b) in emergencies?

28. Do you regard the present telephone rates (and timings) reasonable for news communication? If not, what changes would you suggest?

29. Do you consider the present postal, railway packet and air charges for carriage of newspapers reasonable? If not, what changes would you suggest?

30. Should the present 'penny-a-word' press message rate within the Commonwealth be continued? Do you think this rate is in the national interest of India? Do you consider it would be advantageous to India (not necessarily financially but also otherwise) if the 'penny-a-word' rate is extended to other foreign countries also? If the 'penny-a-word' rate is not feasible for other countries, what changes in present rates for press cables to and from India would you suggest and why?

31. What facilities do you think are required for Indian News Agencies to circulate news in:

(a) the national language; and

(b) other Indian languages?

What is the progress made so far?

32. Do you endorse the view that so long as News Agencies in India circulate news in English, Indian language newspapers cannot attain appreciably higher standards of news editing owing to limitations of translation?

33. Do you think Feature Syndicates perform any useful function for the Press as a whole or any section of the Press?

34. What is your experience of the present output in India of Feature Syndicates, Indian and foreign? Does it tend to help dissemination of news accurately and views adequately and in a fair manner?

35. How would you account for the relatively slow growth of Feature Syndicates in India?

36. It has been suggested to the Commission that Indian Feature Syndicates are really one-man shows. Is the criticism justified? Are one-man Feature Syndicates undesirable?

37. It has been suggested that one-man Feature Syndicates obtain unjustifiable facilities by way of accreditation, press gallery passes etc. Do you think this criticism is justified?

38. Do you think Feature Syndicates are likely to grow in India? If so, in what way?

39. Should the development and growth of Feature Syndicates be encouraged? If so, in what ways?

Section "O": Promotion of Healthy Journalism

1. How far is there sufficient realisation of their duties and obligations among those engaged in the journalistic profession and what means would you suggest to bring about any improvements in the existing standards?

2. Do you subscribe to the view of the American Press Commission that to promote healthy journalism Government's task is to guarantee free expression of opinion subject to the following pre-requisites and limitations:

(a) Guarantee of free expression of opinion does not mean creating a privileged industry.

(b) Freedom of the Press does not mean that the general laws of the country should be inapplicable to the Press.

(c) Freedom of the Press does not mean that special laws should not be adopted governing certain types of utterances.

(d) Government should facilitate new ventures and foster new techniques and also endeavour to maintain competition between large units through anti-monopoly laws.

(e) Tax laws and postal rates should be examined to facilitate new enterprises.

(f) Legislation by which a person injured by a libel might obtain a retraction or re-statement of the facts by the offender and an opportunity to reply

(g) Government should inform the public of facts about its policies and also of the purposes underlying those policies. To the extent that newspapers are unable or unwilling to supply such information, Government itself may employ media of its own?

3. It has been suggested that concentration of ownership of the Press in the hands of a few individuals or groups is one of the principal or growing defects of the Press today. Do you agree? What remedies would you suggest?

4. The following proposals have been suggested in order that journalism may develop on healthy lines. Please give your views on them and also make any alternative suggestions that you may consider desirable;

(a) Encouragement of Trade Unions of working journalists and/or other categories of newspaper employees and their compulsory membership of such Trade Unions.

(b) Prescribing by legislation scales of pay for working journalists and other categories of newspaper employees and compulsory pensions and/or provident fund and health insurance schemes.

(c) The Press or sections of the Press should be organised on the same lines as the Bar Council and the Medical Council in India and in other countries.

(d) An Institute of Journalists should be formed. The Institute should be responsible for declaring journalists qualified, educating and training journalists and for the observance of a code of conduct by journalists. The Institute may have powers similar to those of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and no newspaper may employ a person as working journalist unless he is on its rolls.

(e) An All-India Press Council should be constituted with regional branches/without regional branches.

(i) What should be its constitution to ensure adequate representation of newspaper interests, sections and languages?

(ii) What should be its objectives and what steps should it take to achieve them?

(iii) Attention is invited to the following proposal which has been made: The membership of the Press Council should be compulsory for all journalists and should carry with it certain rights as well as responsibilities. The Council should be a statutory body and should have on it accredited representatives of all branches of the journalistic profession as well as some outsiders of eminence in public life. The Council should evolve a code of professional behaviour and should provide for sanctions against its breach. It should maintain a register of journalists and those who commit offences against its code should be removed from the register.

- (iv) Attention is also invited to the following recommendations of the Royal Commission in respect of the setting up of a Press Council in the United Kingdom:—

That the Press should establish a General Council of the Press consisting of at least 25 members representing proprietors, editors, and other journalists, and having lay members amounting to about 20 per cent. of the total including the Chairman. The lay members should be nominated jointly by the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord President of the Court of Session, who in choosing the other lay members should consult the Chairman. The Chairman, on whom a heavy burden of work will fall, should be paid.

The objects of the General Council should be to safeguard the freedom of the Press; to encourage the growth of the sense of public responsibility and public service amongst all engaged in the profession of journalism—that is, in the editorial production of newspapers—whether as directors, editors, or other journalists; and to further the efficiency of the profession and the well-being of those who practise it.

In furtherance of its objects the General Council should take such action as it thinks fit:—

- (1) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance;
- (2) to improve the methods of recruitment, education and training for the profession;
- (3) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession;
- (4) by censuring undesirable types of journalistic conduct, and by all other possible means, to build up a code in accordance with the highest professional standards. In this connection it should have the right to consider any complaints which it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any person towards the Press, to deal with these complaints in whatever manner may seem to it practicable and appropriate, and to include in its annual report any action under this heading;
- (5) to examine the practicability of a comprehensive pension scheme;
- (6) to promote the establishment of such common services as may from time to time appear desirable;
- (7) to promote technical and other research;
- (8) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly;
- (9) to represent the Press on appropriate occasions in its relations with the Government, with the organs of the United Nations, and with similar Press organisations abroad;
- (10) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

5. Should there be a code of ethics for journalists? If so, what methods would you suggest to ensure its enforcement?

Please consider the following codes and suggest amendments and additions:

(i) Draft Code prepared by a Sub-Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference:—

"As the Press is a primary instrument in the creation of public opinion, journalists should regard their calling as a trust and be eager to serve and guard the public interest and the peace of humanity.

In the discharge of their duties journalists shall attach due value to fundamental human and social rights and shall hold good faith and fair play in news reports and comments as essential professional obligations.

Journalists shall observe special restraint in reports and comments dealing with social tensions arising from racial, religious or economic differences.

Journalists shall endeavour to ensure that information disseminated is factually accurate. No fact shall be distorted and no essential fact shall be suppressed. No information known to be false shall be published.

Responsibility shall be assumed for all information and comments published. If responsibility is disclaimed this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.

Rumours and unverified news shall be identified and treated as such. Confidence shall always be respected. Professional secrecy must be preserved.

Journalists shall not allow personal interest to influence professional conduct.

Any report found to be inaccurate and any comments based on inaccurate reports shall be voluntarily rectified. It shall be obligatory to give fair publicity to a correction or contradiction when a report published is shown to be false or inaccurate in material particulars.

Journalists shall guard themselves against the exploitation of their status; nor may they exploit their status for non-journalistic purposes.

There is nothing so unworthy as the acceptance or demand of a bribe or inducement for the exercise by a journalist of his power to give or deny publicity to news or comment.

Freedom in the honest collection and publication of news and facts and the rights of fair comment and criticism are principles which every journalist should always defend.

Journalists shall be ever conscious of special obligations to their fellows in the profession and to persons bearing public responsibilities.

Journalists shall not seek to deprive fellow-journalists of their livelihood by unfair means or make wrongful or unauthorised use of their work.

The carrying on of personal controversies in the Press shall be regarded as derogatory to the dignity of the profession.

It is unprofessional to give currency to rumours or loose talk affecting the private life of individuals whose reputation should be respected. Even verifiable news affecting individuals shall not be published unless the public interest as distinguished from public curiosity demands its publication."

(ii) Draft Code adopted by the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press:

"Whereas freedom of information and of the Press is vital to the peace of humanity and to the fundamental freedoms consecrated by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Whereas that freedom can best be safeguarded by the personnel of the Press and of other media of information constantly maintaining and promoting, through **their voluntary action**, the spirit of responsibility in which they seek the truth, and report facts or comment on them.

Therefore the following Code of Ethics is proclaimed as a standard of practice and professional conduct for all engaged in the gathering, transmission and dissemination of news and in commenting thereon.

I

All engaged in the gathering, transmission and dissemination of news and in commenting thereon shall make the utmost endeavour to ensure that the information the public receives is factually accurate and objective. They shall check all items of information whose veracity is open to doubt. No fact shall be distorted or essential fact suppressed. **They shall never publish, or in any way be party to the publishing of, information known to be false.**

II

- 1 Personal interest shall not influence professional conduct. Whether for publication or suppression the acceptance of an inducement or bribe is one of the gravest professional offences.
- 2 Calumny, slander, libel, unfounded accusations and plagiarism are also serious professional offences.
2. Calumny, slander, libel, unfounded accusations and plagiarism voluntarily and immediately rectified.
4. Rumour and unconfirmed news shall be identified and treated as such.

III

1. All engaged in the gathering, transmission and dissemination of news and in commenting thereon shall seek to maintain full public confidence in the **integrity and dignity** of their profession. They shall assign and accept only such tasks as are compatible

with this integrity and dignity; and they shall guard against exploitation of their status.

2. Full responsibility shall be assumed for all information and comments published. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated in advance.
3. The reputation of individuals shall be respected, and news regarding their private lives likely to harm their reputation shall not be published unless it is in the public interest, as distinguished from public curiosity, to do so. Charges against reputation or moral character shall not be made without opportunity for reply.
4. Discretion shall be observed about sources of information and matters revealed in confidence. Professional secrecy must be observed; and this privilege may always be invoked, taking the law of the country into account.

IV

All engaged in the gathering of information about countries other than their own, or in commenting on them, shall make the utmost endeavour to acquire the necessary background knowledge conducive to accurate and objective reporting and comment concerning such countries."

(iii) Code adopted by the All India Convention of Working Journalists:

"A member shall do nothing that would bring discredit to himself, his newspaper, his profession or his professional organisation. He shall not, by commission or omission, act against the interest of the Federation or the regional organisation of which he is a member.

No member shall seek promotion or seek to obtain the position of another journalist by unfair methods. A member shall not, directly and indirectly, attempt to obtain for himself or any one else any commission, regular or occasional, held by a free lance member of the Federation or a constituent body.

It is unprofessional conduct to exploit the labour of another journalist by plagiarism or by using his copy for any purpose without permission.

While a spirit of willingness to help other members should be encouraged at all times, members are under a special obligation of honour to help an unemployed member to obtain work.

Every member shall defend the principle of freedom in the honest collection and publication of news, facts and the rights of fair comment and criticism.

Every member shall fully realise his personal responsibility for everything he sends to his newspaper or agency. He shall not betray professional secrets involving sources of information and private documents.

In obtaining news or pictures, reporters and Press photographers shall do nothing that will cause pain or humiliation to innocent, bereaved or otherwise distressed persons."

It has been suggested to the Commission that some sections of the Press, especially the units in the districts, have not followed a healthy line of approach or have not developed as well as they should. If you think this is correct, would you suggest reforms in respect of one or more of the following particulars?

- (a) Sound finance.
- (b) Adequate printing and composing machinery.
- (c) Adequate staff.
- (d) Satisfactory working and service conditions of staff.
- (e) Social status of the staff.
- (f) Adequate news from the regions covered by the papers.
- (g) Influence of District Officers.
- (h) Provision of facilities and resources (e.g., Government advertisements) available to the bigger papers.

Section "P": Freedom of the Press and Press Laws

1. In what does freedom of the Press consist? Is there a distinction between freedom of the Press and freedom of expression?

2. Do you consider that freedom of the Press should be absolute? Can it or should it mean the same thing at all times and in all countries? Or would you subscribe to the view that the concept of freedom of the Press should vary in the light of circumstances prevailing at any time or in any country?

3. It has been suggested that freedom of the Press, like other freedoms, is subject to restrictions. If you accept this view, please indicate what should be the extent and character of restrictions and the principles which should govern their formulation?

4. Do you consider that there should be no Press Laws and that the general Criminal Law of the country should be relied upon with such amendments as may be necessary to protect the community against offenders in respect of matter published in the Press?

5. Do you consider that safeguards against abuse of freedom of the Press should be statutory or should they be evolved by and within the profession?

6. Do you consider that all or any of the following laws, or any parts of them, are necessary or consistent with freedom of the Press? Please give the reasons in support of your views. Do the laws or any parts of them need amendment and, if so, in what respects? In your answer, please pay special attention to the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act 1951 and Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code:

Article 19 of the Constitution,

The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act 1951,

The Press and Registration of Books Act 1867,

The Official Secrets Act 1923,

Sections 124-A, 153-A, 295-A, and 505 of the Indian Penal Code,

Sections 99-A, 99-B, 99-C, 99-D, 99-E, 99-F, 99-G and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code,

The Sea Customs Act 1878 (Sections 19 27-C, 27-D, 181-A, 181-B and 181-C),

The Indian Telegraph Act 1885 (Section 5),

The Indian Post Offices Act 1898 (Sections 25, 26, 27-A to 27-D),

The Preventive Detention Act (in so far as freedom of the Press is concerned),

The Indian Copyright Act,

The Law of Contempt of Court,

The law of defamation including Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

7. To what extent is the existing law adequate to deal effectively with writings in the Press containing the following elements:—

Libel, misbranding, obscenity, scurrility, incitement to riot or disorder or the commission of offences, sedition involving incitement to violence, sedition in face of clear and present danger and sedition generally?

Have such writings assumed proportions large enough to warrant further restrictive statutory measures? If so, what amendments or additions in the existing law are required?

Are you, on the other hand, of the view that the section of the Press, publishing such matter is not substantial enough to warrant imposition of any restrictive measures at all? Do you hold the view that the best and most effective remedy is to ignore this section of the Press or to leave it to the good sense of the Press itself to prevail?

8. Do you consider that the existing law of defamation gives sufficient protection to persons aggrieved by writings in the Press? Or does the law discourage the Press from legitimately exposing activities that should be exposed in the public interest?

9. Do you consider that the Press is entitled to protection in the case of a *bona fide* error in the discharge of its duties? Are you in favour of the view that in proceedings for defamation or libel, an adequate and timely apology should protect the accused from criminal liability? Do you, on the other hand, consider that mere tender of apology should not absolve the accused from criminal liability?

10. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, the name of the editor is required to be published on the issue of every newspaper/periodical. Do you think this provision is necessary or desirable?

11. Do you consider that journalists supplying news and other material to newspapers/periodicals should be protected so that they are not obliged to disclose their sources of information to any authority?

12. There is at present no legal bar to a non-Indian owning a newspaper in India. The Convention on International Transmission of News and Right of Correction adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1949 provides that a Contracting State may exercise certain rights by virtue of Article XII of the Convention which reads as follows:—

Article XII (4).—Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as prejudicing the adoption by a Contracting State of any legislation requiring that a portion of the staff employed by foreign enterprises operating in its territory shall be composed of nationals of that State.

Article XII (5).—Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as preventing a Contracting State from taking measures to help the establishment and development of independent domestic information agencies or to prohibit practices tending to create monopolies.

Article XII (6).—Nothing in the present Convention shall limit the power of a Contracting State to reserve to its nationals the rights to establish and direct in its territory newspapers, periodicals.....”.

Do you consider that restriction should be imposed by law in India in terms of this Article? Would you recommend the adoption of this Convention through legislation or by convention?

13. Do you consider that the law and practice relating to (a) contempt of court and (b) contempt of Central and State legislatures require any modification and, if so, in what respect?

14. In all proceedings against a newspaper/periodical on whom, in your opinion, should the liability fall: (a) proprietor, (b) editor, (c) publisher or (d) keeper of the press.

15. To what extent is copyright in articles by free-lance journalists being infringed by Feature Syndicates and newspapers making unauthorised use thereof? If the practice is widely prevalent, have you any suggestions to make for enforcement of the law?

Section “Q” Newsprint

1. What effects have available supplies of newsprint and its price had on the expansion of the Press in India since 1939?

2. To what extent has reduction in the size of newspapers and periodicals affected accurate presentation of news and full and fair expression of views?

3. Was there any misuse of newsprint during the time consumption of newsprint was controlled under the Newsprint Control Orders? If so, in what manner?

4. Is the supply of newsprint at present adequate and the price reasonable?

5. Is it a fact that the bigger newspapers are able to secure newsprint more easily and at lower cost than smaller newspapers? If so, what are the reasons? How can equality be ensured?

6. To what do you attribute the difference between the price at which newsprint is available to Indian consumers and the price at which it is sold to other countries? How, in your opinion, can uniformity of the basic price be ensured?

7. What measures can you suggest for correcting unequal distribution of the world supply of newsprint in (a) normal times and (b) in times of emergency? Are there any sources of supply which have not been adequately tapped so far?

8. What is your estimate of (a) the present demand for newsprint if the prices are reduced by 10 per cent., 20 per cent., 30 per cent., or 40 per cent. and (b) the demand in the next ten years at existing prices having regard to the spread of literacy and education?

9. Is the present machinery of trade for distribution of newsprint satisfactory? If not, what are the defects and how can they be removed? Do you favour distribution of newsprint through (a) Government, (b) a Public Corporation, (c) Co-operative Societies or (d) normal trade channels? If you are in favour of (c), what should be the constitution and composition of Co-operative Societies?

10. Do you think removal of restrictions on the use of newsprint for purposes other than the printing of newspapers and periodicals has affected newsprint supply for newspapers and periodicals? Would you suggest re-imposition of restrictions?

11. (a) It has been suggested that the price-page schedule should be re-introduced in order to (i) check unfair competition and (ii) prevent wastage. Are you in favour of this view?

(b) If the price-page schedule was introduced, would you also favour restrictions on the size of advertisements? What restrictions would you impose?

12. Do you favour India's striving for self-sufficiency in newsprint? Do you think the country has adequate resources in the necessary raw material? What factors have retarded the growth of the country's newsprint manufacture industry so far? Do you favour high priority for indigenous manufacture?

13. Do you consider it essential to foster the growth of newsprint industry in India by giving protection to it even though it means enhanced cost of newsprint?

14. If there are economic and other difficulties in the manufacture of mechanical pulp, do you consider it economically feasible to manufacture newsprint from imported pulp?

15. How far do you think attempts to manufacture newsprint in India have succeeded? If they have not, what, in your opinion, is the cause of this failure?

16. If India should rely on indigenous manufacture of newsprint, would you recommend:

- (a) manufacture by Government,
- (b) the setting up of autonomous or semi-autonomous manufacturing corporations wholly or partly financed by Government,
- (c) Government subsidies to private manufacturers (on what principles should manufacturers be selected for grant of subsidies),
- (d) Encouragement by Government of publishers' co-operative organisations for manufacture of newsprint (precisely how should encouragement be given),
- (e) Sale by Government of timber at concession rates to existing paper manufacturing mills on the condition that it should be used for the manufacture of newsprint?

17. (a) If you have considered this problem, what is your estimate of the project cost of a manufacturing mill for newsprint for a sizeable capacity? Where, and in what places, in India can mills be suitably located? (b) Do you think it is practicable to organise newsprint production in units of annual capacity of 5,000 to 10,000 tons?

18. It has been stated that spruce and firs grow in abundance in the Himalayas and are a suitable material for mechanical pulp for the manufacture of newsprint. The difficulty principally is of transport because these trees grow at high altitudes and are in thick forests. How can this difficulty be solved at a reasonable cost?

19. What substitutes in other types of soft wood or other raw material are easily available in India? Please consider the suitability and also the economic possibilities of:

- (a) *Boswellia Serrata* (Salai)
- (b) Mulberry (and the possibility of raising Mulberry plantations)
- (c) Etah fibre
- (d) *Sterculia Villosa* (Udal)
- (e) *Tetrameles Nudiflora* (Moina)
- (f) *Polyalthia Simiarum*
- (g) *Cydia Calcina* (Picholo)
- (h) *Bombaxe Malabaricum* (Simul)
- (i) *Cryptomeria*
- (j) *Cheka Maralia* (Makaranga)
- (k) Bagasse
- (l) Any other raw material
- (m) De-inking and re-use of newsprint.

Section "R": Printing and Composing Machinery

1. Are composing and printing and news transmitting machines or their components being manufactured in your State/area? Can you give any details? Are there any plans for further manufacture of such machines or their components? What do you think are the possibilities of indigenous manufacture of such machines or their components in your area?

2. Do you think the present circulations of papers or the likely circulations in the near future warrant manufacture in the country of high speed composing machines and printing machines? Do you think the simpler machines should be manufactured in India? If so, could you name such machines and describe them?

3. What possibilities are there of the heavy iron and steel industries undertaking manufacture of rotary printing machines?

4. If printing machinery is to be manufactured in India, what standard sizes for printing machines would you recommend? Would you suggest: Royal, Crown, Demi or other sizes?

5. (a) If the manufacture of printing and composing machinery in India is desirable, should it be undertaken (i) by the State, or (ii) by private enterprise?

(b) What means would you recommend in order to encourage (i) the manufacture of high-speed composing and news transmitting machines for Indian languages and (ii) the statistical and other research necessary for it.

(c) Generally how can private enterprise for the manufacture of printing and composing machinery be encouraged by the State?

6. Do you think in order to encourage manufacture of printing and composing machinery in India, import should be prohibited or a heavy protective duty imposed? Would you suggest encouragement of manufacture of all types of printing and composing machinery or only of the simpler types?

7. Do you think foreign technical help should be obtained for the manufacture of printing and composing machines? If so, in what form? Should foreign designs be obtained on a royalty basis?

8. What have foreign manufacturers of inter-type, lino-type and monotype machines done so far to evolve similar machines for Indian languages?

9. What do you think are the prospects in India of manufacturing rubber and composition rollers for printing machines of various kinds?

10. Do you think it is desirable to initiate a system of compulsory licensing of mechanics who operate or maintain high speed printing and composing machinery?

Section "S": Organisations of Proprietors, Editors, Other Working Journalists, Advertisers and Advertising Agencies.

1. What part have the following organisations/associations played in the development of the newspaper industry:—

- (i) Organisations of newspaper proprietors;
- (ii) Organisations of newspaper editors;
- (iii) Organisations of other working journalists;
- (iv) Organisations of advertisers; and
- (v) Organisations of advertising agencies?

2. Do you think the existing organisations/associations have been handicapped in achieving the objectives they set before themselves owing to (a) the nature of their constitutions, (b) type and strength of their membership, (c) changing trends in the industry and the profession, (d) lack of public support or (e) lack of co-operation as between the organisations themselves or from any section of interests concerned with newspapers or from Government?

3. What part have present associations played in the matter of relations between employers and employees in newspaper offices and in regard to the securing of better conditions of employment for working journalists?

4. Do you think organisations of editors and other working journalists and/or organisations of all employees in newspaper offices are necessary? If so, do you think they should function merely (a) as professional bodies and/or (b) as trade unions?

5. What should be the functions of organisations of journalists (a) on trade union lines and (b) on non-trade union lines?

6. What is the place of trade unionism in the newspaper industry and what are precisely the advantages and disadvantages thereof (a) to working journalists, (b) to the managerial side of the industry and (c) to the practice and profession of journalism as a whole?

7. If you are in favour of organisations on trade union lines, do you think there should be trade unions

- (a) for the industry as a whole,
- (b) for each unit of the industry,

collectively for all employees or separately for different sectors?

8. If you are in favour of organisations on non-trade union lines, do you favour them for

- (a) the industry as a whole.
- (b) each unit of the industry,

collectively for all employees or separately for different sectors?

9. In organisations on non-trade union lines would you have newspapers or periodicals represented as units? If so, how should representatives of newspapers be selected? Or would you broaden the membership to include individual journalists as well?

10. Would you admit news agencies, feature syndicates and commercial publicity agencies to organisations formed (a) on trade union lines and (b) non-trade union lines?

11. Do you consider that there should be two types of organisations for editors and other working journalists, one on trade union lines and another on non-trade union lines? If you are in favour of both types, how would you demarcate the functions of the two? Should managing editors, editor-managers and proprietor-editors find a place in either?

12. Should there be a separate organisation of proprietors of newspapers and, if so, what should be its proper function and who should be its members? What would be the place of managing editors, editor-managers and proprietor-editors in such an organisation?

Section "T" Employees

General

1. What do you consider is an appropriate definition of the term "working journalist"? Can any or all of the following categories be properly described as "working journalists":

- (i) managerial staff;
- (ii) administrative staff;
- (iii) staff engaged in printing and composing and allied processes;
- (iv) news photographers;
- (v) sales agents;
- (vi) full-time correspondents working on a retainer or lineage basis or for no payment and engaged in other occupations not connected with newspapers;
- (vii) free lance journalists;
- (viii) proof readers; and
- (ix) cartoonists?

2. How far have the status and role of working journalists undergone any change in recent years as a result of the expansion of newspapers as business units?

3. How far have the working conditions of journalists (a) improved or (b) deteriorated as a result of recent changes in the economic structure and methods of management of newspapers/periodicals?

4. Apart from the demand for social justice to all workers, what, if any, are the special circumstances which require to be taken into account with regard to conditions of employment of journalists? How do the present conditions of work compare with those in other industries?

Recruitment

5. Please describe the present methods of recruitment to the different sections of the Press. If you think they are unsatisfactory, please state in what respects and in what section? In what respect do the existing methods of recruitment need improvement?

6. Is it practicable or desirable to prescribe uniform methods of recruitment for all languages and regions? If not, how would you classify papers for prescribing different methods?

7. Is there a tendency in the appointing authorities to employ their relations or to employ candidates recommended by some local or political personalities irrespective of considerations of merit?

8. What are your views on the following:

(a) Methods of recruitment should not be prescribed for the newspaper industry when this has not been done for other sections of private industry;

(b) It has been stated that in some papers run by proprietor-editors, political co-workers of the editors are selected for the staff irrespective of their qualifications or ability. Does this happen frequently, and is it a desirable practice?

(c) Appointments to senior editorial posts should not be by direct recruitment, but by promotion from the subordinate staff.

9. Who should have authority to select and appoint staff required by newspapers?

Qualifications

10. How far are the educational qualifications and intellectual equipment of journalists in the profession satisfactory? If they are not satisfactory, what improvements are necessary and how can they be brought about?

11. The following statements and suggestions have been made. Please give your views on them:

(a) If there is to be any standardisation of emoluments of working journalists, qualifications must also be standardised or minimum qualifications insisted upon.

(b) Only graduates should be employed on the editorial staff.

- (c) Correspondents should know the regional language and also the language in which news is transmitted by teleprinter, or telegraphy.
- (d) Only persons who have obtained a journalistic qualification either by way of a degree or diploma should be appointed.
- (e) In the absence of a degree or a diploma in journalism, persons with good academic qualifications or journalistic experience may be appointed.
- (f) Higher or special qualifications should be prescribed for news agency correspondents.

University Schools of Journalism

12. Do you consider the curricula prescribed by the Universities of Nagpur, Calcutta, Punjab and Madras for Diploma and Degree courses in Journalism satisfactory? If not, what improvements would you suggest therein?

13. How far would it be satisfactory to provide for a study of journalism as a part of Degree courses in Arts and Commerce?

14. Should these courses contain subjects relating to the management of newspapers?

15. What should be the minimum academic qualifications for admission to Degree and Diploma courses in journalism? Should there also be an examination to test the aptitude for journalism of candidates seeking admission to these courses?

16. Is it desirable to insist on some practical training before the grant of the Diploma or the Degree? If so, how would you bring about the necessary co-operation between the Universities and newspaper offices?

17. What do you think are the prospects for employment of those obtaining Degrees or Diploma in journalism?

Apprentices and Training

18. On what principles should apprentices be recruited and what should be the nature of their remuneration?

19. After recruitment, what in your opinion should be the training that should be given:

- (a) to those who have already obtained a Degree or Diploma in journalism; and
- (b) to graduates and others without any such special qualification?
And what should be the period of training?

20. Have any attempts been made by organisations of journalists for providing refresher courses to those already engaged in journalism? If so, with what success?

21. Do you consider it desirable that newspapers should send members of their staff to foreign countries for training or encourage their going at their own expense by providing them with the necessary facilities, such as, leave and lien on their Indian posts?

Appointments

22. (a) Is it a fact that a large number of journalists receive no letters of appointment or contract from their employers? Or

(b) Would you suggest that letters of appointment or contracts should be given to journalists employed by newspapers? Or

(c) Letters of appointment should hold good during the period of probation and should be followed by contracts of employment?

23. Should there be a standard form of contract or letter of appointment?

24. What should be the period of contract?

25. Should different minima periods of contract be prescribed for different types of employment in different classes of newspapers? If so, what should be the period for different types of employment, and how would you classify newspapers for this purpose?

26. It has been stated that in some newspapers employees are prohibited from joining trade unions or taking part in trade union activities as a term of their employment. What is your opinion of the desirability or otherwise of such a provision?

Salaries.

27. (a) How far are the existing scales of pay of working journalists satisfactory in the Press as a whole or in particular sections of the Press?

(b) Are there any instances of irregular payment of salaries? Are there instances of sizeable arrears?

(c) Are there any instances of employees doing a variety of jobs, though they are paid for one job?

(d) Are there any instances of employees receiving the salary of a lower post though they hold a higher post?

28. It has been suggested to the Commission that the salaries of the Editor, Chief Reporter, Feature Writer and Commercial Editor should be made to conform to a uniform level to eliminate unhealthy rivalry (a) in the same paper, (b) in the papers owned by the same multiple unit, group, chain or combine and (c) in different papers in the same regional language. What do you think of this suggestion?

29. (a) Is it possible to standardise designations of the staff employed with reference to their qualifications, duties and responsibilities for the fixation of pay scales?

(b) Would it be possible to divide the newspaper staff into the following categories for this purpose:

- (i) Editors, (ii) Joint Editors, (iii) Assistant Editors, or Leader Writers, (iv) News Editors, (v) Sub-Editors, (vi) Correspondents—(a) Home correspondents full-time, (b) Home correspondents part time, (c) Foreign correspondents, (vii) Proof Readers, (viii) General Manager, (ix) Advertisement Manager, (x) Circulation Manager, (xi) Accountant, (xii) Clerks and Des-

patchers, (xiii) Apprentices on the editorial and managerial sides, (xiv) Cartoonists, (xv) Katibs and Sangsazes attached to the editorial department?

(c) Should the salary scales be uniform for the various categories as between papers in the same language and/or in the same locality?

30. (a) What should be the basic scales and grades for each category in each class of publication?

(b) What are your views on the recommendations made in this regard by the Newspaper Industry Inquiry Committee appointed by the Uttar Pradesh Government and on the recommendations made by the Newspaper Industry Inquiry Committee appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government?

31. Please give your views on the following suggestions and statements:

(a) The distinction between English and Indian language papers, so far as pay scales for corresponding categories are concerned, should be abolished, particularly in respect of newspapers in the same group, chain or combine;

(b) There should not be any difference between the salaries of journalists employed by newspapers and the salaries paid to journalists employed by Government;

(c) If because of different financial conditions of papers, no uniformity of pay grades is possible, still the overtime and outstation allowances should be on a uniform basis;

(d) There should be special payment for special assignments and for special stories;

(e) Payment on the basis of a fixed monthly salary operates harshly in respect of journalistic personnel who have to complete given jobs regardless of the hours of work involved. There should, therefore, be an overtime allowance;

(f) Members of editorial staff should not accept assignments—journalistic or otherwise—unconnected with their employment.

Dearness Allowance

32. Is it usual to pay dearness allowance to newspaper employees and is the allowance commensurate with the rise or fall in the cost of living?

33. Should dearness allowance be linked with the cost of living index? If so, what should be the base and to what extent should the cost of living be neutralised?

34. Should the financial condition of the newspaper be a factor to be taken into consideration in fixing dearness allowance?

Increments

35. How far is it correct to say that increments have been unfairly withheld or granted as a matter of favour?

36. Should there be a provision for special increments in recognition of exceptional merit?

Promotions

37. Are appointments to senior posts made by promotion from amongst the holders of junior posts? Do such promotions go by merit or do other considerations weigh with the authorities concerned?

38. What machinery would you provide for making appointments to senior posts?

Hours of work

39. It has been suggested that in some localities Dak Editions and Morning Editions can in effect be considered as two different papers? How far is this correct?

40. To what extent are the present hours of work unsatisfactory, and in what categories of staff? Do you think this is due to inadequate strength of the staff?

41. What minimum hours of work would you suggest for different shifts of employees and what should be the interval for break in each shift? How would you ensure due observance of the prescribed hours?

42. Should there be any special payment for employees on night shift and at what rate?

43. On what principle would you prescribe payment for overtime duty? If double duty is performed, what should be the break between the two shifts?

Weekly Rest

44. Is it the practice to provide weekly rest of a complete day and night?

45. (a) Is it desirable to fix Sunday or any other day of the week as weekly day of rest for all newspaper employees?

(b) Are you in favour of the same day of the week being observed as a weekly day of rest by the same newspaper?

46. Where a newspaper brings out a Sunday edition also, is there separate staff engaged for the Sunday edition? If not, how is the provision for weekly rest made effective? If the same staff works for the Sunday edition also are the members given any overtime payment?

Holidays

47. Is it a practicable proposition to prescribe a minimum number of holidays with pay for newspaper employees (a) for the whole of India and (b) for particular States?

Leave

48. How much leave, i.e., earned leave, casual leave, or sick leave, do you consider reasonable for the different categories of employees? What should be the conditions subject to which it may be earned and granted?

49. Should there be a maximum limit to which earned and sick leave may be accumulated?

50. Where an employee relinquishes service on his own or otherwise, what compensation should be payable to him in respect of leave earned but not enjoyed?

51. Should the rules be uniform for all categories of employees and in respect of all types of newspapers, i.e., dailies, weeklies and monthlies? If not, how should they be differentiated?

52. It has been stated to the Commission that the existing rules regarding the grant of leave are not properly observed? How far is this correct? What safeguards would you suggest to ensure their proper observance?

Security

53. (a) Are there any instances of newspapers where the authorities have terminated the services of employees (i) without due cause, (ii) without notice and (iii) without sufficient notice?

(b) Has change of control or management led to termination of employment of any members of the staff, particularly the editorial staff? Have they been penalised for their political views or for their trade union activities?

Bonus

54. On what basis should bonus, if any, be paid to the employees of newspapers? For this purpose, what portion of the profits of the newspaper concerned should be regarded as available for distribution?

Retirement benefits

55. To what extent are the existing provisions of retirement benefits satisfactory? Are there any instances of newspapers evading their obligations in this regard?

56. What retirement benefits should be available to newspaper employees in one or more of the following ways:

- (1) Pension;
- (2) Provident Fund;
- (3) Gratuity;
- (4) Old age insurance?

57. On what basis and subject to what conditions should these benefits be granted?

58. If provision is made for the grant of Provident Fund benefits, should the newspaper industry be brought within the purview of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

59. Should there be uniformity in these matters or should the schemes vary for different classes of papers and in different regions?

60. How should these benefits be calculated in case of premature retirement or death of the employees?

Amenities and aids to efficiency

61. How far are the following amenities and aids to efficiency provided at present:

- (i) Libraries with Research and Reference Sections;
- (ii) Press Clubs with Government aid (by way of grant of land or in other ways) or without Government aid;
- (iii) Adequate accommodation in office;

- (iv) Canteens and Tiffin rooms;
- (v) Telephones at office and at residence;
- (vi) Day and night rest rooms;
- (vii) Provision for transport during unusual hours and in emergencies;
- (viii) Games and recreation;
- (ix) Residential accommodation;
- (x) Facilities for travel;
- (xi) Insurance to cover hazardous assignments?

62. To what extent are the above amenities and aids absolutely essential?

Settlement of disputes

63. Have there been any disputes between the employers and the employees during the last five years in the newspaper industry? If so, how have they been settled? What has been the part played by journalist organisations in the settlement of these disputes?

64. To what extent has the existing conciliation machinery in the State, in so far as it is applicable to journalists, been successful? What improvements would you suggest therein?

65. For settlement of disputes should Government intervene at any stage or should the dispute be left for settlement by collective bargaining?

66. Should the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 be applied in common to administrative and editorial staffs including correspondents, or would you make any distinction in respect of these categories?

67. Should the definition of the word "workman" be the same for the purposes of the Trade Union Act and of the Industrial Disputes Act so far as the newspaper industry is concerned?

68. What should be done to see that the awards are delivered quickly and enforced with reasonable despatch?

69. It has been suggested that there should be separate legislation to deal with the working conditions and industrial relations in the newspaper industry as a whole. What are your views on this suggestion?

Reporters and Correspondents

70. Do you consider that the present emoluments paid to the reporters and correspondents are satisfactory for the discharge of their duties? If not, what improvements, if any, would you suggest? What in your opinion would be reasonable conditions of service in the matter of pay, allowances, housing facilities etc.?

71. Should such out-of-pocket expenses as transport, postage, telegrams, telephones, stationery, etc., not be paid to correspondents in addition to their remuneration?

72. How far are the following complaints justified:

(a) Prompt payment is not made to correspondents;

(b) Although the information supplied by mofussil correspondents engaged on lineage basis is used as background material, no payment is made to them in respect thereof;

(c) Although the material supplied by a mofussil correspondent engaged on behalf of one paper in a multiple unit, group, chain or combine of papers is utilised in more than one paper in the multiple unit, group, chain or combine, payment is made in respect of despatches published in one paper only?

73. Should the rate of payment to mofussil correspondents be related to the number of copies of the newspaper circulating in the area assigned to the correspondents?

74. Should mofussil correspondents act as sales agents?

75. Is there any objection to correspondents working for two or more papers at a time or taking up other work in addition to their duties as reporters and correspondents?

76. To what extent can mofussil correspondents be treated on par with permanent members of staff in the matter of emoluments and other benefits?

77. Subject to what conditions, if any, should mofussil correspondents be eligible to be members of unions of working journalists?

78. Should the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, be applied to employees of newspaper offices?

Civil and Criminal Liability

79. What provision would you suggest to protect and defend (a) editorial staff, (b) managerial staff, (c) printer and publisher and (d) keeper of the press, in respect of civil and criminal liability incurred by the newspaper in the bona fide discharge of their duties?

Free Lance Journalists

80. Are free lance journalists paid any honorarium and, if so, on what basis? Is the payment adequate and regular?

Foreign Correspondents

81. Do you favour the appointment of non-Indians as foreign correspondents of Indian newspaper?

82. What should be the terms of employment of foreign correspondents in respect of the following:

(a) remuneration, (b) leave, provident fund, holidays etc., (facilities for periodical visits to India and (c) establishment allowance?

83. Is it desirable to ask foreign correspondents also to perform the duties of business representatives of the paper?

Punishments

84. What kinds of punishment would you recommend for proved inefficiency or gross negligence on the part of the newspaper employees?

85. Who should be the authority competent to impose punishment and what procedure should be followed before the punishment is imposed?

APPENDIX B
PRESS COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

STATEMENT OF FACTS (Q. I)

ADDRESSED TO ALL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN INDIA

(To be returned to The Secretary, Press Commission, Government of India, Block 2-A, Shahjahan Road Hutments, P.O. Box No. 561, New Delhi by 28th February 1953.)

Items marked with an asterisk have been explained in the attached Annexure containing an Explanatory Note which should be read carefully before the Statement is filled in.

The words "publication" and "paper" stand for newspapers as well as periodicals. Unless otherwise clear from the context, "newspaper" includes "periodical".

The Statement of Facts (Q. I) should be filled separately for each newspaper/periodical. If more than one newspaper/periodical is owned by the same proprietor or concern, separate statements in respect of each newspaper/periodical should be filed. If a paper is published at more than one centre, it should not be treated as one paper for the purpose of this Statement; separate Statements should be filed in respect of the paper for each centre. If a paper is published in more than one language or has different editions in different languages, separate statements should be filed in respect of each for each centre. Several editions of a paper in one language published at one centre should be treated as one paper.

The word "proprietor", unless otherwise clear from the context, does not stand only for an individual or individuals but also for a Joint Stock Company, or other concern or association etc. owning the newspaper/periodical.

References to 'interest' of the proprietor of the paper in other concerns or to 'interest' of the proprietor of other concerns in the paper are not only to individuals owning newspapers or periodicals or other concerns but also to the Chairman/Managing Director/Shareholder owning the majority of shares in Joint Stock Companies owning a newspaper/periodical or other concerns, partners in firms, members of Executives of Associations, etc. as may be concerned.

If additional space is required for giving information under any head or in answer to any question, a separate sheet may be attached and additional information entered in it. An entry should be made in the printed Statement under the relevant head or question as follows:—

"Continued in attached sheet, page....."

In the additional page where that information is continued, the following entry should be made at the beginning of the additional statement for each head:—

“Continued from page....., item No.....”

A. General Information

1. Name of the publication. (In Block Capitals).
- *2. Place where published and target territory.
3. Name of the press at which the publication is printed.
4. Language of the publication.

5. (i) *Frequency of issue (in the space opposite please delete the words that do not apply). Daily/tri-weekly/bi-weekly/weekly/fortnightly/monthly/quarterly/occasional.

(ii) If daily, total number of publishing days during the week.

6. (a) *General nature of contents of the publication.

(b) *Whether it carries illustrations and if so,

(c) *Whether the basic visual matter consists of illustrations, printed reading matter or both.

7. Date of establishment.

8. Has the paper any Branch Office for sale, advertisements and/or news collection? Please name the places where the Branch Offices, if any, are situated.

9. A. Is the ownership of the publication and of the Press at which it is printed common?

If so,

(i) Since when has it been common?

(ii) (a) Does the press undertake other work, that is, work other than printing etc. of the newspaper/periodical in respect of which this Statement of Facts has been filled?

(b) If it does undertake other work, please fill in the following table for the periods (a) 1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951 and (b) 1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952:—

Other work	Name of customer/ proprietor and news- paper/periodical	Turnover		Remark, If any
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	2	3		4
	(a) (b)	(a)	(b)	

- (1) Other news paper(s) printed.
- (2) Other periodical(s) printed.
- (3) Work other than (1) and (2).

9. B. If the ownership of the publication and the press is not common at present, was it joint at any time in the past? If so, please give the date when it was separated, and state the name of the proprietor of the press at which the paper is printed now and also whether the proprietor of the paper has any interest in the press direct or indirect or through relationship with the proprietor of the press, by marriage, blood relationship or otherwise.

9. *C. Please fill in the following table in respect of printing and composing machinery employed in the press if owned by the paper:—

Name of Manufacturers (indicate in brackets whether of Indian or

Foreign manufacture).

Purchase price of each machine.

Type and number of Printing Machine(s).

Type and number of Composing Machine(s).

10. If the press at which the publication is printed is not owned by the proprietor of the paper (or the ownership is not common) what was the average monthly bill for the printing of the paper from—

(a) 1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951, and

(b) 1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952.

B. Details regarding Circulation

*I. Please fill in the following table of information about circulation of the paper. Averages should be calculated per publishing day. Figures of average number of copies per publishing day against each head should be given—

For the period 1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951, and

For the period 1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952.

Circulation—

- (a) Average gross (paid) sales per publishing day—
 - (i) *Less Average Returns per publishing day.
 - (ii) Average net paid sales per publishing day.
- (b) Breakdown of (a) (ii) as below:—
 - (i) Average net paid sales at recognised trade terms or published subscription rates.
 - (ii) Average net paid sales at more than recognised trade terms.
Please also state the minimum and maximum rates.
 - (iii) Average net paid sales at less than recognised trade terms;
please also state the minimum and maximum rates.
- (c) Average number of copies distributed free as under:—
 - (i) Voucher.
 - (ii) Exchange.
 - (iii) Complimentary including copies supplied to advertisers, prize winners etc.
 - (iv) Samples.
 - (v) Office.

(vi) Extras including copies distributed by way of bonus.

(vii) Total of free copies.

* (d) Average Print Order per publishing day.

* (e) The following information may be supplied by papers owning their own presses:—

(i) Difference between average Weekly Newsprint Sheet and Press Room/Machine Room Return if more than 2 per cent.

(ii) Difference between average Weekly Press Room Return/Machine Room Return and Print Order.

II. Please attach a sheet and in it name (a) the Districts and (b) Towns with population of 50,000 and above in which copies mentioned in I(a) (ii) above, that is, copies representing net paid sales, are sold and against each of the Districts and Towns state the average number of copies per publishing day which were sold in 1951 and in the first six months of 1952 in that order. Entries should be made thus:

District ABC (5,000) (4,000).

District DEF (3,000) (2,000).

Town XYZ (5,000) (4,000).

In the opposite column please give the page number of the Sheet(s) you attach with reference to this item.

III. (a) Please state the average net paid sales of the paper per publishing day for the month of July 1939.

(b) If the paper was established after July 1939, please state average net paid sales per publishing day in the month of July immediately following the month of establishment of the paper.

(c) If between the date of establishment or July 1939 (whichever was later) and July 1952 there has been a rise or fall exceeding 10 per cent. in the figure of average net paid sales per publishing day over the figure given in (a)/(b), please give such figures of average net paid sales per publishing day as are available for each of the years between 1939 or since the date of establishment (whichever was later), and 1952.

IV. Please state whether the circulation figures of the paper are audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants; if so, attach a copy of the latest certificate.

V. Please give a brief and concise statement describing type of reader-circulation or any other information as the publication would usually communicate or have communicated to advertisers to attract advertisements.

VI. (a) What are the paper's arrangements for its distribution/sale?

(b) What are the recognised trade terms for distribution to—

(i) Agents.

(ii) Hawkers.

(iii) City retailers.

(iv) Suburban retailers.

(v) Railway bookstalls?

(c) Are there any benefits besides the recognised terms given by the paper to distributors? If so, please give particulars.

(d) Has the paper any sole sale-agents for (i) the entire-area and (ii) an appreciable part of the territory covered by the paper? If so, please give the names and addresses of the sole agents concerned and state whether the proprietor of the paper has any interest in the concern(s) of sale-agents mentioned herein. Please specify the interest whether it is direct or indirect including any relationship of the proprietor of the paper through marriage, blood relationship or otherwise with the proprietor(s) of the concern(s) of sale agents.

C. Price

1. Present published price per issue of the publication and annual/half-yearly/quarterly/monthly subscriptions.

2. If there is any special price for a limited period to a limited class under limited conditions, the price and details may be stated.

D. Size and Page Area

In 1951 and in the period 1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952—

- (i) What was the average area in square inches of a page of the publication including margins and other spaces clear of print?
- (ii) What was the average (a) number and (b) height of columns in a page?
- (iii) What was the average number of pages including supplement (if any) per issue?
- (iv) What was the minimum number of pages in any issue including supplements (if any)?
- (v) What was the maximum number of pages in any issue including supplements (if any)?
- (vi) (a) Please state the number of supplements, if any, that were printed.
(b) The minimum and maximum number of pages in any issue of the supplements.
- (vii) If the average page area of the supplements was different from the area given against (i) above, please give the area of the largest page in the supplements?

E. Paper Consumption

Please fill in the following table on type(s) and quantities of paper purchased/consumed for the printing of the publication and the prices paid (a) from 1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952, and (b) for the calendar years 1939—1951:—

- (1) Period or year.
- (2) Type(s) of paper on which publication was printed.
- (3) Quantity purchased.
- (4) Quantity used in printing the paper.
- (5) Country where manufactured.

- (6) Name and address of suppliers who supplied the paper to the newspaper.
- (7) Whether suppliers were manufacturers or selling agents or merchants?
- (8) Average rate at which purchased.
- (9) Amount paid.
- (10) Whether amount in (9) includes transport charges in India?
- (11) Remarks.

F. Ownership, Management and Control

1. (i) Name and address of the proprietor(s).

(ii) If the proprietor is a firm, please say whether it is registered or un-registered and give the names and addresses of the partners of the firm indicating also who owns the major share of the capital of the firm and the extent of his holding.

(iii) If the proprietor is a Joint Stock Company, please say whether it is a public limited company or a private limited company. In either case give the names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors and also attach one copy each of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company?

(iv) If the proprietor is a Joint Stock Company and is managed by Managing Agents, please give the names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of the Managing Agents in case the Managing Agents are a Joint Stock Company? If the Managing Agents are a firm or partnership, please give the names and addresses of the members of the firm or partnership indicating also who owns the largest share in the firm or partnership.

(v) (a) If the proprietor is a Joint Stock Company, by whom or by which body (such as an Association, registered or unregistered, firm or partnership, registered or unregistered, a Trade Union or another Joint Stock Company) are the largest number of shares held? Please give names and addresses. If the largest number of shares is held by an individual, is he related by marriage, blood-relationship or otherwise to other share-holders of the Joint Stock Company? If so, please give details of the relationship and the extent of holdings by such relatives?

(b) If the proprietor is a Joint Stock Company which is a subsidiary of another Joint Stock Company by whom or by which body (such as an Association, registered or unregistered, firm or partnership, registered or unregistered, a Trade Union etc.) are the largest number of shares held in the holding Company? Please give names and addresses. If the largest number of shares in the holding Company is held by an individual, is he related by marriage, blood-relationship or otherwise to other share-holders of the holding Company? If so, please give details of the relationship and the extent of holdings by such relatives.

(vi) If the proprietor is a Trust or a Co-operative Society or any other type of Society or Association, please give the names and addresses of the Chairman and members of the Trust or the Executive as the case may be. A copy of the Trust Deed/Articles of Association of the Co-operative Society/Constitution of the Association, as the case may be, may please be attached.

(vii) If the ownership of the concern owning the paper and the concern managing or publishing the paper are different, please describe precisely the arrangement distinguishing the two and file copies of the Agreement between the two concerns as well as copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association/Constitution of the concern managing or publishing the paper.

(viii) Please give a brief account of changes in the proprietorship of the newspaper/periodical since its establishment or the year 1939 whichever is later. The account in the case of Joint Stock Companies should include a statement of changes that may have led to the majority of shares or of a majority of voting strength in the Company passing into the hands of an individual or individuals related by marriage or blood-relationship or otherwise. The names and addresses of individual(s) concerned, if living, may please be given.

(ix) Does the proprietor of the newspaper/periodical or where the proprietor is an Association, registered or unregistered, Co-operative Society, Trade Union or a Joint Stock Company of which the proprietor Company is a subsidiary, any of its Directors or principal share-holders or their relatives, have any financial or other interest, direct or indirect, including interest in a Managing Agency, in any other newspaper or periodical or news agency or advertising agency? If so, please state precisely the nature and extent of such interest giving names and particulars and date when this interest was acquired.

(x) Does the proprietor of any other newspaper or industrial or commercial concern have any financial or other interest, direct or indirect, in this paper or its Managing Agency, if any? If so, please state precisely the nature and extent of such interest giving names and particulars?

(xi) Does the proprietor own or have any financial interest in any other business other than that of a newspaper/periodical? If so, state the nature of the other business and give details including the names of the concerns owned by the proprietor or concerns in which he has a financial interest.

2. (a) If the business of the paper is managed by persons other than those mentioned in I (iii), (iv) and (vi) above, please give the name and address of the Manager or names and addresses of members of the Committee of Management as the case may be?

(b) Any other information relevant to the form of business organisation in respect of ownership/management of the paper.

3. (a) What are the broad lines of policy (editorial and news), if any, of the paper?

(b) In whom does the general control of the editorial policy of the newspaper/periodical vest? Please give name(s) and address(es) and designation(s) of the person(s) responsible for the general control of editorial policy.

(c) In whom does the day to day control of the editorial policy of the newspaper/periodical vest? Please give the name(s), address(es) and designation(s) of the person(s) responsible for the day to day control of editorial policy.

(d) If the editor is also not the proprietor, please state whether Directives are given to the editor/editorial staff by the proprietor/Director/Manager/any other officer acting on behalf of the proprietor, on editorial policy and, if so, whether they are given in writing or orally or whether conferences or discussions are held for the purpose?

(e) Please also state whether Directives, conferences/discussions relate mainly to international news and comment, national news and comment, business topics or local news and comment.

*(f) If the editor or any member of the editorial staff has a contract of service or a letter of appointment given to him by the proprietor in which there may be any reference to the exercise by him of general or day to day control over the editorial policy of the paper, copies of the contracts or the letters of appointment (as the case may be) may be filed?

*G. Content

Please fill in the Tables given in Sections GI and GII on contents of the paper. Section GI is for the year 1951. Section GII is for 1952. The first vertical column in each table shows the specific matter in respect of which particulars (that is, coverage area in square inches/number of contributions) are required and are to be entered in the columns opposite. The dates or numbers of the issues whose contents should be analysed are given in vertical columns (2) to (15) in Tables for 1951 and (2) to (9) in Tables for 1952.

Quarterlies will fill in columns (7), (8), (9) and (10) for 1951 and columns (5) and (6) for 1952.

Monthlies will fill in columns (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14) for 1951 and columns (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) for 1952.

Fortnightlies will fill in columns (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14) for 1951 and columns (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) for 1952.

Weeklies will fill in columns (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14) for 1951 and columns (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) for 1952.

Dailies, bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies will fill in columns (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) for 1951 and (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) for 1952.

Bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies which did not appear on the dates mentioned in vertical columns in 1951 and in 1952 will fill in particulars for the dates mentioned therein on which they appeared and will ignore the other dates.

In vertical column (1) under items III-A, III-B and III-C names of sources are to be filled both for GI and GII in the column itself.

Thus under item III-A in vertical column (1), the names of News Agencies whose news messages as distinguished from features, articles etc. were used on the dates or in the issues mentioned in the other vertical columns should be given and in respect of each News Agency, coverage area in square inches entered in the opposite vertical columns.

Under item III-B, in vertical column (1) the names of Syndicates and the names of other Agencies (these include News Agencies supplying features and articles), Offices and Organisations whose material was accepted and printed should be given in the space provided there and coverage area in square inches/number of contributions entered in respect of each source in the opposite vertical columns. "Individuals" are to be treated collectively; their names need not be given.

Item III-C in vertical column (1), relates to matter not paid for. Here also sources are to be named in vertical column (1) in the space provided there and coverage area in square inches/number of contributions entered in the opposite vertical columns.

You are also requested to read the Annexure, para. 'G' before filling in these Tables.

Issues of the newspapers/periodicals concerned may please be forwarded to the Commission with the Statement of Facts.

G. I. CONTENT

<i>Issues selected</i>	1951	1952
Quarterlies :—	1st Qr., 2nd Qr., 3rd Qr., 4th Qr.	1st Qr., 2nd Qr.
Monthlies :—	1st mth., 2nd mth., 3rd mth., 4th mth., 5th mth., 6th mth., 7th mth., 8th mth., 9th mth., 10th mth., 11th mth., 12th mth.	1st mth., 2nd mth., 3rd mth., 4th mth., 5th mth., 6th mth.
Fortnightlies :—	1st issue, 4th issue, 5th issue, 8th issue, 9th issue, 12th issue, 15th issue, 16th issue, 19th issue, 20th issue, 24th issue, 26th issue.	1st issue, 3rd issue, 5th issue, 7th issue, 9th issue, 11th issue, 13th issue.
Weeklies :—	Issuers for Jan. 1st week, Feb. 2nd week, 3rd week, Mar. 4th week, Apr. 2nd week, 3rd week, 4th week, June 3rd week, Jul. 2nd week, 4th week, Aug. 2nd week, Sep. 2nd week.	Jan. 1st week, Jan. 2nd week, Feb. 4th week, Mar. 3rd week, Apr. 1st week, May 2nd week, 3rd week, June 2nd week.
Dailies, Biweeklies & Triweeklies.	Jan. 20, 23, Feb. 22, Apr. 15, 18, 20, May 21, Jul. 2, 6, 15, Aug. 2, Sep. 11, 15, Oct. 31.	Jan. 7, 31, Feb. 3, Mar. 18, Apr. 2, 4, June 11.

Particulars required.

(1)

I. Area in square inches of printed matter including advertisements and visual matter such as photographs, illustrations, cartoons, comic strips etc. but excluding margins and other spaces clear of print on/in the issue of—
(Please enter area in the opposite columns.)

II. Area in square inches devoted to advertisements.

(a) From Government sources.

(b) From sources other than Government:

- (i) Advertisements of Astrologers.
- (ii) Advertisements of Doctors, Vaid, Hakims and possessors of Talismans who claim large powers of quick or miraculous cures.
- (iii) Advertisements of drug vendors seeking to give publicity to special tonics and medicines designed to help procreation or birth control.
- (iv) Advertisements from other commercial sources.
- (v) Matter for which payment or other consideration is received though not described as advertisements in the paper.

III. PRINTED MATTER OTHER THAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

III-A. Matter printed on the basis of News Agency news messages (whether credited to the News Agencies or not). Please give names of News Agencies below and enter coverage area in square inches in respect of each in the opposite columns:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(1)

III-B. (a) Coverage area in square inches of matter accepted and printed from sources other than News Agency news message and paid for but not contributed by the staff or by correspondents whether full time, part time or paid on a lineage basis:

(i) Received from Syndicates (Indian and Foreign). Please give names of Syndicates below and enter coverage area in square inches in the opposite columns:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(ii) Received from other Agencies, Offices and Organisations. Please give names below and enter coverage area in square inches in the opposite columns:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(iii) Received from individuals. Please enter in the opposite columns total coverage area in square inches.

(1)

III-B. (b) NUMBER OF ARTICLES/CONTRIBUTIONS ACCEPTED AND PRINTED AND PAID FOR:

(i) Received from Syndicates (Indian and Foreign). Please give names of Syndicates below and enter the number of articles/contributions accepted from each in the opposite columns:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(ii) Received from other Agencies, Offices and Organisations. Please give names below and enter in the opposite columns the number of articles/contributions accepted from each and printed:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(iii) Received from individuals. In the opposite columns please enter the number of articles/contributions from individuals, accepted and printed.

(1)

III-C. Matter accepted and printed from other sources than News Agency news messages and not paid for and also not contributed by the staff including correspondents, whether full time or part time or paid on a lineage basis:

(a) (i) Received from Syndicates (Indian and Foreign). Please give names of Syndicates below and enter in the opposite columns coverage area in square inches in respect of each:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(ii) Received from other Agencies, Offices and Organisations. Please give names of such Agencies etc. below and enter in the opposite columns coverage area in square inches in respect of each:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(iii) Received from individuals. Please enter in the opposite columns coverage area in square inches in respect of all such contributions.

(1)

(b) Number of articles/contributions accepted and printed:

(i) Received from Syndicates (Indian and Foreign). Please give names of Syndicates below and against each enter in the opposite columns the number of articles/contributions accepted and printed:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(ii) Received from other Agencies, Offices and Organisations. Please give the names of agencies etc., below and against each enter in the opposite columns the number of articles/contributions accepted and printed:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(iii) Received from individuals. Please enter in the opposite columns the number of articles from individuals accepted and printed.

(1)

III-D. Matter contributed by staff and correspondents whether full time, part time or paid on a lineage basis:

- (a) Contributions in the form of editorials by Non-Indians: Coverage area in square inches.
- (b) Contributions by full time Mofussil Correspondents: Coverage area in square inches.
- (c) Contributions by Mofussil correspondents paid on a part time and/or lineage basis: Coverage area in square inches.

IV. (i) Percentage of total news space, devoted to verbatim and extensive reports of speeches or statements, if any, of:

- (a) Members of the Central and State Governments.
- (b) Leaders belonging to the party in power.
- (c) Non-Government and Opposite Leaders.
- (d) Other politicians.

(ii) Percentage of space excluding advertisements devoted to:

- (a) (i) Foreign News,
- (ii) Comments on (i) above.
- (b) National News.
- (i) Political,
- (ii) Non-political and General,
- (iii) Comments on (i) above,
- (iv) Comments on (ii) above.
- (c) Local News.
- (i) Political,
- (ii) Non-political and General,
- (iii) Comments on (i) above,
- (iv) Comments on (ii) above.

G-III. Please state the advertisement rates of the paper for (a) display advertisements and (b) classified advertisements, including separately commercial, personal or domestic advertisements.

July 1939	July 1952	Gross Advt. Revenue 1939	Gross Advt. Revenue 1951
_____	_____	_____	_____

Are there different rates for "Space Used" and "Space Reserved"? If so, please state the rates separately for each type. Please also give an approximate indication of the proportion of space actually utilized out of "Space Reserved" by advertisers reserving space.

G-IV. Please fill in the following table:

Source of material printed in Newspaper/periodical.

(i) Material received from News Agencies:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Rate of subscription payment or other charge per source.

1951—(1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951)

1952—(1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952)

(ii) Material received from Feature Syndicates (Indian and Foreign):

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Total Amount paid during
1951

(1st January 1951 to 31st
December 1951)

Total Amount paid during
1952

(1st January 1952 to 30th
June 1952)

(iii) Material received from individuals:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(iv) *Mofussil correspondents employed on part time and/or lineage basis:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(iii) and (iv) Rate of subscription/payment or other charge per source:

1951—(1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951).

1952—(1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952).

(iii) and (iv) Total amount paid during:

1951—(1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951).

1952—(1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952).

* Please state whether the payments include telegraph, postage and transport charges.

G-V. Please state:

(a) Number of non-Indians, if any, who wrote editorials for the paper.

(b) Are editorials written by full time members of editorial staff or by outsiders under part time arrangements or both? Please give number of outsiders employed.

1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951.

1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952.

G-VI. Were any arrangements made by the paper with another Indian or foreign paper for utilizing common material or the services of correspondents or leader-writers? Please give details and state whether the arrangements are still continuing.

1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951.

1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952.

G-VII. Does the paper conduct any cross-word puzzle or other competitions? Please give details including information about the frequency with which such competitions are conducted, and

- (i) the total number of prizes distributed;
- (ii) the total value of prizes distributed;
- (iii) the total amount realised by way of entry fees from persons taking part in the competitions;
- (iv) amount paid by way of tax on the competitions;
- (v) expenses for conducting the competitions;
- (vi) net earnings.

1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951.

1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952.

G-VIII. Does the newspaper/periodical make any special payments to correspondents or others supplying "scoops" or sensational, personal or public news? Please give details of such payments and indicate the subject matter of the news in 1951 and the first six months of 1952.

1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951.

1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952.

H-I. Please give particulars in respect of the following staff:—

- A. Managing Editor; B. Editor; C. Joint Editor; D. Assistant Editor/Leader writer (if any), and specialists, if any; E. News Editor; F. Sub-Editor; G. Home Correspondents full time; H. Home correspondents on retainer or paid or lineage basis; I. Foreign correspondents; J. Proof Reader; K. General Manager/Manager; L. Advertisement Manager; M. Circulation Manager; N. Accountant; O. Clerks and Despatchers; P. Apprentices on Editorial side; Q. Cartoonist; R. Press and news photographers; S. Katibs and Sangsazes attached to Editorial Departments; T. Peons, messengers and attendants.

Particulars required:

- (1) Number employed: (a) monthly average for 1951, and (b) in September 1952.
- (2) Basic pay/scale of pay/honorarium or retainer.
- (3) Other emoluments: Dearness allowance; Bonus; Percentage in profits; any other allowance (including in the case of correspondents, rate of payment for despatches paid for on a lienage basis—in their case also indicate whether payment is for supplying news to one paper or more than one paper and if so how many).

- (4) Cross emoluments of the employee.
- (5) Total wage or salary in respect of each category of staff.
- (6) If there are no regular scales of pay, how often was increment given in the last 5 years. State also the amount of increment.
- (7) Qualifications prescribed.
- (8) Academic qualifications of present incumbent and professional experience.
- (9) Relationship, if any, by marriage or blood relationship or otherwise to Proprietor, Managing Director, Director, or appointing authority.
- (10) Facilities for training in the paper's office or other arrangements made by the paper for training.
- (11) Method of recruitment.
- (12) Was the person given a contract or a letter of appointment when he was appointed? If so, please state the date of contract or letter of appointment?
- (13) Is the person engaged in any other profession in addition to working for the paper? If so, what is the other profession?
- (14) How many times has the incumbent changed as a result of termination of services in the last 5 years?
- (15) Hours of work including hours of shift work.
- (16) Is any night shift allowance paid? If so, what is the amount?
- (17) How many days in the week is the employee required to work?
- (18) Is there any provision for a weekly holiday? Are such holidays paid for and whether they include full night's rest?
- (19) Leave rules including rules about annual leave, casual leave, and sick leave and the emoluments paid during each type of leave.
- (20) Provident fund provision and the terms of the Fund including rate of contributions by employer and employee.
- (21) Provisions for payment of Gratuity or Bonus and the terms.
- (22) Other benefits by way of pensions; please also indicate the age of retirement.
- (23) Provision for medical relief to the employee and/or his family. Please give details.
- (24) What free housing facilities, if any, are provided?
- (25) Whether a canteen is provided for the staff and if so, whether (a) it is free, (b) subsidies, (c) paid for by staff?
- (26) Any provision for games and recreation.
- (27) Who has the authority to terminate the service?
- (28) On what grounds can the service be terminated?
- (29) Period of notice for termination of service: (a) with cause assigned, (b) without cause assigned.

H-II. (a) Is there a Trade Union of employees of the newspaper/periodical? If so, what categories of staff are its members?

(b) Are employees freely permitted by the proprietor to join a Trade Union?

J. *Sources of Advertisement*.—(a) Please give names and addresses of the Advertising Agencies (other than the office of the newspaper/periodical) through which advertisements are received or secured.

(b) What are the rates of commission allowed by the newspaper/periodical to Advertising Agencies for different types of advertisements?

K. *Accounts*.—1. (a) Please attach copies of (i) Balance-sheets, (ii) Trading Accounts and (iii) Profit and Loss Accounts of the newspaper/periodical as in the specimen Forms A and B in the Appendix or in forms as near thereto as possible for the following years:—

(1) 1937, 1938 and 1939 (each year separately).

(2) For each year from and including 1945 up to the present.

The years referred to here should be taken as the accounting years of the newspaper/periodical. If the newspaper was established later than 1939, the first Balance-sheet, Trading Account and Profit and Loss Account should be for the first year of establishment as also accounts for the subsequent years mentioned above.

Where accounts have been audited, the audited statement for each of the above years should also be attached.

The specimen Forms A and B are meant primarily for Joint Stock Companies. Sole proprietors, partnerships etc. may please make suitable modifications in the forms for the submission of accounts. The modifications should, however, only be such as would be necessary because of the peculiar financial structure of a newspaper/periodical which is not a Joint Stock Company but should not omit essential particulars including the following particulars:

For the Balance-sheets:

Liabilities.—Capital, Reserves, borrowed moneys and floating liabilities including creditors and the consolidated figure of profit and loss for each year.

Assets.—Land and Building (separately in respect of Land and Building for housing the newspaper office/press and for other purposes), plant and machinery, furniture and fittings, floating assets including stock of news-print, stock of other printing material, sundry debtors, other investments with details thereof.

The Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts should contain particulars of cost per 1,000 copies in respect of Materials (paper and ink), direct wages (to operatives and employer's contribution to provident fund, State insurance etc.), direct expenses including separately expenses for Editorial Department and Printing Department and indirect expenses, such as travelling, postage, stationery, carriage, establishment with details of remuneration, travelling and other allowances paid or payable to Proprietor, Partners, Directors, Trustees, etc.

Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for each of the years mentioned above should be submitted in a tabular form in order to facilitate comparison. The percentage of each head of the Trading and Profit and Loss Account to the sales should be indicated. This applies to Joint Stock Companies as well as to other forms of ownership.

Concerns other than Joint Stock Companies which have not maintained regular profit and loss accounts etc. should give as accurate an estimate of the items mentioned above as possible for the relevant years.

(b) Where the owner of the newspaper/periodical is a Joint Stock Company or a registered or unregistered firm or partnership or a co-operative society or other association, the accounts of the said Joint Stock Company or registered or unregistered firm or partnership or co-operative society or other association for the years mentioned in (a) above should also be attached.

(c) Where the newspaper/periodical is a subsidiary company, the accounts of the holding company for the years mentioned in (a) above should be given. It would be advantageous if consolidated Balance Sheets for the entire undertaking in respect of the above years could also be furnished.

II. (a) Where the proprietorship is an association or a trust, how have the profits been disbursed since 1945 year by year. How much was re-invested in each year in the newspaper/periodical and how much was utilised outside the newspaper/periodical.

(b) Is the Trust or Association exempted from Income-tax?

Verification.—I do hereby verify that the facts stated in items.....
.....are true to the best of my
knowledge and the facts stated in items.....
are true to the best of my information and belief.

Verified this.....day of.....1953,
at.....

Signature of Proprietor/ .
Managing Director/ •
Director-in-charge/
Trustee/Manager.

APPENDIX

FORM 'A' (See Item K-I).

PROFORMA BALANCE SHEET OF A COMPANY

Balance Sheet for the year ended.....

Authorised issued and subscribed capital *Fixed Assets*
with full details

Depreciation Reserve

Taxation Reserve

General Reserve

Profit and Loss Account

Balance brought forward

Add Profit for year

Less interim Dividend

*Fixed Liabilities**Floating Liabilities*

Sundry Creditors

On Open Account

Bank Loans :

Secured

Unsecured

Bills payable

Outstanding
rent etc.

Liabilities for

Loans including loans from subsidiary
companies or holding company (with
details)

Freehold land at cost

Plant and Machinery at cost

*Plus Additions**Less Depreciation at—per cent.*

Furniture at cost

Less Depreciation at—per cent

Fixtures and Fittings at—per cent

Fixtures and Fittings at cost.

Less Depreciation at—per cent

Delivery Vans at cost

*Less Depreciation**Less Written off**Floating Assets*

Stock of newsprint and other printing
material (at cost or market price whichever
is less) as per Manager's valuation.

Work in progress (at cost or market price
whichever is less) as per Manager's valuation.

Other Assets

Goodwill at cost

Preliminary expenses

Sundry Debtors

(a) Outstanding subscriptions

(b) Outstanding advertisement charges

Less Reserve for Bad and doubtful debts

Loans including loans to subsidiary com-
panies (with full details)

Loans to Directors and Officers as at begin-
ning of accounting year

*Add Advances during the year**Less Repaid during the year*

Investments at cost

Shares in subsidiary companies at cost

Cash at Bank

Cash in hand

Note.—Contingent Liabilities should be noted on the face of the balance sheet.

APPENDIX—contd.

FORM 'B' (See Item K-I).

PROFORMA TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE
LAST COMPLETED ACCOUNTING YEAR

DEBIT SIDE

CREDIT SIDE

	Rs.	Percent- age to Sales	Receipts per 1000 copies		Receipts per 1000 copies
1. Material (Paper and Ink)				BY RECEIPTS	
Stock at	..			Sale of Newspaper	
Purchases	..			Subscriptions	
Less closing stock at	..			Advertisements	
2. Direct Wages					
(Including Dearness Allowance)				(a) Govt. Advertisements including advertisements issued by Courts and Govt. Commercial enterprises.	
Payments to Operatives	..				
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund, State Insurance etc.	..			(b) Other Sources	
3. Direct Expenses				*Miscellaneous	
A. Editing Department				Loss carried to Balance Sheet	
Editorial Staff	..				
News Agencies	..			TOTAL	
Other Contributions	..				
Provident Fund etc. to Editing Staff	..				
B. Printing Department					
Departmental Management (Pay of Press Manager and Senior supervisory staff)	..				
Wages	..				
Light, Water and Power	..				
Repairs and Petty renewals	..				
Foundry (Type Metal, Melting and refining expenses)	..				
Provident Fund to Printing Department Staff	..				
Depreciation	..				
Plant and Machinery	..				
Rs. @%	..				
Type Metal	..				
Rs. %@	..				

*Details indicating clearly each source of income may please be given.

APPENDIX—contd.

Building in which news-
paper offices and
Press are/were
housed

Rs. % @

Building for other
purposes

Rs. @ %

Indirect Expenses

Directors' fees

Directors' re-
muneration

Establishment

Travelling Expenses

Postage and Tele-
grams

Printing and Sta-
tionery

Carriage

Rent, Rates and
Taxes

Packing Material

Telephone

Audit and Legal
Expenses

Bad debts

Storekeeping Ex-
penses

Provident Fund to
officers and staff

Profit carried to
Balance Sheet

Total

Note.—Annas and pies may please be worked out in decimals of Rupees.

PRESS COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ANNEXURE TO STATEMENT OF FACTS (Q. I)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the "Statement of Facts (Q. I)" items on which explanations have been given in this Annexure have generally been marked with an asterisk. Asterisks left out in print in the Statement of Facts (Q. I) against the following items may please be inserted: A7, A9 A(ii) (b), B-II and E.

References in this Annexure relate to the marginal numbering of the Statement of Facts (Q. I).

- A. 2 Target territory means the territory, that is States or parts of States aimed at by the paper for circulation.
- A. 5 (i) If the publication is occasional, please state how many issues were published from (a) 1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951 and (b) 1st January 1952 to 30th June 1952 and at what intervals.
- A. 6 (a) Please state whether the publication is of a composite nature containing miscellaneous news only or news, feature articles and editorial comment or whether it is political, social, educational, religious or scientific (if scientific, please mention the theoretical or applied branch of science concerned), or whether it is devoted to commerce, trade, generally or a particular trade, finance, sport, "society affairs", law, medicine, art including information on the specific branch of art, (if any) or whether it is the organ of a professional society or other association or political party or it is the house-publication of one industry or a group of industries. If none of these descriptions apply, please give a sufficiently clear and precise description of the nature of the publication.
- A. 6 (b) Illustrations include black and white reproductions of photographs as well as coloured illustrations. In the answer please indicate whether illustrations are black and white or coloured or both. If comic strips are carried, this should also be indicated. Occasional cartoons may not be treated as illustrations but if the publication relies for its appeal to the reader mainly on its cartoons or carries an appreciable number of cartoons, this fact should be clarified in the answer.
- A possible answer under this head is:
- "Yes: Black and White photographic reproductions and comic strips as well as occasional cartoons".
- Or
- "No; but carries comic strips and occasional cartoons".
- A. 6 (c) The answer should be "Illustrations" or "Printed reading matter" or "Both". For example, what are commonly known as daily newspapers in which the basic visual matter is predominantly reading matter will return the answer: "Printed reading matter". Illustrated magazines and journals whose appeal to the reader is mainly on the basis of the illustrations printed in them will return the answer: "Illustrations". Where illustrations and printed reading matter are of almost equal proportion, the answer will be: "Both".

A. 7 If the date of establishment of the firm, company, trust, etc. owning the newspaper/periodical and established for the purpose of publishing it differs from the date of the first issue, both dates should be given, the date of establishment of the firm etc. being given first and the date of the first issue of the publication underneath it.

A. 9 A(ii) (b) Names under column 2 in this table are required only in respect of items (1) and (2) of column 1, but not of item (3) [i.e. "Work other than (1) and (2)"]. The "Turnover Value" under column 3 should be given in respect of each name separately against items (1) and (2) and collectively against item (3).

A. 9 C If for printing and/or for composing, no machine is employed but either process is executed by hand or by other contrivance, the fact should be stated and a brief description of the process given. Underneath the table please also state whether the Press employs its own process of equipment for making blocs, flat stereos etc.

B-I Average means average per publishing day separately for the periods mentioned against each of the items under this head. For example, if there are 300 publishing days in the year and the total number of copies printed in the year is 30,000, the average number of copies per publishing day is 100.

If there is more than one edition on the publishing day, the total number of copies of all editions published at the same centre should be taken into account.

Returns: Copies of the publication sold to distributors which under agreement are subsequently taken back and cost refunded to the distributors either wholly or in part.

B-I(d) & B-I(e) Print Order means the number of copies which it is decided to print or have printed for circulation whether the copies are sold or distributed free, exchanged etc. This is to be distinguished from the "Newsprint Sheet", that is, the number of copies which would be printed on the total quantity of paper supplied to the Press Room if there was no wastage in the Press Room at all. Print Order is also to be distinguished from Machine Room/Press Room Return, that is, the number of distributable copies delivered by the Machine Room/Press Room after printing.

B-II Figures are first to be given for Districts including all towns irrespective of their size or population and then separately for towns with a population of 50,000 and above. For example, Lucknow is a District which includes Lucknow town. The Lucknow District figures would be for Lucknow town and the rest of the District. The Lucknow town figures would only be for Lucknow.

In this question figures of circulation in area outside India have not been asked for. But papers which circulate in East and West Pakistan are requested to state the average number of copies per publishing day sold (a) in East Pakistan, (b) in West Pakistan and (c) other countries outside India excluding East and West Pakistan. Breakdowns of foreign sales are not required District-wise or Town-wise.

E Type of Paper. Please indicate whether it was news-print and/or any other type of paper. Of "other type of paper" please give a description that is generally understood in the trade.

F. 3 (f) "Any reference to exercise of editorial policy": this includes indication in the contract of service or the letter of appointment of the general policy or policy on specific matters and the authority whose orders or directions in the matter of editorial policy the editor/member of the editorial staff was required to follow.

Editorial policy means policy on news, editorial opinion or other opinion published by the paper.

G. For filling Tables, columns (1) in the sub-sections G-I and G-II, the following should be noted:

"Paid for" includes matter for which payment has been made and also matter for which payment has yet to be made.

Contributions credited in the paper to individuals though they were circulated by Syndicates/Agencies/Offices/Organisations should be included in the information for Syndicates/Agencies etc. and not under "individuals".

Other Offices and Organisations" include Publicity Offices of the Central Government or State Governments or Information and Publicity Offices of Foreign Embassies in India. When a correspondent of a newspaper/periodical hands in a despatch to the editorial office under his own credit line but the despatch is in substance based on information supplied by a Syndicate or any of the offices mentioned here, in their normal official or unofficial hand-outs, the despatch should be treated as an article/contribution having emanated from the Syndicates/Agencies, Offices etc., concerned and particulars of the original source given in the space provided in column (1) in the Tables.

APPENDIX C
PRESS COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Questionnaire Q2(C)

ADDRESSED TO ALL NEWS AGENCIES

(To be returned to the Press Commission, Government of India, Block 2A,
Shahjahan Road Hutments, P.O. Box No. 561, New Delhi, by 28th February
1953.)

The word "newspaper", unless otherwise clear from the context, stands for newspapers as well as periodicals.

The word "proprietor", unless otherwise clear from the context, does not stand only for an individual or individuals but also for a joint stock company or other concerns or Associations etc. owning a news agency or a newspaper or a periodical.

References to interest of the proprietor of the news agency in other concerns or to interest of the proprietors of other concerns in the news agency are not only to individuals owning news agencies, newspapers or other concerns but also to the Chairman/Managing Director/Shareholder owning the majority of shares in joint stock companies which are proprietors of newspapers, periodicals or other concerns, partners in firms, members of Executives of Associations, Societies, etc.

Both copies of the *proforma* may please be returned duly filled in with such statements and documents as have been asked for in the *proforma* by registered post acknowledgment due.

If additional space is required for giving information under any head or in answer to any question, a separate sheet may be attached and additional information entered in it. An entry should be made in the Questionnaire under the relevant head or question as follows:—

"Continued in attached sheet, page....."

In the additional page where the information is continued, the following entry should be made at the beginning of the additional statement for each head:—

"Continued from page....., item No....."

1. Name of the News Agency.
2. Place where the headquarters office is situated.
3. Places where Branch Office(s) are situated:
 - (a) In India.
 - (b) Abroad.
4. Date of establishment.
5. Ownership, management and control:

- (i) Name and address of the proprietor.
- (ii) If the proprietor is a firm, please say whether it is registered or unregistered and give the names and addresses of the partners of the firm indicating also the name and address of the holder of the major share of the capital of the firm and the extent of his holding.
- (iii) If the proprietor is a joint stock company, please say whether it is a public limited company or a private limited company. In either case give the names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors and also attach one copy each of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- (iv) If the proprietor is a joint stock company and is managed by Managing Agents, please give the names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of the Managing Agents in case the Managing Agents are a joint stock company. If the Managing Agents are a firm or partnership, please give the names and addresses of the members of the firm or partnership indicating also who owns the largest share in the firm or partnership.
- (v) If the proprietor is a joint stock company, by whom or by which body (such as an Association, registered or unregistered, firm or partnership, registered or unregistered a Trade Union or another Joint Stock Company) are the largest number of shares held? If the largest number of shares is held by an individual, is he related by marriage, blood-relationship or otherwise to other shareholders of the joint stock company? If so, please give details of the relationship and the extent of holdings by such relatives. Please give names and addresses in all cases.
- (vi) If the proprietor is a joint stock company which is a subsidiary company of another joint stock company, by whom or by which body (such as an Association, registered or unregistered, firm or partnership, registered or unregistered, a Trade Union etc.) are the largest number of shares held in the holding company? If the largest number of shares in the holding company is held by an individual, is he related by marriage, blood-relationship or otherwise, to other share-holders of the holding company? If so, please give details of the relationship and the extent of holdings by such relatives. Please give names and addresses in all cases.
- (vii) If the proprietor is a Trust or a Co-operative Society or any other type of society or association, please give the names and addresses of the Chairman and members of the Trust or the Executive as the case may be. Also, please file a copy of the Deed of Trust, Articles of Association of Co-operative Society or Constitution of the Association as the case may be.
- (viii) Please give a brief account of changes in the proprietorship of the News Agency since its establishment or the year 1939 whichever was later. The account in the case of joint stock companies should include a statement of changes that may have

led to the majority of shares or of a majority of voting strength passing into the hands of an individual or individuals related by marriage or blood-relationship or otherwise.

(ix) Does the proprietor of the News Agency or where the proprietor is an association, registered or unregistered, Co-operative Society, Trade Union or a Joint Stock Company of which the proprietor of a company is subsidiary, any of its Directors or principal shareholders or their relatives, have any financial or other interest, in Managing Agency, in any other News Agency or newspaper or periodical or Advertising Agency? If so, please state precisely the nature and extent of such interest giving names and particulars and the date when this interest was acquired.

(x) Does the proprietor of any other News Agency or any newspaper or any industrial or commercial firm have any financial or other interest, direct or indirect, in this News Agency or its Managing Agency, if any? If so, please give particulars of the nature and extent of the interest as well as names of the persons concerned.

(xi) Does the Proprietor/Director(s)/Trustee/Member(s) of the Executive have any financial interest in any other business than that of a News Agency? If so, please state the nature of the other business and give details including the names of the concerns owned by the Proprietor [Director etc.] or concerns in which he has a financial interest?

6. What are the broad lines of policy, if any, of the Agency?

7. In whom does (a) general, and (b) day-to-day control of the editorial policy of the Agency vest? Please give the name[names, designation(s) and addresses] of the person(s) responsible.

8. What are the various classes of services supplied by you and how do you classify them and on what basis?

9. Please fill in the following table on the contents of your news service for the dates in 1951 and 1952 as indicated. Each date refers to the 24-hour period from mid-night to mid-night. If you have more than one class of service, please attach similar statements for each class of service and indicate on top of the statement the class of service the statement relates to:

Dates:—1951: January 19, 22, February 21, April 14, 17, 19, May 20,
July 1, 5, 14, August 1, September 10, 14, October 30.

1952: January 6, 30, February 2, March 17, April 1, 3, June 13.

Matter in respect of which wordage is to be filled in:

1. Total wordage of service.
2. Wordage of news of the activities of the United Nations and its specialised agencies.
3. Breakdown of 2 as follows:—
 - (i) Wordage based on your Foreign Correspondent's despatches.

- (ii) Wordage based on material supplied to you or to your correspondents by Foreign Information Services operating in India.
- (iii) Wordage based on material supplied to you or to your correspondents by Indian official sources in India.
- (iv) Wordage based on news supplied by other News Agencies to you.

4. Wordage of other foreign news, that is, foreign news excluding news of the activities of the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

5. Breakdown of 4 as follows:—

- (i) Wordage based on your Foreign Correspondent's despatches.
- (ii) Wordage based on material supplied to you or to your correspondents by Foreign Information Services operating in India.
- (iii) Wordage based on material supplied to you or to your correspondents by Indian official sources in India.
- (iv) Wordage based on news supplied by other News Agencies to you.

6. (a) Wordage devoted to national news.

(b) Wordage devoted to regional and local news circulated generally.

(c) Wordage devoted to regional and local news circulated only in the region or locality from which it originates.

7. Breakdown of 6(a), (b) and (c) as follows:—

(i) Wordage devoted to news of parliamentary proceedings and proceedings of State Legislatures:

(a) Wordage in (i) devoted to extensive or verbatim reports of speeches of members of Government and the members of their party(ies).

(b) Wordage in (i) devoted to extensive or verbatim reports of speeches of non-Government or Opposition Members.

(c) Wordage in (i) devoted to summarised versions of speeches of Members of Government and the members of their party(ies).

(d) Wordage in (i) devoted to summarised versions of speeches of non-Government or Opposition Members.

(ii) Wordage devoted to news of proceedings of Local Bodies.

(iii) Wordage devoted to news not covered by (i) and (ii).

8. Breakdown of 7(iii), that is, national, regional and local news other than coverage of Parliamentary proceedings, proceedings of State Legislatures and local bodies as follows. News accounted for in categories (a) to (k) is not to be included in categories (l) to (q).

(a) Wordage devoted to verbatim or extensive reports of political speeches of Members of Government and politicians belonging to the same party as or the Government.

(b) Wordage devoted to summarised versions of political speeches of Members of Government and politicians belonging to the same party as the Government.

- (c) Wordage devoted to verbatim or extensive reports of political statements of Members of Government and politicians belonging to the same party as the Government.
- (d) Wordage devoted to summarised versions of political statements of Members of Government and politicians belonging to the same party as the Government.
- (e) Wordage devoted to verbatim or extensive reports of political speeches of non-Government and Opposition leaders and politicians.
- (f) Wordage devoted to summarised versions of political speeches of non-Government and Opposition leaders and politicians.
- (g) Wordage devoted to verbatim or extensive reports of political statements of non-Government and Opposition leaders and politicians.
- (h) Wordage devoted to summarised versions of political statements of non-Government and Opposition leaders and politicians.
- (j) Wordage devoted to non-political speeches of all types.
- (k) Wordage devoted to non-political statements of all types.
- (l) Wordage devoted to economic, commercial and financial news excluding market quotations.
- (m) Wordage devoted to news of cultural and scientific activity.
- (n) Wordage devoted to legal proceedings and news of crime.
- (o) Wordage devoted to "Society News".
- (p) Wordage devoted to news of personalities.
- (q) Wordage devoted to sports news.

9. Total wordage of news of all types circulated on the basis of despatches of your full time Home Correspondents.

10. Total wordage of all news circulated on the basis of despatches of your part time correspondents whether paid retainers or on a wordage basis.

11. Total wordage of Home news (national, regional and local) circulated on the basis of material supplied by the Information Services of Central and State Governments in India.

12. Total wordage of Home news (national, regional and local), if any, circulated on the basis of material supplied by the Foreign Information Services operating in India.

10. Do you also circulate a feature or background information service? If so, what is the average daily wordage of such service?

11. Are any directions given to correspondents about the type of news they should collect, the type of news they should ignore and the manner in which they should write their despatches? By whom are these directions given?

12. Are any directions given directly or indirectly by the Board of Trustees, Managing Director, Manager or Proprietor to the desk staff on acceptance, modification or rejection of correspondents' despatches? Are these directions given in writing or orally? Please give specific instances of directions given.

13. How is the selection and processing of news despatches before news messages are sent to subscribers done at the Agency's headquarters office and at its sub-offices, if any?

14. Are any re-write men employed to re-write correspondents' despatches? If so, please indicate their number at the headquarters office and in sub-offices? Are there any sub-offices which have no re-write men? If so, please indicate their number separately.

15. Who decides whether a correspondent's despatch should be accepted, modified or rejected in the headquarters office of the Agency and in its sub-offices?

16. Does the News Agency accept any despatches from correspondents who are paid no remuneration (excluding postage and incidental expenses) in any form?

17. (a) Is there a clear distinction between business control and control of editorial policy? Is such a distinction possible in practice?

(b) Can the business and editorial functions of the Head Office and Branches be separated to any advantage? What is the position at present?

18. (a) Please attach a list of your paid subscribers together with rates of subscriptions for each subscriber and also fill in:—

(1) Type of subscriber.

(2) Type of service supplied.

(3) Total number of individual subscriptions for each type of service.

(4) Average daily wordage from the 1st January 1952 to the 30th June 1952 in each type of service.

(5) Rate of subscription for each service.

(6) Total subscription in respect of each type of service (calendar years 1939, 1945 and 1951).

In respect of : (i) newspapers and periodicals; (ii) Government Departments; (iii) Business houses; (iv) others.

(b) Where there is a difference between rates charged from the same class of subscribers, on what principles are these rates determined?

19. Do you supply your service or any part of it free of charge to any newspaper/periodical, a Government Department or any other office or person? If so, to whom and what are the reasons?

20. Do your subscribers make payments to you regularly? Who are generally in arrears in the matter of subscription? Please attach a statement showing the amounts due from each subscriber on the first of every month during 1951 (Calendar year).

21. Please attach a statement about the distribution and linguistic qualifications of your correspondents of all types including correspondents paid retainer and/or on a wordage basis, in the form given below:—

(1) Category of correspondents—(A) Foreign correspondents; (B) Home correspondents.

(2) Place or district where stationed.

- (3) Whether Indian or non-Indian.
- (4) Whether full time/part-time/paid an honorarium or retainer or paid on a wordage basis.
- (5) Whether he knows the language of the place where he is stationed.
- (6) Whether engaged in any profession other than working as a correspondent for a newspaper or news agency; if so, the nature of the profession.
- (7) Languages which he can read, write and speak proficiently.
- (8) Remarks.

(i) Number of full time Home correspondents (a) in towns with population of 50,000 and above; (b) in rural areas.

(ii) Number of Home part-time correspondents and correspondents paid retainers and/or on a wordage basis, (a) in towns with population of 50,000 and above; (b) in rural areas.

(iii) Number of persons who supply news to the Agency without charge, (a) in towns with population of 50,000 and above; (b) in rural areas.

(iv) Number in (iii) who hold Press bearing authority on behalf of the Agency, (a) in towns with population of 50,000 and above; (b) in rural areas.

22. *Staff*.—Please fill in the following table in respect of your staff in all categories, Managerial, Administrative, Journalistic, Operative (Engineers, Operators etc., etc.):—

- (1) Categories of staff both at headquarters and in sub-offices (enter the various categories of posts, *e.g.* General Manager, Chief Editor, Manager sub-office, Sub-Editor, Correspondent (full time), Correspondent or Reporter (part-time/paid a retainer and/or on a wordage basis), Stenographer, Typist, Engineer, Teleprinter Operator, Accountant, Clerk, Despatcher, Peon, Messenger or Attendant or such other categories of staff as you may have).
- (2) Number employed in the category (a) monthly average for 1951 (calendar year); (b) in September 1952.
- (3) Basic pay/scale of pay, Honorarium or Retainer (please state in each case whether it is pay or honorarium or retainer).
- (4) Whether increments are given periodically to some members of the staff in each category or to all members of the staff in each category or occasionally to some or to all.
- (5) If there are no regular scales of pay, how often was increment given in the last five years? State also the amount of increment.
- (6) Other Emoluments: (a) Dearness allowance; (b) Bonus; (c) Percentage of profits if allowed and the amount; (d) Rate of payment to part-time correspondents by way of wordage/lineage; (e) Any other allowance.
- (7) Total wage or salary in respect of each category of staff—(a) Monthly average for 1951 (calendar year); (b) September 1952.

- (8) Qualifications prescribed.
- (9) Number of journalistic staff in each category (including full time and part-time correspondents) employed in 1952 who held a University degree or had professional journalistic experience before joining the Agency.
- (10) Number in each category related by marriage or blood-relationship or otherwise to Proprietor/Managing Director/Trustee/General Manager/Director or other Appointing Authority.
- (11) Facilities for training in the Agency's office or other arrangements made by the Agency for training.
- (12) Method of recruitment.
- (13) Rules governing promotion to higher categories.
- (14) If employees are given a contract of employment, is there a standard form? If so, please attach a copy separately to this statement.
- (15) Number in each category given a contract or a letter of appointment. In case of contract, please state the usual period and the minimum and maximum period.
- (16) Do contracts or letters of appointment contain any clause defining the incumbent's limits of discretion in the selection or presentation of news or any other directions concerning the Agency's editorial policy? If so, please quote such references in contracts and letters of appointment.
- (17) Number of persons engaged in any other profession in addition to working for the Agency.
- (18) How many times have incumbents changed as a result of termination of services in the last five years?
- (19) Hours of work (including hours of shift work).
- (20) Is any night shift or over-time allowance paid? If so, at what rate?
- (21) How many days in the week is the employee required to work?
- (22) Is there any provision for a weekly holiday? Are such holidays paid for and do they include full night's rest?
- (23) Where employees are required to work on paid holidays, is any compensation given to them?
- (24) Leave rules including rules about annual leave, casual leave and sick leave and the emoluments paid during each type of leave
- (25) Whether leave and holiday rules are strictly observed and whether there is any complaint among members of the staff on that account?
- (26) Provident fund provision and the terms of the Fund including rate of contributions by employer and employee.

(27) Provisions for payment of gratuity or pension (and the terms) to the employee, spouse, children or other dependents.

(28) Other benefits available on retirement; please also indicate the age of retirement.

(29) Provision for medical relief to the employee and/or his family. Please give details.

(30) What housing facilities, if any, are provided? The rate of house rent allowance, if any.

(31) Whether a canteen is provided for the staff and if so, whether (a) it is free, (b) subsidised, (c) paid for by the staff.

(32) Any provision for games and recreation?

(33) Who is the appointing authority?

(34) Who has the authority to terminate the service?

(35) On what grounds can the service be terminated?

(36) Period of notice for termination of service (a) with cause assigned; (b) without cause assigned.

(37) Rules governing transfers.

23. (a) What are your arrangements for collection of news in India?

(b) What difficulties, if any, do you experience in the collection of internal news? What remedial measures do you suggest?

24. How do you distribute your services in India and abroad:

(i) By post only; (ii) By telegram; (iii) By wireless; (iv) By cable; (v) By tele-printer. Please indicate channels.

25. Do you experience any difficulty in the distribution of your services over Indian channels or foreign channels? What remedial measure are in your opinion necessary? Do you find press telegram/tele-printer hire rates satisfactory? What changes would you suggest?

26. What concessions, if any, are you in receipt of from the P. & T. Department and/or other Government or private organisations for the collection, transmission or dissemination of news?

27. How do you receive foreign news: (a) by cable or (b) on the wireless circuit? Do you consider that the present cable and wireless rates are reasonable? If not, what alterations would you suggest?

28. (a) Do you collect foreign news by purchase of service from any foreign agency or by some other arrangement? Please give details of the arrangement and if you have any arrangements about terms of purchase, supply etc., file copies of agreements, if any?

(b) Is the news received from your foreign supplier, if any, selected and edited before circulation by you in India or elsewhere? Do you think the method adopted by you ensures adequacy and objectivity of the news? If not, what better arrangements have you in mind?

29. Are you satisfied with the foreign services received from foreign agencies? What steps should in your opinion be taken to get better services?

30. If you have any offices abroad, do they keep foreign Correspondents of Indian papers there posted with the news your offices send to India? If not, what improvements would you suggest for better co-ordination between foreign correspondents and news agencies sending news from foreign countries to India?

31. Do your Correspondents abroad have any liaison with any foreign news agency? If so, to what extent does it affect the quality or objectivity of the news filed by your Correspondents?

32. Do you supply Indian or other news to foreign countries? If so, please give the names of such countries, the volume of your services and the agencies through which the news is distributed abroad. Also indicate details of your arrangements for collection of news for dissemination abroad. To what extent is the news supplied by you utilised by Foreign Governments and newspapers?

33. Do you experience any difficulty in obtaining essential material equipment? If so, please give details and suggest remedial measures?

34. It has been stated to the Commission that payments you receive from Government Departments for your service contain an element of subsidy. Do you think this is correct? Is there any element of financial assistance in the payments you receive from Government Departments or in the telegraph and tele-printer and other communication facilities you pay for?

35. Do you consider that Foreign News Agencies should not be given teleprinter facilities until all Indian claims have first been satisfied or such facilities should be given to only those Foreign News Agencies which come to an arrangement with an Indian Agency for the supply of its service? Should Indian newspapers be consulted before teleprinter facilities are given to any foreign Agency? Are any of your requirements still unsatisfied?

36. *Accounts.*—Please attach copies of—

(i) Balance-sheets,

(ii) Trading Accounts, and

(iii) Profit & Loss Account of the News Agency for the following years:—

(a) 1937, 1938 and 1939 (each year separately).

(b) For each year from and including 1945 up to the present.

The years referred to here should be taken as the Accounting years of the News Agency. If the News Agency was established later than 1939, the first balance-sheet, Trade Account and Profit & Loss Account should be for the first year of establishment to be followed by accounts for the subsequent years mentioned above.

Where accounts have been audited, the audited statement for each of the above years should also be attached. Balance-sheets should contain the following essential particulars among others:

Liabilities: Capital (with details), Reserve, borrowed moneys, debentures (with names of holders of debentures of the value of Rs. 1,000 and above) and floating liabilities including creditors and the consolidated figure of profit & loss for each year.

Assets: Land and Building (separately in respect of Land and Building for housing the Agency's offices and for other purposes), Plant and Machinery, furniture and fittings, floating assets including stock of paper, sundry debtors, other investments with details thereof.

The Trading and Profit & Loss Account should contain particulars of direct wages (to operatives and employers' contribution to provident fund, State Insurance etc.), directly expenses including separately expenses in respect of (i) Editorial Department, that is, Desk staff, (ii) News collection staff, i.e. Correspondents, (iii) Engineering Department, (iv) Managerial side and (v) Administrative staff or establishment with details of remuneration and/or allowances paid to Proprietors, Partners, Directors, Trustees, etc., and indirect expenses such as travelling, postage, stationery, telegraph and teleprinter hire charges, carriage.

Trading and Profit & Loss Account for each of the years mentioned above should be submitted in a tabular form in order to facilitate comparison. The percentage of each head of the Trading and Profit & Loss Account to subscription Revenue should be indicated.

37. It has been suggested that other Indian News Agencies should be encouraged in order that they may also distribute foreign news in India by collecting it themselves or purchasing it from other Agencies? How should other Agencies be encouraged? Should there be a Government subsidy?

38. It has been suggested that News Agencies should not be permitted to supply their services to Commercial Houses and in particular give them quotations of market rates that might be useful for speculation. Do you endorse this view? Do you consider that sale of the service to Commercial Houses tends to affect the integrity, independence and professional value of the service or that it only helps promote speculative trading?

39. It has been said that so long as News Agencies in India circulate news in English, Indian language newspapers cannot attain a high standard of news editing; for the limitations of translation will always stand in the way. To what extent do you think this view is correct? What are the prospects of your Agency circulating news (a) in the national language and (b) in other Indian languages?

40. Have any teleprinters for Hindi and other Indian languages been manufactured? What are the prospects of their manufacture in India or import from abroad?

41. Does the operation of any Foreign News Agencies in India for circulation of foreign news in the country give them a superior competitive power?

42. Do any of the Foreign News Agencies operating in India receive any subsidies from their Governments?

43. Have there been any instances of items circulated by Foreign News Agencies which could be regarded as tendentious or propagandist?

44. What do you think of the view that to ensure complete lack of bias and impartiality every political alignment should find a place in the ownership and control of a News Agency?

45. Do you regard your subscription rates commensurate with the value of the service supplied by you? What do you think of the criticism that the present rates are too costly for the Indian language and mofussil press? Have they increased since 1947/1948? Should concessional rates be given to the smaller Indian language and mofussil papers?

46. The criticism has been made that News Agencies do not pay sufficient attention to mofussil news. Do you think it is justified? If so, what do you propose to meet the criticism?

47. What steps have you taken to ensure that your service is politically impartial, does not favour any party and that you pay equal attention to all regional areas?

48. Have you considered the possibilities of any alternative methods of news transmission which will ensure a speedier and cheaper service?

I do hereby verify that the facts stated in items.....
are true to the best
 of my knowledge and the facts stated in items.....
are true to the best of my infor-
 mation and belief.

Verified this.....day of.....1953
 at.....

Signature of Proprietor/
 Managing Director/
 Director-in-Charge/
 Trustee/Manager.

APPENDIX 'D'

QUESTIONNAIRE (Q3)

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES OPERATING IN INDIA

(To be returned duly filled in and with documents as required in the Questionnaire to the Secretary, Press Commission, Government of India, Block 2A, Shahjahan Road Hutments, New Delhi by 28th February 1953).

If additional space is required for giving information under any head or in answer to any question, a separate sheet may be attached and additional information entered in it. An entry should be made in the statement under the relevant head or question as follows:

"Continued in attached sheet, page"

In the additional page where the information is continued the following entry should be made at the beginning of the additional statement for each head:—

"Continued from page item No. "

1. Is your Agency at home owned by Government, subsidised by Government or assisted by Government financially in any way? Is so, to what extent? Is it owned by newspapers or by a Joint Stock Company or Corporation?

2. Is your Agency financially associated with or has a financial interest in any other Agency? Has the proprietor of your Agency a financial interest in any other Agency?

(In the case of Joint Stock Companies and Corporations the proprietor includes, besides the Company or Corporation, the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors).

3. Do you operate in India for commercial or for any other reason or both? Please specify.

4. Is the foreign news circulated in India collected by your own correspondents abroad or purchased by you from another Agency? If it is purchased from another Agency, please name the Agency. If you share news collection with another Agency, please name the other Agency.

5. Please name the countries which news you cover and the number of Bureaux and correspondents in each.

6. Do your foreign news services which you circulate in India specialise in any particular field? If so, which.

7. How many offices do you maintain in India and where?

8. What types of services do you supply to subscribers in India and what are the rates of subscription? Please also attach a list of your subscribers in India and indicate whether any of the subscribers are supplied the services free of charge.

9. What is the average daily wordage in each class of your news services circulated in India? What is the average daily wordage devoted to (a) political news and (b) non-political news?
10. Do you give adequate coverage to news of South East Asia, Africa and the Middle East? What countries in these areas do you think are generally inadequately covered in your services?
11. Do you specialise in or give adequate attention in your news services circulated in India to the problems and activities of Indians abroad or of foreign nationals of Indian origin?
12. Do you send Indian news abroad and/or collect Indian news and distribute it in India? If so, please state the average daily wordage of Indian news sent abroad and Indian news distributed in India. Also, please state what arrangements you have made for news collection in India and give the number of correspondents employed for the purpose and places at which they are employed.
13. What proportion of news supplied by you to your subscribers is (a) published and (b) acknowledged to you (i) in your own country, (ii) in other countries, and (iii) in India?
14. Do you find the Indian Press accepting the material circulated by you readily or do you think that Editors make a careful selection of material before publication?
15. How do you land your news from abroad in India:
 - (i) by wireless?
 - (ii) by cable?
- Have you applied for a license to operate your own wireless receiving station?
- If you receive news from abroad on the wireless what rates do you pay for its collection to the Posts and Telegraphs Department?
16. Have you hired teleprinter lines in India? If so, for what centres? When were the lines allotted to you? What amounts do you pay to Government by way of teleprinter hire?
17. Do you regard the wireless/teleprinter/communication facilities, and rates in India satisfactory? If not, what changes would you suggest?
18. Do you charge rent for teleprinters separately from your subscribers (a) in other countries in which you operate, and (b) in India?
19. How many Indians have you on your staff in India? What are the various categories of posts held by them, grades of pay, allowances and other conditions of service?
20. What Indian and Foreign News Agencies do you regard as your competitors in India? Do you think any of your competitors have better or cheaper facilities?
21. (a) Have you ever felt any influence in India trying to make you deviate from your editorial policy?
- (b) Is there any direct or indirect attempt at censorship of incoming or outgoing news handled by you?

APPENDIX E

PRESS COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Questionnaire Q4(A)

ADDRESSED TO FEATURE SYNDICATES IN INDIA

(To be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Press Commission, Government of India, Block 2A, Shahjahan Road Hutments, P.O. Box No. 561, New Delhi, by 28th February 1953.)

The word "proprietor" does not stand only for an individual or individuals but also for a joint stock company or other concerns or associations owning feature syndicates.

References to interest of the proprietor of the Feature Syndicate in other concerns or to interest of the proprietor of other concerns in the Feature Syndicate are not only to individuals owning Feature Syndicates or other concerns but also to the Chairman/Managing Director/Shareholder owning the majority of shares in joint stock companies owning feature syndicates or other concerns, partners in firms, members of Executives of Associations, Societies, etc.

If additional space is required for giving information under any head or in answer to any question, a separate sheet may be attached and additional information entered in it. An entry should be made in the Questionnaire under the relevant head or question as follows:—

"Continued in attached sheet, page"

In the additional page where the information is continued, the following entry should be made at the beginning of the additional statement for each head:

"Continued from page item No."

QUESTIONNAIRE (Q4) (A)

1. Name of the Feature Syndicate.
2. Place where the headquarters office is situated:
3. Places where branch office(s) are situated:
 - (a) In India.
 - (b) Abroad.
4. Date of establishment.
5. Ownership, management and control:
 - (i) Name and address of the proprietor.

(ii) If the proprietor is a firm, please say whether it is registered or unregistered and give the names and addresses of the partners of the firm indicating also who owns the major share of the capital of the firm and the extent of his holding.

(iii) If the proprietor is a joint stock company, please say whether it is a public limited company or a private limited company. In either case give the names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors and also attach one copy each of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

(iv) If the proprietor is a joint stock company and is managed by Managing Agents, please give the names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of the Managing Agents in case the Managing Agents are a joint stock company. If the Managing Agents are a firm or partnership, please give the names and addresses of the Members of the firm or partnership indicating also who owns the largest share in the firm or partnership.

(v) If the proprietor is a joint stock company, by whom or by which body (such as an Association, registered or unregistered, firm or partnership, registered or unregistered, a Trade Union or another joint stock company) are the largest number of shares held? Please give names and addresses. If the largest number of shares is held by an individual, is he related by marriage, blood-relationship or otherwise to other share-holders of the joint stock company. If so, please give details of the relationship and the extent of holdings by such relatives with names and addresses.

(vi) If the proprietor is a joint stock company which is a subsidiary company of another joint stock company, by whom or by which body (such as an association, registered or unregistered, firm or partnership, registered or unregistered, a trade union etc.) are the largest number of shares held in the holding company? Please give names and addresses. If the largest number of shares in the holding company is held by an individual, is he related by marriage, blood-relationship or otherwise, to other share holders of the holding company? If so, please give details of the relationship and the extent of holdings by such relatives with names and addresses.

(vii) If the proprietor is a Trust or a Co-operative Society or any other type of society or association, please give the names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Trust or the Executive as the case may be. Also, please file a copy of the Deed of Trust, Articles of Association of Co-operative society or Constitution of the Association as the case may be.

(viii) Please give a brief account of changes in the proprietorship of the Feature Syndicates since its establishment or the year 1939 whichever was later. The account in the case of joint stock companies should include a statement of changes that may have led to the majority of shares or of a majority of voting strength passing into the hands of an individual or individuals related by marriage or blood-relationship or otherwise.

(ix) Does the proprietor of the Syndicate or where the proprietor is an association, registered or unregistered, Co-operative Society, Trade Union or a joint stock company of which the proprietor company is subsidiary, any of its Directors or principal shareholders or their relatives, have any financial or other interest, in a Managing Agency, in any other Feature Syndicate or a News Agency or newspaper or periodical or Advertising Agency? If so, please state precisely the nature and extent of such interest giving names and particulars and the date when this interest was acquired.

(x) Does the proprietor of any other Syndicate or News Agency or any newspaper or any industrial or commercial firm have any financial or other interest, direct or indirect, in your Syndicate or its Managing Agency, if any?

If so, please give particulars of the nature and extent of the interest as well as names and addresses of the persons concerned.

(xi) Does the proprietor/any Director/any Trustee/any Member of the Executive have any financial interest in any other business than that of a Feature Syndicate? If so, please state the nature of the other business and give details including the names of the concerns owned by the proprietor/Director etc. or concerns in which he has a financial interest.

6. Please describe the categories of subjects (a) foreign, and (b) Indian on which you distribute features and articles to the Press.

7. What is the average daily wordage of matter distributed by you to the Press?

8. (a) How many articles/features were sold by you (a) in 1951 (calendar year) and (b) in the first six months of 1952?

(b) How many newspapers/periodicals covered each article/feature sold by you in (a) 1951 (calendar year) and (b) the first six months of 1952?

9. What types of subscribers do you have? Please give their names, whether they are regular subscribers or occasional subscribers, and against each name indicate the rates of subscription you charge from them as well as the gross amounts realised in 1951 (calendar year) and in the first six months of 1952?

10. Please state what categories of staff you employ, whether full time or part time, their scales of pay and other allowances, Provident or pensionary or medical benefits, if any, hours of work, methods of recruitment, prescribed qualifications and how many members of the staff engaged in editorial or journalistic duties had a University Degree or professional experience before joining the Syndicate?

11. If outsiders supply articles and features to you for further circulation, please state (a) how many writers supplied articles and features in (a) 1951 (calendar year), and (b) the first six months of 1952, and also the rates of payments made by you to contributors?

12. Please attach copies of Balance Sheets and Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Feature Syndicate for the following years:—

(i) 1937, 1938 and 1939 (each year separately);

(ii) for each year from and including 1945 up to the present.

The years referred to here should be taken as the Accounting years of the Feature Syndicate. If the Feature Syndicate was established later than 1937, the first balance-sheet, Trading Account and Profit & Loss Account should be for the first year of establishment to be followed by accounts for the subsequent years mentioned above. Where accounts have been audited, the audited statement for each of the above years should be attached.

I do hereby verify that the facts stated in items above are true to the best of my knowledge and the facts stated in items above are true to the best of my information and belief.

Verified this day of at

Signature of Proprietor/Managing Director/
Director in-Charge/Trustee/Manager.

APPENDIX F
PRESS COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Questionnaire (Q4) (B)

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN FEATURE SYNDICATES OPERATING
IN INDIA

(To be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Press Commission, Government of India, Block 2A, Shahjahan Road Hutments, P.O. Box No. 561, New Delhi by 23rd February 1953).

If additional space is required for giving information under any head or in answer to any question, a separate sheet may be attached and additional information entered in it. An entry should be made in the Questionnaire under the relevant head or question as follows:—

“Continued in attached sheet, page”.

In the additional page where the information is continued the following entry should be made at the beginning of the additional statement for each head:—

“Continued from page item No. ”.

QUESTIONNAIRE (Q4) (B)

Addressed to Foreign Feature Syndicates operating in India

1. Is your Feature Syndicate at home, owned by Government, subsidised by Government or assisted by Government financially in any way? If so, to what extent? Is the Feature Syndicate owned by any newspaper or by a joint stock company?

2. Is your Feature Syndicate financially associated with or has a financial interest in any other Feature Syndicate? Has the proprietor of your Syndicate a financial interest in any other Syndicate? (In the case of Joint Stock Companies and Corporations the proprietor includes, besides the Company or Corporation, the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors.)

3. Do you operate in India for commercial or for any other reason or both? Please specify.

4. Please describe the categories of subjects on which you circulate features/articles/any other publishable matter. Are any Indian subjects covered in these features etc.?

5. What is the average daily wordage of features/articles distributed by you to your subscribers in India?

6. Please attach a list of your regular subscribers in India as well as occasional subscribers and indicate against each name the number of features/articles sold in (a) 1951 (calendar year), and (b) the first six

months of 1952. Also in the statement please indicate the rates charged as well as the gross amounts realised from each subscriber. Can you also give an indication of the number of newspapers/periodicals in India which published each of your feature/article?

7. Are there any newspapers or periodicals in India to whom you supply your features/articles free of charge? If so, please attach a list indicating the number of features and articles supplied in (a) 1951 (calendar year), and (b) the first six months of 1952.

8. Are features/articles and other publishable matter circulated by you to Indian newspapers and periodicals written and prepared in India or are they imported by you from your head office or elsewhere?

9. Do you employ any Indian nationals on a regular or contribution basis to write or to edit features/articles etc? If so, please attach a list giving their names and addresses and indicate the basic pay, scales and allowances and conditions of service of regular employees and the rates you have been paying for contributions to persons engaged on a contribution basis.

10. Do you maintain any offices in India and if so, where are they situated?

APPENDIX G
PRESS COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

QUESTIONNAIRE (Q. 5)

ADDRESSED TO ALL ADVERTISING AGENCIES IN INDIA

(To be returned to the Press Commission, Government of India, Block 2A, Shahjahan Road Hutments, P.O. Box No. 561, New Delhi, by 28th February 1953.)

The word "Proprietor", unless otherwise clear from the context, does not stand only for an individual or individuals but also for a joint stock company, or other concern or association etc. owning the Advertising Agency.

References to "interest" of the Proprietor of the Agency in any paper or business or to the interest of any newspaper in the ownership of the Advertising Agency or the management thereof are not only to individuals owning Advertising Agencies or newspapers but also to the Chairman/Managing Director/Shareholder owning the majority of shares in joint stock companies owning a newspaper/periodical/Advertising Agency or other concerns, partners in firms, members of Executives of Associations, Societies, etc. as may be concerned.

If additional space is required for giving information under any head or in answer to any question, a separate sheet may be attached and additional information entered in it. An entry should be made in the Questionnaire under the relevant head or question as follows:—

"Continued in attached sheet, page....."

In the additional page where the information is continued, the following entry should be made at the beginning of the additional statement for each head:—

"Continued from page....., item No....."

QUESTIONNAIRE (Q. 5)

I. General Information:

1. Name of the Advertising Agency.
2. Address of the Head Office.
3. Addresses of Branch Offices, if any.
4. Names and addresses of associate offices, if any.
5. Date of establishment.

II. (1) Name and address of the Proprietor.

(2) If the proprietor is a firm, please state whether it is registered or unregistered and give the names and addresses of the partners of the firm indicating who owns the major share of the capital of the firm and the extent of his holding?

(3) If the proprietor is a joint stock company, please state whether it is a public limited or private limited company. In either case please give names and addresses of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors and also attach one copy each of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company.

(4) If the proprietor is a joint stock company how is it managed? If by Managing Agents, please give information as in (2) and (3) above with regard to the Managing Agents.

(5) If the proprietor is a joint stock company, are there any large holdings of shares of the company and, if so, who are the owners thereof? Names and addresses may please be given.

(6) Is any newspaper interest directly or indirectly connected with the ownership of the Advertising Agency or Management thereof as partner if the Advertising Agency or its managing agency is a firm or as a Director or Shareholder if the Advertising Agency or its managing agency is a joint stock company?

(7) Has the proprietor of the Advertising Agency any interest in the ownership or management of any other business? If so, please indicate its nature and extent?

(8) If the proprietor of the Advertising Agency is a joint stock company is it a subsidiary of any other company? If so, what is the name and address and the principal business of the holding company?

III. Financial structure:

Please attach a copy of the Trading and Profit & Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Advertising Agency for the year 1951 or the latest accounting year. Advertising Agencies which are not joint stock companies may submit a statement as near as possible to a Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss and Trading Accounts.

IV. Business and Turnover:

(1) What types of publicity in newspapers and periodicals does the Advertising Agency handle?

(2) Please attach a statement in the following form about amount(s) of Bills in respect of advertisements placed by you, of products advertised etc., in 1951 (calendar year):

(1) (i) (Name and place of publication of newspaper (s) periodical (s) in which advertisements were placed in 1951 (calendar year). (Please give below the name of each paper, first of news-papers and periodicals in the English language and then of news-papers and periodicals in the Indian languages.)	(2) Amount of Bills in respect of advertisements placed (that is, value of advertisements) (1951 calendar year).
(a) English language newspapers and periodicals.	
(b) Indian language newspapers and periodicals.	

NOTE.—Total amount of Bills (that is, value of advertisements) in respect of each newspaper and periodical named under (i) (a) or (i) (b) may please be given in column 2 for the calendar year 1951.

(ii) Total amount of Bills in respect of advertisements placed with newspapers and periodicals (that is, total value of advertisements placed) in 1951 calendar year.

(iii) Total amount of Bills in respect of other publicity in 1951 calendar year.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(iv)	Names of products advertised-in 1951 (calendar year) in newspapers and periodicals.	Client on whose behalf advertised.	Number of newspapers in which the product as in column (1) was advertised in 1951 calendar year.	Amount of Bills in respect of advertisements on each product (that is, value of advertisements in respect of each product) as in column (1)

(3) What are the Agency's rates of commission from (a) Members of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, and (b) others in respect of advertisements placed in newspapers and periodicals? If there is any difference between (a) and (b) please state the considerations responsible for the difference.

(4) What is the period of credit granted to the Agency for payments by Members of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and by other newspapers and periodicals?

(5) What is the Agency's practice in regard to payments to newspapers and periodicals in which advertisements are placed? Does the Agency pay the papers from its own funds or does it pay only when advertisement costs have been realised from clients?

(6) Does the Agency make advance payments to any papers? If so, to how many and what are the considerations responsible for advance payments?

(7) Is the Agency required by any papers to keep deposits with them?

(8) Has the Agency any standard form of contract with newspapers and periodicals? If so, please attach a copy?

(9) Does the Agency act as a principal or agent of its clients in its relationship with the newspapers and periodicals in which advertisements are placed?

(10) Does the Agency scrutinise advertisements from the point of view of their *bona fides* or their veracity before accepting them?

(11) Does the Agency undertake to arrange publicity for its clients in the columns of newspapers and periodicals otherwise than by advertisements? If so, in what ways is such publicity arranged?

(12) Do papers pay commission to the Agency in respect of all advertisements? If not, in respect of what advertisements does the Agency receive no payments?

(13) What are the principles governing the Agency's selection of newspapers and periodicals for the placing of advertisements?

(14) Does the Agency undertake market research?

(15) What services does the Agency render to (a) its clients, and (b) newspapers by way of drafting of advertisements, preparing layout, providing matrices, stereos etc.?

(16) Has the Agency been accredited by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society? If so, in what category?

(17) What is the Agency's view of the conditions laid down by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society for accreditation of Advertising Agents?

(18) (a) Is the Agency a member of any association of Advertising Agencies in India? If so, please name the association?

(b) What benefits does the Agency derive from such membership?

I
do hereby verify that the facts stated in items.....
.....above are true to the best of my
knowledge and the facts stated in items.....
above are true to the best of my information and belief.

Verified this.....day of.....1953
at.....

Signature of Proprietor/
Managing Director/
Director-in-Charge/
Trustee/
Manager.

APPENDIX 'H'

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FOREIGN INFORMATION SERVICES

Services provided.

1. Do you operate a News Agency providing a *daily* bulletin of news for the use of newspapers? If so, which are the newspapers being provided regularly with such a service?

2. Do you issue any periodical news-letter for use by newspapers? If so, which are the newspapers being provided regularly with such a service?

3. Do you issue any feature articles or special reports on current happenings abroad or in India or photographs, stereos or ebonoids for publication by newspapers or periodicals in this country or distribute background material for their guidance? If so, are they issued regularly or from time to time? Which are the newspapers or periodicals thus supplied?

4. Is the distribution of material covered by 1 to 3 above made at the request of newspapers or voluntarily by you? Is any charge made in any case for these services? Have you any machinery for verifying the use made of such releases? To what extent, in your view, have such services helped to promote goodwill and understanding between India and your country? To what extent is the material calculated to influence public opinion towards your country, or on any political, economic or domestic issues in India?

5. Have you found newspapers co-operative in publishing material released by you or have they been reluctant in some cases? Have the limitations of newspaper size been responsible for any part of such reluctance? Do the newspapers that carry your material carry also similar material released by the Information Services of other countries with Governments of differing ideologies?

6. When such material is published by newspapers, do they invariably indicate the source? If indication of the source is omitted at times or is generally omitted, what do you think are the reasons? Do you stipulate that the source should be mentioned in every instance of such use of material supplied by you? Do you suggest that the source need not be acknowledged?

7. Do you invite representatives of newspapers and periodicals to visit your country? Are such invitations issued by the Embassy of your country on your recommendation or in consultation with you? Are the Government of India or any organisation of the Press consulted in the selection of the personnel. How many such invitations were accepted by such representatives during each of the last three years, 1950, 1951 and 1952?

8. Do you publish in India any newspapers or periodicals carrying news and views? If so, please furnish full particulars under the different heads in the attached form in respect of each of such publications. (Two copies

of the form may kindly be filled in and returned in respect of each newspaper/periodical published by your Information Services. Additional copies of the form will be gladly sent on request.)

9. Do you import books and periodicals printed in your country for distribution in India? If so, what was the extent of import during 1948—51? Was any quantity imported through commercial channel or under diplomatic privilege? Is such material distributed free or in any instances below the cost of production?

10. Does all material emanating from your Information Service clearly carry an imprint of its origin?

11. Do you think the diplomatic privileges enjoyed by your personnel have helped in any way in the discharge of your functions?

12. What are the conditions under which Foreign Information Services can operate in your country? Are there any regulations:

- (i) requiring registration of personnel employed in the Information Services;
- (ii) regulating the engagement of local citizens to work for such Services;
- (iii) requiring filing of copies of all material issued;
- (iv) requiring filing of returns of funds expended; and
- (v) compelling newspapers or periodicals reproducing such material to indicate in every instance the source of the material?

Employment of Indians.

13. Do you commission any Indian citizens to write articles on subjects suggested by you, either for distribution through your service or for direct offer to newspapers and periodicals? If so, what are the rates of payment, if made, and how do these compare with rates paid by newspapers (a) in India for similar contributions in the same languages, and (b) in your country, for similar contributions.

14. Do you employ Indian nationals in your service? If so, how many are employed in the following categories?

- (i) managerial staff;
- (ii) administrative staff;
- (iii) staff engaged in printing and composing and allied processes;
- (iv) news photographers;
- (v) sales agents;
- (vi) mofussil correspondents working on a retainer or lineage basis or for no payment and engaged in other occupations not connected with the newspapers;
- (vii) free lance journalists;

(viii) proof readers; and

(ix) cartoonists.

Could you state generally the terms and conditions of their employment including the nature of tenure of service, period of notice and grounds for termination of service?

What are the salary scales for the various categories? How far are they comparable (a) between papers published by you in English and in Indian languages, (b) in the different localities where you employ them, and (c) with salaries paid to nationals of your country employed in India in similar work?

15. Do the scales of salary provide for increments? Are such increments automatic or given only in recognition of exceptional merit? Do you pay any additional dearness allowance? If so, is the allowance altered according to the rise or fall in the Cost of Living Index?

16. What are the hours of work prescribed for the staff? Are any special payments made for employment on night shift and, if so, at what rate? On what basis is payment made for over-time duty? If double duty is performed, what is the break between two shifts? Is it the practice to provide weekly rest of a complete day and night? If so, is it Sunday or any other day of the week? How many holidays are granted in a year? What is the basis of payment for work on days of rest or holidays? How much leave, i.e. earned leave, casual leave, or sick leave, are the different categories of employees entitled to? What are the conditions subject to which this leave may be earned and granted? Is there a maximum limit to which earned and sick leave may be accumulated?

17. Are the terms and conditions of service the same for all categories of employees? How do they compare with the terms and conditions for nationals of your own country employed in similar work (a) in your country, and (b) in India?

18. What are your present methods of recruitment to the different categories? How far have you found the educational qualifications and intellectual equipment of your recruits satisfactory? Are appointments to senior posts made by promotion from amongst the holders of junior posts? Have you any arrangements for the training of apprentices? If so, how are they recruited and what are the terms of apprenticeship? Have you any arrangements for sending Indian personnel in your employ to your country for training or do you encourage their going on their own expense by providing them with necessary facilities including leave and a lien on their post?

Additional Information.

19. Could you nominate a senior officer of your Information Services who can appear before the Commission in person in August 1953 to amplify your answers to any of the above questions or to answer other questions?

Particulars of newspapers and periodicals published by Information Services.

(i) Name of newspaper/periodical.

- (ii) Date on which publication started.
- (iii) Place of publication.
- (iv) Frequency of issue.
- (v) Size of pages and number of pages in each issue.
- (vi) Language/languages.
- (vii) Price, if any. If free, to whom is it supplied? What is the type of reader-circulation aimed at?
- (viii) Approximate circulation.
- (ix) Name of Editor.

(x) Was a declaration filed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867? If so, by whom?

(xi) In the event of a breach of Press Laws, will the person(s) filing declaration on behalf of the newspaper/periodical be liable to action under the law? If not, how would the breach be dealt with?

(xii) Are the same postal rates as are applicable to Indian newspapers/periodicals paid for carriage by post for the publication in question?

(xiii) What is the source of newsprint/paper supply? Could an idea of the probable expenditure both in tons and rupees be given? Is any part of the newsprint imported under diplomatic privilege? Could approximate figures of newsprint import for the years 1948—51 in respect of each Foreign Information Service be given?

(xiv) What are the principal contents of the newspaper/periodical?

(xv) Does the newspaper/periodical publish general news or only news of the country to which it belongs or news of relations between the country to which it belongs and India?

(xvi) Does it subscribe to any Indian/Foreign News Agency for news? If so, what are the Agencies subscribed to? Is the source of news acknowledged in the paper? Does the newspaper/periodical have any correspondents in India? How many of them are Indians and how many non-Indians?

(xvii) Does the newspaper/periodical have an editorial column also? If so, what are the types of subject dealt with? Do they criticise or support any political party in India or advocate any domestic or international policies for adoption by India?

(xviii) What line does the newspaper/periodical take on matters in dispute, if any, between India and the country to whom the Foreign Information Service belongs?

(xix) Where is the newspaper/periodical printed? If at your own press, please fill in the details below in respect of composing and printing machinery installed:

Composing machines

Make

Type.

No.

Printing machines

Make.

Type.

No.

If at any local printers, how did you select the Press for your work? How do the rates paid by you compare with printing rates in the locality? Do you assist the Press in procuring the necessary machinery, provide them with working capital or make advance payments on account of printing bills? Does the press print also other periodicals?

APPENDIX I

REPORT ON SAMPLE SURVEY OF READERSHIP

Need for a newspaper readership survey.—Material received in answer to the questionnaires issued by the Commission or obtained in the course of taking oral evidence covered the points of view of people engaged in the journalistic profession as well as others who have given some thought to the problems and social implications of journalism. But it did not include the opinions of the vast majority of the readers of newspapers and periodicals. In order to obtain a general view of their preferences and inclinations, a sample survey of newspaper readers in this country was considered essential, and the Commission utilised the services of the National Sample Survey of the Government of India to collect the required information on newspaper readership.

2. *The N. S. S. Organization.*—The National Sample Survey, was organized in 1950 with the object of filling up existing gaps in statistical information required for national income estimation and other purposes. It has an extensive field staff covering the whole country. Data are collected by trained investigators, in repeated sample surveys, carried out one round after another almost continuously. The sixth round of these multi-purpose surveys was conducted during the period May 1953 to August 1953 and two additional questionnaires on newspaper readership were included in this round at the request of the Commission.

3. *Design of the Survey.*—As usual, the N.S.S. samples in the sixth round consisted of two parts, the rural and the urban. For the survey of rural areas, India was first divided into 'natural divisions' as defined by the Registrar-General of Census. Within a 'natural division' the tehsils were first stratified according to the density of population. The limits of these strata were then so adjusted that for each stratum the total consumer expenditure volume was approximately equal. (The volume of consumer expenditure is a rough indicator of the income generated or the measure of economic activity within the stratum, and this was calculated on the basis of figures obtained in the first round of survey.) The sample tehsils were generally selected from each stratum, and two sample villages from each selected tehsil, with probabilities proportional to areas or populations. Within each village, a sample of households was selected for investigation. For surveying urban areas, all the towns were first classified into the following size groups:

- (i) the four big cities (*viz.* Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi) with a population exceeding 1,000,000,
- (ii) towns with population not below 100,000,
- (iii) towns with population exceeding 50,000 but below 100,000,
- (iv) towns with population exceeding 15,000 but below 50,000, and
- (v) towns with population not exceeding 15,000.

In the first group all the four big cities were taken up for the survey. Under each of the remaining size classes, sample towns were selected

separately from four population zones built up on the basis of the standard population zones adopted by the Registrar General for purposes of demographic comparison. Each selected town was divided into a number of blocks corresponding to the census enumeration blocks of 1951, and a number of sample blocks was selected therefrom, the number depending on the sizes of the towns. A sample of households was then selected from each sample block for investigation.

4. *The questionnaires on newspaper readership.*—The two questionnaires on newspaper readership that were included in the sixth round of the N.S.S. were framed by the Commission in consultation with the Central Statistical Organization, the Directorate of National Sample Survey at New Delhi and the technical department of the N.S.S. located in the Indian Statistical Institute at Calcutta. A set of instructions were also prepared by the Commission for the use of field workers in order to ensure that the intentions of the various questions included in the questionnaires were understood clearly by them and put in suitable form to the respondents.

4.1. Broadly speaking, the Commission was interested in information relating to the extent of readership, the impact of newspapers on readers and the extent of potential readers among the existing non-readers. Information on the first item was to be collected at the time of listing the households in the sample villages and urban blocks. The two questionnaires framed by the Commission were designed to collect information on the second and the third items. Tabulation of the data was carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute, and analysis by the Research Section of the Commission under Sri S. B. Das Gupta.

4.2. The emphasis in the first questionnaire (or Schedule A) was on the impact of newspapers on the reader households. The questions included therein related to the following points; name of newspaper read, source through which it is received, multiple readership, whether there had been a change in the paper read or subscribed for, views on the general make-up of the paper, guidance received from the headlines, the reader's interest in news items speeches, leading articles, etc., his estimate of factual accuracy of the newspaper, his views on photographs, the extent to which the advertisements are taken notice of, his opinion on the price charged for the paper, reading interest in weekly periodicals and the reader's access to the news services provided by the radio. The second questionnaire (or Schedule B) was a brief one and meant only for non-reader households. It included questions about literacy and the reasons why literate households did not read newspaper particularly e.g. because of cost or difficulty of getting copies. These questionnaires were drawn up on the basis of a Pilot survey conducted in the Delhi area.

4.3. It was decided that for both Schedule 'A' and Schedule 'B' opinion would be obtained preferably from the head of the sample household. If, however, the head of the household was not available, information could be obtained from any other member of the household who was considered by the investigator to be capable of answering the questions. In the case of Schedule A, if the head of the household was not adequately literate or was not himself a reader of the newspaper, information was to be obtained from a member of the household who read a newspaper. For a household reading more than one newspaper, detailed information was to be collected in Schedule A separately for each newspaper.

5. *Tabulation programme.*—As the Commission's enquiry was integrated in the normal N.S.S. Survey, the sampling design was the same as that used for the normal N.S.S. Survey, and was not specifically designed to provide efficient estimates of absolute values of the items of information sought in the questionnaires of the Commission. This being so, it was not intended to derive quantitative estimates of aggregate values from the numerical results obtained in the sampling. The N.S.S. organization had a country-wide agency, and the filled-in schedules were to serve as descriptive evidences of the existing conditions of distribution in relation to actual and potential readership and reader's preferences in certain broad matters relating to newspapers.

5.1. As arranged beforehand, the Indian Statistical Institute (*i.e.* the technical department of the N.S.S.) furnished the Commission with a collection of completed schedules for preliminary study and working out details of the tabulation. The tabulation programme was finalised by the Commission in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation and the Directorate of N.S.S. at New Delhi. The programme consisted of three parts, as below:—

- A. General tabulation, designed to show the extent of newspaper readership in the sample villages and urban blocks.
- B. Tabulation in respect of non-reader households, designed to show the extent of potential readership in the sample villages and urban blocks.
- C. Tabulation in respect of reader households, designed to give a general view of their preferences and inclinations.

6. *Results of 'general tabulation'.*—The total number of sample villages selected from the different regions of rural India was 875 with a population consisting of nearly 2,43,000 households. The selected urban blocks totalled 373 with about 91,400 households. The information whether a household reads or does not read a newspaper was collected at the time of listing the households in the sample villages and urban blocks, and on the basis of this information, the households were stratified into two parts, namely, those reading newspapers and those not reading newspapers. The results are shown in the following Table:

Items	Rural	Urban
1. No. of sample villages/blocks	875	373
2. Total No. of households ('000)	243·1	91·4
3. Total No. of reader households ('000)	10·7	18·0
4. Total No. of non-reader households ('000)	232·4	73·4

As will be seen from the above Table, the reader households formed about 4½ per cent. of all households in the sample villages and 20 per cent. in the urban blocks.

6.1. Roughly, one in every five reader households was selected from the sample villages and urban blocks for purposes of detailed investigation. For non-readers, 10 households were selected from each of the above

sample units. The final position regarding the samples of different categories of households selected for interrogation was as follows:—

No. of reader households—	Rural	.	.	.	.	2,243
No. of reader households—	Urban	.	.	.	.	3,260
No. of non-reader households—	Rural	.	.	.	.	8,735
No. of non-reader households—	Urban	.	.	.	.	3,685

6.2. The samples of reader households selected for detailed investigation were found to cover readers of daily newspapers in all Indian languages and in English, and included a fairly large proportion of the newspapers published in each language. On the whole, names of over 68 out of every 100 newspapers published in India found place in the completed schedules, and only newspapers with small circulation were missed in the sampling. Taking individual languages, 6 out of 7 newspapers were covered in the schedules in Bengali, 22 out of 28 in Gujarati, 31 out of 51 in Hindi, 10 out of 21 in Kannada, 14 out of 21 in Malayalam, 14 out of 23 in Marathi, 2 out of 3 in Oriya, 6 out of 8 in Punjabi, 3 out of 4 in Sindhi, 5 out of 6 in Telugu, 37 out of 57 in Urdu, and 26 out of 36 in English. All the newspapers published in Assamese and Tamil were covered. The following figures will give a rough indication of the extent to which the volume of opinions recorded on newspapers in each language was representative of the share of that language in the total newspaper circulation:

Language	Percentage share of each language		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
	In the total volume of opinions recorded on newspapers in the survey	In the total newspaper circulation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assamese	0·15	0·12	+25·0
Bengali	8·7	10·4	—16·4
Gujarati	8·3	7·4	+12·2
Hindi	13·5	13·9	—2·9
Kannada	4·5	2·9	+55·2
Malayalam	5·4	8·1	—33·3
Marathi	6·8	7·6	—10·5
Oriya	0·4	1·8	—77·8
Punjabi	0·4	0·8	—50·0
Sindhi	0·5	0·4	+25·0
Tamil	10·1	6·9	+46·4
Telugu	8·4	4·0	+110·0
Urdu	9·6	8·1	+18·5
English	23·2	27·7	—16·3

7. *Extent of non-readership.*—As mentioned earlier the survey covered a total of 875 blocks in the rural areas and 373 blocks in urban areas. The results of the survey disclose that in 430 rural blocks, or about 40 per cent. of the blocks there was at least one household which read a daily newspaper. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 360 blocks out of 373. From these it would be evident that even though newspapers were read in less than 5 per cent. of all the households surveyed in the rural area, the information they derived therefrom could circulate by word of mouth in 40 per cent. of the area covered in the rural areas. In 60 per cent. of the blocks there was no source of daily information through the medium of a newspaper. In the case of urban households, the number of such blocks without any daily newspaper was less than 4 per cent. and though the number of households taking newspaper was only 20 per cent., the dissemination of news through conversation and daily contacts between the members of the population may be expected to result in fairly widespread knowledge about the happenings of the day.

8. *Literacy and non-readership.*—The questions that were put to non-reader households were designed to elicit information on the reasons for non-readership and thereby to throw some light on potential readership amongst those who do not read a newspaper now.

The most obvious and widespread reason for non-readership was, of course, the lack of literacy. In the statistics collected, the term 'literate' or 'not literate' actually attaches to the person in the household who replied to the questions asked by the investigator and a literate household would, therefore, mean a household in which the respondent who was a member of the house has been reported to be literate. This respondent was generally the head of the household but if, however, the head of the household was not literate and there existed some other member of the same household who could read and also answer the questions intelligently, the Investigator generally approached that person as suitable for interrogation. This being so, a literate household may be broadly defined as one which contained at least one literate member, and a household, not literate, would mean as one which did not generally contain any literate member at all.

The results tabulated below would indicate the distribution of households derived from the observed data on this basis but without the application of appropriate weights which a rigorous estimating procedure would require. The answers to the question, namely, whether a non-reader household was literate or not are shown in the following table:—

	Number	
	Rural	Urban
Sample villages	875	..
Sample urban blocks . . . . .	..	373
Sample non-reader house-holds	8,735	3,685
Households, literate	1,735	1,473
Households, not literate	7,000	2,212

According to the above table, about 20 per cent. of the sample non-reader households in the villages and 40 per cent. in the urban blocks were found to be literate.

9. *Interest in readership.*—Where a non-reader household happened to have at least one literate member he was asked regarding his interest in reading a newspaper. The choice of the respondent was made on the basis given in the previous paragraph and the data might be taken as generally descriptive of the distribution of interest, though not rigorously accurate.

On the basis of the replies received from them, the households were classified into two groups, namely, those in which the respondents were interested and those in which the respondents were not interested. The results were as follows:—

	Number	
	Rural	Urban
Households, interested	706	462
Households, not interested	1,003	993
Total of literate households	1,735	1,473

9.1. It will be seen from the above figures, that, of the literate non-reader households, about 41 per cent. in the sample villages and 31 per cent. in the sample urban blocks were interested in reading newspapers. In estimating potential readership, it may be taken that while all the households with a literate member can ultimately be expected to subscribe for newspaper, active interest in news and current affairs existed only in less than half of the rural households and less than one-third of the urban households. With growing interest in the functioning of local political, cultural and social institutions, interest in readership could be stimulated also among the remainder, but in the immediate future readership can, however, be expected to extend only to those who already possess interest in newspaper reading but do not at present take in a newspaper owing to any particular reason. The figures of such interested literate households compared to the number of reader households already existing would indicate that there exists potential for increase of readership of about 150 per cent. in the rural areas and 50 per cent. in the urban areas.

10. *Other reasons for non-readership.*—It was anticipated that several factors might prevent a household from going in for a newspaper even though it possessed at least one literate member. The most common cause would be the cost of the newspaper and the inability of the household to spare the necessary amount. Another reason would be the lack of suitable arrangements on the part of local newspapers to distribute the paper, thereby making it necessary for the household desirous of taking it to take special steps such as writing to the newspaper office in a distant town. The third reason would be the fact that the publication centre is not sufficiently close to the potential reader with the result that the newspapers reach the village or town very late and after interest in the news has abated. In a country like India where a large number of languages are in current use and there is also fairly widespread migration of population from one linguistic area to another, a fourth

reason for non-readership would be the lack of availability of a paper in a language which the household could understand. There could also be some other minor reasons not falling within any of these major categories. The questionnaire was intended to elicit which of the above reasons was responsible for the fact that a particular household in which there was a literate member and interest in newspapers had also been expressed, was not going in for a newspaper at present. The households are classified below according to the main reasons shown by their representatives:

Reasons for non-readership	Number of households	
	Rural	Urban
Cannot afford to buy	429	375
Paper in language the household can read is not easily available in the locality.	201	17
Paper in language the household can read is not available in time.	45	32
Paper in language the household can read is not at all available in the locality.	21	11
Reason not specifically stated	10	27
	706	462

Lack of funds or purchasing ability was reported to be the reason which prevented the majority of the literate and willing households from reading newspaper both in the villages and in the urban blocks. The difficulty of getting a newspaper easily in the locality was the other main reason for non-readership.

10. 2. It would appear that there is a real need for newspapers priced lower than current newspapers are, and further, that distribution arrangements of newspapers are not very satisfactory. If these two difficulties are removed nearly 90 per cent. of the immediate scope for expansion referred to in the previous paragraph may be achieved without difficulty.

11. *Method of Survey of views on newspapers.*—As has been mentioned earlier, in the case of reader households the information on the points included in schedule 'A' was generally obtained from the head of the household. Where, however, the head of the household was not adequately literate or was not a reader of the newspaper himself, information was obtained from some other member of the household who read the newspaper. Again, where more than one newspaper was regularly read in a household opinions were obtained separately in respect of each newspaper from the informant. Thus, the total number of opinions recorded was higher than the total number of reader household or the total number of respondents replying to the questions asked by the Investigators. The total number of reader households selected for interrogation was 2,043 in the sample villages and 3,260 in the sample urban blocks, while the total number of opinions on newspapers recorded were 2,258 and 4,076 respectively. The excess in the latter case indicates the amount of overlap of readership.

12 *Likes and dislikes.*—One of the important points on which questions were put was whether the reader liked the views of the paper he read. The responses were as follows:—

	Total	Whether he liked the views of the paper		
		Number of opinions		
		Yes	No	No opinion
Rural	2,258	1,616	275	367
Urban	4,076	2,955	405	716
	6,334	4,571	680	1,083

As will be seen from the above, the number of newspaper readers who liked their papers was roughly in the same proportion both in the rural and urban areas, averaging about 72 per cent. of the total. The number of those who said they did not like their papers was 12 per cent. in rural areas as against 10 per cent. in urban areas. The slight difference may be due to the fact that in the urban areas it is comparatively easier, if you do not like a paper, to get a different one. It may also be due to differences in reading habits the rural reader being more often in the regular habit of reading all editorial comments than the urban reader and hence acquiring a dislike. Both these aspects are being examined later.

12. 1. As has been mentioned earlier, an average of 72 per cent. of the respondents stated that they liked the views of the particular paper they read. A detailed analysis has been made of the position in respect of different languages and is reproduced below:—

Bengali	78%	Malayalam	74%
English	73%	Marathi	68%
Gujarati	72%	Tamil	74%
Hindi	73%	Telugu	65%
Kannada	76%	Urdu	68%

Assamese, Oriya and Punjabi have not been included in the above as the number of readers questioned was too small to justify any inferences.

12.2 A certain degree of deviation from the national average may be expected in different languages owing to the interplay of varying factors, such as the number of papers available and the consequent availability of papers to satisfy the expectations of different groups; and the extent to which the editorial control is exercised, to lead public opinion, to reflect public feelings, or to exploit public sentiment. It will, however, be noticed that the deviation does not exceed 10 per cent. of the national average in the case of any single language.

13. *Regular and selective interest in editorials.*—Questions were put to the newspaper readers on their reading habits and opinions in respect of editorial comments carried in the newspapers. Firstly they were asked whether they

read the leading articles every day or only when the subject matter interested them. The responses are tabulated below:—

	Read leading articles every day	Read leading articles only when subject was of interest
Rural— (Total 2,258)—		
Yes	1,313	742
No	897	117
No opinion	8	38
Urban — (Total 4,076)—		
Yes	2,146	1,662
No	1,917	199
No opinion	13	56

It will be seen from the above that of the readers in rural areas, about 60 per cent. read the leading articles every day and even of those who did not, 83 per cent. read them when the subject matter was of interest to them. Similarly of the readers in the urban areas also about 53 per cent. read the leading articles every day and even of those who did not, 87 per cent. read them as and when the subject matter was found to be interesting. The proportion of regular readers of editorial columns is 12 per cent. less among the urban sample but the proportion of occasional readers is 24 per cent higher. In either case the overall percentage is quite high.

14. *Interest as affected by appeal of views.*—As mentioned earlier, readers had also been asked to state whether in each case they liked the paper they read or did not. Analysing in detail the response of those who said that they liked the views of the paper with reference to their regular or occasional perusal of leading articles, the results are as follows:—

(Numbers of cases)

	Like the views of the paper (Total)	Whether read the leading articles every day.			Whether read the leading articles only when the subject matter interests.		
		Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Rural	1,616	1,044	569	3	499	54	16
Urban	2,955	1,681	1,264	10	1,135	106	23

Of those who liked the views of the paper read in the sample villages, about 65 per cent. read the leading articles every day and only 31 per cent. confined their reading to the occasions when the subject matter was of interest. The corresponding figures in respect of the sample urban blocks were 57 per cent. and 38 per cent. respectively.

14.2. Similarly, examining the response of those who did not like the views of the paper read, the results are as follows:—

(Number of cases)

	Did not like the views of the paper (Total)	Whether read the leading articles every day.			Whether read the leading articles only when the subject matter interests.		
		Yes	No.	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Rural	275	164	109	2	86	22	1
Urban	405	188	216	1	200	13	3

The above figures suggest that in sample villages, about 60 per cent. of those who did not like the views of the paper still read the leading articles regularly and 31 per cent. more did so when the subject matter was of interest. The corresponding figures for the urban blocks were about 46 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively. Comparing these with the figures in the previous para, it will be noticed that in rural areas, regular perusal of editorials did not depend greatly on whether the reader liked the views of the paper or not, but in the urban areas the likes or dislikes affected the regularity with which the editorials were read. On the other hand, the proportion of readers who, even if they did not like the views of the paper, perused the editorials when the subject matter was of interest to them, was much higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The number of instances where the readers had no opinion to offer was very small.

14.3. The examination of the responses has been extended further in the case of all those languages in which the number of instances can be considered large enough for basing inferences. Analysis of the regular readers of leading articles shows the following percentages:—

Percentage of Regular Readers of leading articles

	Among those who like the paper.	Among those who do not like the paper.
Bengali	76	71
English	62	48
Gujarati	57	30
Hindi	55	61
Kannada	46	50
Malayalam	57	71
Marathi	49	49
Telugu	59	46
Urdu	68	49
National average	60	52

This table shows two different patterns. In Bengali, English, Gujarati, Telugu and Urdu the section which claims to like the views of the papers they read contains a higher percentage of regular readers of the leading articles than the section which has expressed a dislike of the views. In Marathi, the percentage of regular readers is the same in both sections. But the figures for other languages show that the editorial articles command a higher percentage of regular readers from those who have expressed a dislike for the views set out in these articles.

14.4. When attempting to assess the extent of influence that editorial views have upon the average reader, it may be useful to consider both those who read the leading articles regularly and the others who read them when the subject is one that interests them. A distinction must, however, be made between the readers who approach the editorials with a certain amount of sympathy for the views and others who come to it with a dislike for the views. This distinction has been made in the following table where the figures are given as percentages of all readers of newspapers.

1 Language.	2 3 4 Read leading articles			5 Do not read leading articles generally or cannot say if they read them.
	With a liking for the views.	Without liking for the views.	Neither with nor without liking for the views.	
Bengali . . .	78%	9%	12%	1%
English . . .	71%	11%	14%	4%
Gujarati . . .	66%	9%	14%	11%
Hindi . . .	69%	10%	13%	8%
Kannada . . .	70%	7%	11%	12%
Malayalam . . .	72%	8%	17%	3%
Marathi . . .	61%	9%	18%	12%
Tamil . . .	71%	9%	13%	7%
Telugu . . .	61%	8%	14%	17%
Urdu . . .	65%	16%	11%	8%
National average .	69%	10%	14%	7%

It is not, however, possible to fix any weightage between the readers in the second and third columns and thereby arrive at an assessment of the relative influence of papers in different languages on their readers. It may, however, be emphasised that the general inference mentioned earlier with

regard to all Indian newspapers hold good more or less in the case of each language also.

15. *General confidence in newspapers.*—Some of the questions put down in the schedule for newspaper readers aimed at assessing the extent to which they were prepared to accept, as correct, all that is printed in the newspaper. Two factors were considered likely to influence the faith of the reader in his paper. The first of these was his liking for the views of the paper. The second was his direct access to a different information medium, the radio. The tables below reproduce the data collected, classified with reference to likes and dislikes.

	Total No.	Acceptance of what the paper prints as correct		
		Yes.	No	No opinion
<i>Rural,—</i>				
(Total 2,258)—				
Like the views of the paper . . .	1,616	972	444	200
Do not like the views of the paper .	275	84	163	28
<i>Urban—</i>				
(Total 4,076).—				
Like the views of the paper . . .	2,955	1,918	630	407
Do not like the views of the paper .	405	159	206	40

The general classification is based on the answers to the question whether the person liked the *views* expressed in his paper and was not whether he liked the paper itself. The answers to the particular questions indicate that where the views are to their liking, 60 per cent. of the readers in the rural areas and 65 per cent. in the urban areas expressed themselves as ready to accept what the paper printed as correct. Where, on the other hand, the views were not to their liking, only 31 per cent. of the readers in rural areas and 39 per cent. of those in the urban areas expressed such faith in their paper.

It is no doubt possible to argue that the dislike of the views of the paper is based to some extent on lack of faith in its contents. This lack of faith may be based on some tangible experience of the reader which has led him to question the overall accuracy of his paper. It could also be based on conversations or discussions with readers of other papers, or even to his direct knowledge of facts reported in his paper. None of these could, however, be explored by a survey of this nature.

One obvious alternative source of news reports is the radio, and the responses of both listeners and non-listeners is tabulated below:

Acceptance of what the paper prints as correct.				
	Total	Yes	No	No opinion
Rural,—				
(Total 2,258)—				
Listen to news on the radio .	552	326	161	65
Don't listen to news on the radio	1,558	799	506	253
	<u>2,110</u>			
Urban—				
(Total 4,076)—				
Listen to news on the radio .	1,682	989	443	250
Don't listen to news on the radio	2,207	1,288	496	423
	<u>3,889</u>			

It would appear from the above that in the case of rural listeners, access to news from the radio has helped to increase acceptance of the contents of a newspaper with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of doubters or those who had no opinion to offer in the matter. This is understandable in view of the fact that the newspaper (and the radio) deal with matters almost entirely outside the normal ambit of the people. In the case of urban listeners, faith in newspapers has been scarcely influenced by the radio and is governed by other factors altogether.

(Incidentally, these figures show that in the sample blocks surveyed, roughly 25 per cent. of the newspaper readers approached in the rural areas and 40 per cent. of those approached in urban areas have access to news from the radio).

15.2. On the whole it may be said that of all the newspaper readers in the rural areas, about 30 per cent. were disinclined to accept as correct what is printed in their paper, the corresponding figure for urban areas being about 23 per cent. The appeal of the views of the paper has a striking effect on the reader's faith or lack of it. In rural areas, the availability of a news service on the radio serves also to give a feeling of reality to the more comprehensive service provided by the newspaper.

15.3. In the following table the examination of the data is extended separately to the different languages.

					Percentage of readers who accept newspaper content as correct		
					Among those who like the views.	Among those who listen to the radio	Among all readers
					(1)	(2)	(3)
Bengali	.	.	.	.	62	57	58
English	.	.	.	.	64	57	58
Gujerati	.	.	.	.	60	68	52
Hindi	.	.	.	.	65	57	59
Kannada	.	.	.	.	59	53	55
Malayalam	.	.	.	.	53	48	45
Marathi	.	.	.	.	64	66	57
Tamil	.	.	.	.	67	66	61
Telugu	.	.	.	.	69	62	62
Urdu	.	.	.	.	61	54	49
National					63	59	57

(The national average covers also those languages in respect of which the data were too meagre to justify separate analysis).

16. *Readership of speeches and views on presentation.*—One of the items on which information was sought from each reader was in respect of his interest in the speeches reported in the newspaper read by him. The actual questions that were asked in this connection by the Investigator were:

- (i) whether he reads the speeches reported in the news column;
- (ii) whether he thought that the speeches were reported fairly; and
- (iii) whether he thought that the paper carried too much of speeches.

The results are as follows:—

Category					Read the speeches reported in the news column	Think that the speeches are reported fairly	Think that the paper carries too much of speeches.
<i>Rural</i> —							
Yes	.	.	.	.	1,935	1,409	415
No	.	.	.	.	318	294	1,475
No opinion	.	.	.	.	5	555	368
TOTAL					2,258	2,258	2,258
<i>Urban</i> —							
Yes	.	.	.	.	3,308	2,379	657
No	.	.	.	.	747	413	2,599
No opinion	.	.	.	.	21	1,284	820
TOTAL					4,076	4,076	4,076

. The above table indicates that about 86 per cent. of readers in the rural areas and 81 per cent. in the urban areas have answered that they read the speeches published in the news columns fairly regularly. About 62 per cent. of the rural readers and 58 per cent. of the urban readers were of the opinion that the speeches were reported fairly in the newspapers read by them. On the question whether the paper carried too much of speeches, about 65 per cent. of the replies recorded in the villages and 64 per cent. recorded in the urban blocks were in the negative. The percentage referred to above would suggest that the proportion of readers of speeches in the urban areas was about 6 per cent. lower as compared with the rural readers. Similarly the proportion of readers holding the view that the speeches were reported fairly was 7 per cent. less in the urban areas as compared with the rural areas.

16.2. The first of these differences may be explained by the fact that urban listeners do not always have the leisure to proceed, after the perusal of "hard" news to reading the speeches, and the second by the fact that urban readers have greater opportunities to compare their own direct impressions, however subjective, of the speeches they have themselves heard with the newspaper reports; speeches, even if made in rural areas, are less often reported.

17. *Interest as affected by appeal of views.*—The replies to the questions above have been examined in relation to the views expressed by the readers in connection with editorials and leading articles. The following table will show how those who liked the views of the paper responded to the above questions:—

(Number of Cases)

	Like the view of the paper	Whether read the speeches reported in news columns			Whether think that the speeches are reported fairly			Whether think that the paper carries too much of speeches		
	Total	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Rural . .	1616	1445	168	3	1139	171	306	315	1121	180
Urban . .	2955	2505	444	6	1936	235	784	465	2025	465

As will be seen from the above figures, of those who liked the views of the paper read, about 89 per cent. in the villages and 85 per cent. in the urban blocks read the speeches in the news column, about 70 per cent. in the rural areas and 66 per cent. in the urban areas thought that the speeches were reported fairly, and about 60 per cent. in the rural blocks and 69 per cent. in the urban blocks were of the view that the paper did not carry too

much of speeches. It will be seen that the above percentages are higher than the corresponding overall percentage referred to in the previous paragraph.

17.1. This difference may be ascribed to the fact that where a person says he likes the views of a newspaper, it means that his political views are close to that of the party that the newspaper supports, and since the paper would be reporting at greater length the speeches of those in sympathy with that party, the chances of the reader finding the speeches to his liking are greater.

17.2. Conversely, the response of those who did not like the views of the paper, to the same set of questions is shown in the following table:—

	Do not like the views of the paper	Whether read the speeches re-reported in news columns			Whether think that the speeches are reported fairly			Whether think that the paper carries too much of speeches		
		Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Rural	275	234	40	1	133	86	56	73	160	42
Urban	405	310	94	1	172	118	115	98	249	58

It will be seen that, even in this case, the proportion of readers who go through the speeches in the news columns was quite high, although slightly lower than in the previous case. But the proportions of readers who thought that the speeches were reported fairly and those who thought that the paper did not carry too much of speeches were considerably lower than in the previous case. In the sample villages only about 48 per cent. were of the view that speeches were reported fairly and 58 per cent. did not think that the speeches appearing in the newspapers were too long. The corresponding percentages in respect of the urban blocks were 42 and 61 respectively.

18. *Variations in languages.*—It would appear from the tables that the general interest in speeches is much higher than is assumed by many critics of the Indian newspaper. The examination, when extended to the different languages, does not show very different trends. (See following table). Both in rural and urban areas, 83 per cent. of all respondents read the speeches. These represent 86 per cent. of those who expressed a liking for the views of the paper and 80 per cent. among even those who have expressed to dislike for the views of the paper. Positive disapproval of the length at which speeches were reported came only from a section, 17 per cent. of all the readers. An interesting fact is that even among those who read speeches regularly there were some at least who felt that the newspaper reports were too long. This may lend support to the view that readers are not sufficiently selective, and that if anything is printed, it is more often read than ignored.

Language	Percentage of readers of speeches			Percentage of readers who think that the speeches are reported fairly			Percentage of readers who think the reporting of speeches to be excessive			
	Among all respondents	Among those who like the views of their papers	Among those who do not like the views of their papers	Among all respondents	Among those who like the views of their papers	Among those who do not like the views of their papers	Among all respondents	Among those who like the views of their papers	Among those who do not like the views of their papers	Among those who had no opinion on the views of their papers
Bengali	84	87	74	58	62	45	17	15	37	14
English	85	88	76	66	72	55	18	18	26	15
Gujrati	71	78	72	43	56	33	12	13	20	7
Hindi	87	90	84	63	68	41	18	16	36	12
Kanada	83	88	82	72	79*	68	5	5	14	..
Malayalam	83	84	93	59	69	49	20	19	46	8
Marathi	83	87	83	63	73	58	10	11	10	8
Tamil	82	84	80	50	59	39	20	20	25	14
Telugu	81	88	79	56	66	42	25	31	28	9
Urdu	81	84	82	59	68	39	16	16	13	15
Regional (all India)	83	86	80	60	67	45	17	17	25	11

19. *Urban and rural opinion on make-up and headlines.*—A number of questions were asked regarding the reader's opinion about the general make-up of the paper, ease in locating items of interest, and effectiveness of headlines. The form in which the questions were asked was: (i) whether the reader liked the general make-up of the paper. (ii) whether he found it easy to locate items of interest to him and (iii) whether the headlines helped him to see at a glance the major items of news. The results are as follows:

(No. of cases)			
Category.	Whether like the general make-up of the paper.	Whether it is easy to locate items of interest.	Whether the headlines help to see at a glance the major items of news
<i>Rural</i>			
Yes	1,903	1,926	2,061
No	158	185	130
No opinion	197	147	67
TOTAL	2,258	2,258	2,258
<i>Urban.</i>			
Yes	3,598	3,640	3,798
No	269	266	176
No opinion	209	161	102
TOTAL	4,076	4,076	4,076

It will be seen from the above figures that about 84 per cent. of the readers in the sample villages and 88 per cent. in the sample urban blocks found the general make-up of the paper to their liking. About 85 per cent. of rural readers and 90 per cent. of urban readers found no difficulty in locating items of their interest. Those who found the headlines helpful in seeing at a glance the major items of news formed about 91 per cent. in the rural areas and 93 per cent. in the urban areas.

19.1. Two points are clearly shown by the above percentages. First, the proportion of readers who liked the general make-up of the paper and found the headlines effective both in locating major items of news and items of special interest is generally high. Secondly, the proportion of readers who found the headlines useful in locating major items of news is higher, both in the rural and urban areas than the proportions of those who found no difficulty in locating items of interest. In other words headlines did prove helpful but did not provide all the assistance the reader looked for.

20. *Background of judgment.*—An opinion about the quality of the make-up and effectiveness of headlines gains in value if the reader has had experience of more than one paper and opportunities to compare them. The

question was, therefore, put to each reader, whether he had been taking other papers in the past and the results are as follows:

Category.	Whether taking other papers in the past.	
	Rural	Urban
Yes	959	1,447
No	1,278	2,572
No opinion	21	57
TOTAL	2,258	4,076

The above figures show that about 43 per cent. of readers in the rural areas and 36 per cent. in the urban areas had been taking other papers in the past. The proportion of readers who had been taking other papers in the past was thus 16 per cent. lower in the urban areas as compared with the rural areas. This is to be expected since, as noticed earlier, the proportions of those who liked the views of the paper read, those who liked the general make-up of the paper, and, those who found the paper generally accurate, or in other words, were generally satisfied with their papers, were higher in the urban areas than in rural areas.

21. *Effect of change.*—The replies given by those who had been taking other papers in the past to the three questions referred to in paragraph 19 are now examined separately. The following are the results.

	Tak- ing other papers in the past. Total	Whether like the general make up of the paper.			Whether it is easy to locate items of interest			Whether the head- lines help to see at a glance the major items of news.		
		Yes	No	No opi- nion	Yes	No	No opi- nion	Yes	No	No opi- nion
<i>Rural.</i>										
Rural	959	794	91	74	814	90	55	856	70	23
Urban	1447	1256	129	62	1236	113	48	1345	79	22

According to the above figures about 83 per cent. of those who took other papers in the past in the rural areas liked the general make-up of their present paper, about 85 per cent. found it easy to locate items of interest to them and about 90 per cent. found the headlines helpful in seeing at a glance the major items of news. The corresponding figures in respect of the urban areas were about 87 per cent. 89 per cent. and 93 per cent. respectively.

22. *Loyalty to first choice.*—Examining the response of those who had not been taking other papers in the past to the same set of questions, the results are as follows:—

	Not taking other papers in the past.	Whether like the general make up of the paper.			Whether it is easy to locate items of interest.			Whether the headlines help to see at a glance the major items of news.		
	Total	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Rural	1278	1889	67	122	1093	94	91	1175	59	44
Urban	2572	2298	137	137	2316	151	105	2403	95	74

In this case the proportions of those who replied in terms of 'Yes' to all the three questions were slightly higher than in the case referred to in the previous paragraph. In the rural areas, about 85 per cent. liked the general make up of the paper, 86 per cent. found it easy to locate the items of interest to them and 92 per cent. considered the headlines helpful in seeing at a glance the major items of news. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 89 per cent., 90 per cent. and 93 per cent. respectively.

Type of news read first

23. *Preferences indicated.*—A question was asked of each newspaper reader in the sample villages and urban blocks to elicit information on the type of news he reads first. This was designed to throw light on the reader's interest in the various categories of news items appearing in newspapers, such as foreign news, Indian news, local news, sports news and market reports. The result are as follows:—

(No. of cases)

Type of news read first.	Rural		Urban	
	No. of cases.	Percentage to total.	No. of cases.	Percentage to total
Indian news	986	44	1,725	42
Local news.	700	31	940	23
Foreign news	218	10	391	10
Sports news	76	3	177	4
Market reports	146	6	264	7
No opinion	132	6	579	14
TOTAL	2,258	100	4,076	100

Readers' preferences for different categories of news items were, on the whole, of similar pattern both in the rural and urban areas. Indian news was read first by over 40 per cent. of both rural and urban readers. The next from the point of readers' interest, was local news which was read first by 31 per cent. of rural readers and 23 per cent. of urban readers. Foreign news was read first by 10 per cent. of readers both in rural and urban areas. The types of news that followed, in the order of reader's interest, were market reports and sports news. The former was read first by 6 per cent. of rural readers and 7 per cent. of urban readers, the corresponding figures in respect of the latter type being 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. Although the general pattern of readers' preferences in the rural areas was similar to that in the urban areas, some differences would be noticeable within the common pattern. The proportion of those who read local news first was distinctly higher among the rural readers as compared with the urban readers. On the other hand, special interest in sports news and market reports was evinced by a slightly larger proportion of readers in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

23.1: As will be seen also from the above table, about 6 per cent. of readers in the sample villages and 14 per cent. in the sample urban blocks expressed no opinion on which type of news they read first. Some of them might have no special interest in any particular type of news, while some might have equal interest in more than one type of news. In selecting the news to be read first, they might have been generally guided by the headlines or the selection exercised by the editors of the newspapers.

24. *Facility in locating items.*—As mentioned earlier, readers' views were obtained on whether it was easy to locate items of interest to them from their respective newspapers. It will be useful in this connection to consider separately the details regarding the types of news read first by those who found it easy to locate items of interest to them. The relevant data are as follows:—

	Rural		Urban	
	No. of cases	Percentage to total	No. of cases	Percentage to total
Found easy to locate items of interest	1926	100	3649	100
Types of news read first.				
Indian news	860	45	1569	43
Local news	574	30	802	22
Foreign news	200	10	347	10
Sports news	61	3	164	4
Market reports	113	6	238	
No opinion	118	6	529	14

Both among rural and urban readers, the proportions of those who read Indian news first were slightly higher and the proportions of those who read local news first were slightly lower than the corresponding figures based on all rural and urban readers irrespective of whether they found easy to locate items of interest or not. As regards the proportions of those who read other items of news first, there was practically no change.

24.1. The details regarding the types of news read first by those who did not find it easy to locate items of interest to them are as below:—

	Rural		Urban	
	No. of cases	Percentage to total	No. of cases	Percentage to total
Did not find easy to locate items of interest	185	100	266	100
Type of news read first				
Indian news	70	38	102	38
Local news	73	39	83	31
Foreign news	8	4	32	13
Sports news	9	5	10	4
Market reports	16	9	6	2
No opinion	9	5	32	12

In this case, the proportions of rural readers who were specially interested in foreign news and Indian news were much lower than the corresponding over-all figures, while the proportion of those specially interested in other types of news were considerably higher.

24.2. It would appear therefore that the display of news in the papers generally follows the interests of the bulk of the readers, while others with specialised interests do not find their convenience catered for.

25. *Views on number, subject and quality of photographs.*—Some of the questions put down in the schedule for the newspaper reader aimed at assessing his views on the number of photographs printed in the paper read by him the subjects covered and the quality of printing. The actual questions asked were—

- (i) whether his paper carried any photographs,
- (ii) whether the photographs were clear,
- (iii) whether he would like more photographs of happenings,
- (iv) whether he would like more photographs of persons.

The responses are tabulated below:

Category	Whether the paper carries any photographs		Whether the photographs are clear		Whether he would like more photographs of happenings.		Whether he would like more photographs of persons	
	No. of cases.	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
<i>Rural</i>								
Yes .	2,100	93	1,715	82	1,213	54	1,029	46
No .	156	7	385	18	{ 866	38	1,037	46
No opinion	2	..						
					{ 179	8	192	8
TOTAL	2,258	100	2,100	100	2,258	100	2,258	100
<i>Urban</i>								
Yes .	3,800	93	2,931	77	2,273	56	1,622	40
No .	260	7	869	23	{ 1,492	37	2,116	52
No opinion	16	..						
					{ 311	7	338	8
TOTAL	4,076	100	3,800	100	4,076	100	4,076	100

It will be seen from the above table that, both in the sample villages and urban blocks, 93 per cent. of newspaper readers reported that the papers read by them carried photographs, of those whose papers contained photographs, 82 per cent. in rural areas and 77 per cent. in urban areas considered the photographs clear. In other words, a greater proportion of urban readers were dissatisfied with the quality of photographs as compared with the rural readers. As regards the number, about 55 per cent. of readers desired more photographs of happenings and about 42 per cent. wanted that photographs of persons should be increased. In the former case, the proportion was slightly higher among the urban readers than among the rural readers but, in the latter case the position was reversed.

26. *Access to weeklies.*—In this connection, it will be useful to examine separately the views on this subject of those who also read weekly papers and those who did not. In the former case, a reader would have an idea of the standard of photographs appearing in a weekly paper for comparison and his views expressed on the photographs in the daily paper were likely

to carry more weight. The following table gives the results in respect of 713 rural and 1,326 urban readers who also read weekly papers regularly:

(Those who read weekly papers regularly)

Category	Whether the paper (daily) carries any photographs		Whether the photographs are clear		Whether he would like more photographs of happenings		Whether he would like more photographs of persons	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
<i>Rural</i>								
Yes .	667	94	537	81	378	53	312	44
No .	46	6	130	19	283	40	343	48
No opinion	..	..				
					52	7	58	8
TOTAL	713	100	667	100	713	100	713	100
<i>Urban</i>								
Yes .	1,254	95	1,028	82	799	60	577	44
No .	69	5	226	18	469	35	682	51
No opinion	3	..						
					68	5	67	5
TOTAL .	1,326	100	1,254	100	1,326	100	1,326	100

Some very interesting results are shown by the above table. In the present case, the proportions of readers who approved of the quality of photographs, liked more photographs of happenings, and liked more photographs of persons showed a slight decline in rural areas, but a substantial increase in urban areas as compared with the over-all figures shown in the previous paragraph.

26.1. The following table summarises the responses of 1,482 rural and 2,615 urban readers who did not read any weekly paper regularly:

(Those who did not read weekly papers regularly.)

Category	Whether the paper (daily) carries any photographs		Whether the photographs are clear		Whether he would like more photographs of happenings		Whether he would like more photographs of persons	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
<i>Rural</i>								
Yes .	1,379	93	1,130	82	807	55	692	47
No .	101	7	249	18	551	37	661	45
No opinion	2	..						
					124	8	129	8
TOTAL	1,482	100	1,379	100	1,482	100	1,482	100
<i>Urban</i>								
Yes .	2,431	93	1,816	75	1,411	54	990	38
No .	179	7	615	25	968	37	1,372	52
No opinion	5	..						
					236	9	253	10
TOTAL .	2,615	100	2,431	100	2,615	100	2,615	100

The figures shown in the above table only confirm what has been stated in the previous paragraph.

27. *Multiple readership.*—In order to ascertain the extent of the multiplicity of readership of newspapers, a simple question was asked to each reader, namely, whether he shared his paper with others. The results are as follows:—

Whether the reader shares his paper with others	Rural		Urban	
	No. of cases.	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
Yes	967	43	1,342	33
No	906	40	1,937	48
No answer	385	17	797	19
TOTAL	2,258	100	4,076	100

The point brought out by the above table is that, while in rural areas the readers who shared their papers with others were about 7 per cent. more in number than those who did not share their papers, in urban areas the number of the former class exceeded that of the latter by as much as 31 per cent.

27.1. The figures in the above table will also show that a substantial proportion of the readers, both in rural and urban areas, preferred not to give a definite reply to the question. This may be due to the fact that sharing was not practised on any regular basis, or that they were unwilling to admit that they shared their papers.

28. *The price of the paper.*—The questions included in the questionnaire were designed to ascertain the opinion of the respondent on the price charged for the paper. The first question asked was whether he thought the price of the paper was high. This was intended to obtain the views of the reader on the price paid for the paper in relation to the general economic condition prevailing in the country, as also his own purchasing ability. The other question on which his opinion was sought was whether the paper was worth the money. The importance of the second question lay in the fact that a reader might consider the price paid by him for his paper to be high but still might think that the paper was worth the money and would continue to pay it rather than go without the paper. The replies given by the respondents are tabulated below:

Category	Whether the price of the paper is high		Whether the paper is worth the money	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
<i>Rural</i>				
Yes	810	36	1,536	68
No	1,369	61	401	18
No opinion	79	3	321	14
TOTAL	2,258	100	2,258	100
<i>Urban</i>				
Yes	1,530	38	2,824	69
No	2,408	59	607	15
No opinion	138	3	645	16
TOTAL	4,076	100	4,076	100

It will be seen from the above figures that although about two-fifths of the respondents expressed the opinion that the price of the papers read by them was high, only a very small proportion was of the view that the papers were not worth the money. Those who definitely stated that their papers were worth the money together with those who expressed no opinion formed 82 per cent. of the respondents in rural areas and 85 per cent. in urban areas. The balance might be taken as representing those sections who were either thinking of changing their papers or discontinuing readership.

29. *Price and multiple readership.*—The responses to the questions on price have been examined separately for the readers who shared their papers with others and those who did not. The following table will show how those who shared their papers with others responded to the questions.

(Number of opinions)

	Share the paper with others	Whether the price of the paper is high			Whether the paper is worth the money.		
		Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
	TOTAL						
Rural	967 (100%)	359 (37%)	579 (60%)	29 (3%)	688 (71%)	172 (18%)	107 (11%)
Urban	1,342 (100%)	490 (36%)	799 (60%)	53 (4%)	938 (70%)	183 (14%)	221 (16%)

The above table will show that the trend of opinions expressed by the respondents in rural areas is similar to that in urban areas, except for the fact that the proportion of rural readers who did not consider their papers to be worth the money was distinctly higher than the corresponding proportion in respect of the urban readers.

29.1. Conversely, the responses of those, who did not share their papers with others, to the same set of questions are shown in the following table.

(Number of opinions)

	Do not Share the paper with others	Whether the price of the paper is high			Whether the paper is worth the money		
		Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
	Total						
Rural	906 (100%)	346 (38%)	531 (59%)	29 (3%)	615 (68%)	182 (20%)	109 (12%)
Urban	1937 (100%)	775 (40%)	1124 (58%)	38 (2%)	1,345 (69%)	328 (17%)	264 (14%)

Here also, the opinions recorded in rural areas and those in urban areas show a similar trend with only minor exceptions. While the proportion of readers who thought that the price charged for the paper was high

was slightly greater in urban areas, the proportion of those who did not consider the paper to be worth the money was higher in rural areas. A comparison of the figures in the above table with those in the table in the previous paragraph will disclose that a larger proportion of readers, who did not share their papers with others, expressed the view that the price of the paper was high, as compared with those who shared their papers with others. Similarly the proportion of those who thought that the papers were not worth the money was higher among the readers who did not share their papers with others than among those who shared their papers. This might lead to an increase in multiple readership, possibly accompanied by sharing of costs.

30. *Cross-check on news preferences.*—As a means of checking the preferences of readers in the matter of different categories of news, examined in an earlier section, an attempt was made to ascertain their views on the sections which they would not mind curtailing. For this purpose, all readers who had expressed a desire to see more photographs in the papers (who form 92 per cent. of the total readership) were asked which of the following news and feature items he would not mind being curtailed if thereby more space could be provided for photographs.

(i) Foreign news; (ii) Indian news; (iii) Local news; (iv) Sports news; (v) Market reports; (vi) Speeches and Statements; (vii) Articles.

In those cases where a respondent expressed preference for curtailment of more than one item, each of the items mentioned was recorded. The following table gives the distribution of opinions according to type of news preferred to be curtailed:

Type of news preferred to be curtailed	Rural		Urban	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
Foreign News	176	10	305	11
Indian News	236	14	126	5
Local News	313	18	363	13
Sports News	351	20	564	20
Market Reports	252	14	567	21
Speeches and Statements	227	13	348	13
Articles	192	11	472	17
TOTAL	1,747	100	2,745	100

Of the total number of 1,747 suggestions recorded in rural areas, 20 per cent. were for curtailment of sports news, 18 per cent. for local news, 14 per cent. each for market reports and Indian news, 13 per cent. for speeches and statements, 11 per cent. for articles and 10 per cent. for foreign news. The total number of opinions recorded in urban areas was 2,745. Of these, 21 per cent. favoured curtailment of market reports, 20 per cent. sports news and 17 per cent. articles. The opinions recorded

under other news and feature items were comparatively smaller, those under Indian news having formed only 5 per cent.

30.1. It was obviously to be expected that specialised sections of the daily newspaper, like the sports and commercial sections have only a limited appeal. The fact that a large proportion of both urban and rural readers rank "local news" as the next item that could well be curtailed would perhaps come as a surprise to publishers as well as to those who have been urging the scope for a decentralised press depending primarily on local news of the type now featured in the Press.

31. *Comparison with priority in attention.*—The replies given by the respondents to the question referred to in the previous paragraph have been examined in relation to their answers as to the type of news read first. This will show how those who read a particular type of news first and desired more photographs to be included in their papers responded to the question on curtailment of news and feature items to provide more space for photographs. The results are as below:—

Type of news read first	Item or items to be curtailed to provide more space for photographs						
	Foreign news	Indian news	Local news	Sports news	Market reports	Speeches and State-ments	Articles
<i>Rural</i>							
Foreign news .	10	16	32	34	27	38	28
Indian news .	64	132	135	135	106	100	83
Local news .	67	62	109	138	78	63	51
Sports news .	9	9	11	3	14	8	5
Market reports .	13	8	21	27	14	10	20
No opinion .	13	9	5	14	13	8	5
TOTAL .	176	236	313	351	252	227	192
<i>Urban.</i>							
Foreign news .	17	13	35	50	57	42	35
Indian news .	116	59	150	243	233	127	236
Local news .	95	18	65	144	144	74	101
Sports news .	15	3	20	3	40	31	20
Market reports .	25	9	21	36	5	23	40
No opinion .	37	24	72	88	88	51	40
TOTAL .	305	126	363	564	567	348	472

The above table will show that some respondents (although their number might be small) expressed willingness to curtail even the types of news which they read first, meaning thereby that even though having special interest in a particular type of news, they do not necessarily feel that every item of news in that category that they come across need have been published.

32. *Views on advertisements.*—A few questions included in the questionnaire were designed to ascertain indirectly the extent to which newspaper readers took notice of the advertisements in their papers and what they thought of them. Two of the points on which readers opinions were invited were whether the advertisements were attractive and whether they had improved over time. The replies are tabulated below:

Category	Whether advertisements are attractive		Whether advertisements are better than they were formerly	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
<i>Rural</i>				
Yes	1,287	57	896	40
No	580	26	627	28
No opinion	391	17	735	32
TOTAL	2,258	100	2,258	100
<i>Urban</i>				
Yes	2,465	60	1,820	45
No	930	23	1,012	25
No opinion	681	17	1,244	30
TOTAL	4,076	100	4,076	100

Roughly, about three-fifths of all rural and urban respondents considered the advertisements appearing in their papers to be attractive, while a little over two-fifths of them held the opinion that the quality of advertisements had improved over time. As compared with the rural readers, the proportions of urban readers who thought that the advertisements were attractive and that they had improved over time were higher by 6 and 12 per cent. respectively. It will be seen from the above figures that about 17 per cent. of respondents, both in rural and urban areas, did not give any opinion on whether the advertisements in their papers were attractive or not, and nearly one-third failed to give any definite reply whether they had improved over time. In the former case, the readers concerned were apparently neither very happy nor totally dissatisfied with the quality of advertisements, while in the latter case, the failure to give any definite opinion would suggest that improvement of advertisements, if any, was not very pronounced.

33. *Objectionable advertisements.*—Another question put to the newspaper reader was intended to ascertain whether there were any advertisements in his paper containing objectionable feature or wording. He was asked by the field investigator whether he had noticed such advertisements in his paper as he would not like members of his family to read them. The results are shown in the following table:

Category of reply	Rural		Urban	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
Yes . . .	331	15	439	11
No . . .	1,525	67	3,220	79
No opinion . . .	402	18	417	10
TOTAL	2,258	100	4,076	100

The above figures will show that 15 per cent. of the respondents in the sample villages and 11 per cent. in the sample urban blocks reported having come across advertisements which were objectionably worded and which they considered unsuitable for being read by members of their families. The higher percentage figure in the case of rural readers seems to suggest that rural readers are more strict in their views about decency of language or that papers circulating mainly in rural areas contained more instances of such advertisements than their urban counterparts.

34. *Effect of weeklies on views.*—The replies given to the above questions by newspaper readers who also read weekly papers and those who did not may be examined separately. The views of the former group of respondents are expected to be influenced to a certain extent by their experience of the standard of advertisements in weekly papers. The following table summarises the replies of 713 rural respondents and 1,326 urban respondents who also read weekly papers regularly:

(Those who read a weekly paper regularly.)

Category	Whether advertisements in daily paper are attractive		Whether they are better than they were formerly		Whether there are any which the reader would not like the members of his family to read	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
<i>Rural</i>						
Yes . . .	410	58	305	42	97	14
No . . .	206	29	201	28	498	70
No opinion . . .	97	13	207	30	118	16
TOTAL	713	100	713	100	713	100
<i>Urban</i>						
Yes . . .	853	64	650	49	138	10
No . . .	302	23	345	26	1,087	82
No opinion . . .	171	13	331	25	101	8
TOTAL	1,326	100	1,326	100	1,326	100

34.1. Similarly, the following table gives the results in respect of 1,482 rural and 2,615 urban respondents who did not read any weekly paper regularly:

(Those who did not read any weekly paper regularly.)

Category	Whether advertisements in daily paper are attractive		Whether they are better than they were formerly		Whether there are any which the reader would not like the members of his family to read	
	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
<i>Rural</i>						
Yes	844	57	569	38	227	15
No	358	24	405	27	981	66
No opinion	280	19	508	35	274	19
TOTAL	1,482	100	1,482	100	1,482	100
<i>Urban</i>						
Yes	1,533	59	1,110	42	286	11
No	596	23	628	24	2,037	78
No opinion	486	18	877	34	292	11
TOTAL	2,615	100	2,615	100	2,615	100

34.2. A comparative study of the two tables given above indicates that the proportions of those who thought that the advertisements were attractive and that they had improved over time were higher among those who also read weekly papers. The proportion of those who reported that their papers contained such advertisements as they would not like members of their families to read them was also slightly less among the readers of weekly papers than among the non-readers of weekly papers.

35. *Weeklies—Reader interests and preferences.*—A number of questions were included in the questionnaire with the object of ascertaining the reading interest of the respondents in weekly periodicals and their preferences for the various items contained therein. The first question that was asked was whether the respondent read any weekly paper regularly. If his reply was in the affirmative, information was sought on whether any of the following items in the periodical was found to be of interest by him: (i) current affairs, (ii) cartoons, (iii) humour, (iv) stories, (v) photos and illustrations, (vi) women's and children's section and (vii) society and fashion notes. On the whole 713 out of 2,258 rural respondents and 1,326 out of 4,076 urban respondents reported that they were regular readers of weeklies in addition to dailies. The following table shows the preferences of the regular readers of weeklies in the

contents of those papers. In cases where the respondents found more than one item of interest, all their answers were recorded. As such, the aggregate of the total number of entries recorded under different items is bound to be much larger than the number of regular readers of weeklies giving their views.

(Preferences for different items in weeklies.)

Item found to be of interest	Rural		Urban	
	No. of opinions	% of total	No. of cases	% of total
1. Current Affairs	565	21	971	18
2. Cartoons	311	12	729	14
3. Humour	370	14	801	15
4. Stories	433	16	902	17
5. Photos and Illustration	433	16	901	17
6. Women's and Children's Section	298	11	593	11
7. Society and fashion notes	262	10	455	8
TOTAL	2,672	100	5,352	100

It will be seen from the above table that, the preferences indicated by the readers of weeklies showed a similar pattern both in the rural and urban areas. About 20 per cent. of the opinions recorded were interested first in current affairs. The items that followed in order of importance from the readers point of view were (i) stories, (ii) photos and illustration, (iii) humour, (iv) cartoons, (v) women's and children's section and (vi) society and fashion notes.

APPENDIX II

List of Witnesses who appeared before the Press Commission

Date	Name (s) of Witness/Witnesses	On behalf of
I	2	3
	ASSOCIATIONS OF JOURNALISTS	
5-10-53	Sri K. Rama Rao . . .	} Indian Federation of Working Journalists, New Delhi.
6-10-53	Sri S. A. Sastri . . .	
7-10-53	Sri M. V. Sane . . .	
29-10-53	Sri C. Raghavan . . .	
30-10-53	Sri K. N. Nair . . .	
	Sri Vinay Nath Narain Sinha . . .	
	Sri J. P. Chaturvedi . . .	
7-10-53	Sri P. D. Sharma . . .	} Press Gallery Committee, New Delhi.
	Sri J. P. Chaturvedi . . .	
7-10-53	Sri I. J. Fawcett . . .	} Foreign Correspondents' Association, New Delhi.
	Sri Felix Naggar . . .	
	Sri T. V. Rajagopalan . . .	
	Sri Harold K. Milks. . .	
9-10-53	Sri C. G. Vishwanathan . . .	} Press Association, New Delhi.
	Sri C. Sarkar . . .	
9-10-53	Sri D. Arjun . . .	} News Cameramen's Association, New Delhi.
	Sri Kulwant Roy . . .	
	Sri P. N. Sharma . . .	
	Sri V. Shastri . . .	
14-10-53	*Sri Devadas Gandhi . . .	} All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, New Delhi. (*appeared on 31-10-53 only.)
15-10-53	Sri J. Natarajan . . .	
	Sri J. N. Sawhney . . .	
31-10-53	Sri D. R. Mankekar . . .	
	Sri Ranbir Singh . . .	
	Sri Jag Parvesh Chandra . . .	
21-10-53	Sri R. V. Hardikar . . .	} Madhya Bharat Union of Working Journalists, Gwalior.
	Sri M. G. Vaidya . . .	
	Sri K. N. Chaturvedi . . .	
	Sri Ranbir Saxena . . .	
23-10-53	Pandit Indra Vidyavachaspati . . .	} Delhi State Hindi Journalists' Association, New Delhi.
	Sri Shobha Lal Gupta . . .	
	Sri A. K. Jain . . .	
	Sri Lekh Ram . . .	
	Sri P. N. Bajpai . . .	
24-10-53	Sri Rajmal Sanghi . . .	} Rajasthan Working Journalists' Union, Jaipur.
	Sri Nand Kishore Parrek . . .	
	Sri Kamalkishore Jain . . .	
	Sri Srigopal Purohit . . .	
	Sri Dinesh Khare . . .	

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24-10-53	Sri Ajit Bhattacharya . . . Sri K. Srinivasan . . . Shri G. L. Jain . . . Sri R. P. Chadda . . . Sri D. V. Gandhi . . . Sri Inder Prakash . . . Sri P. Chakravarti . . .	} Delhi Press Reporters Association, Delhi.
27-10-53	Sri K. Iswara Dutt . . . Sri C. S. Pandit . . . Sri B. R. Vats . . . Sri Inder Malhotra . . . Sri S. C. Kacktwana . . . Sri V. V. Prasad . . .	} Delhi Union of Journalists, New Delhi.
16-11-53	Sri Raghu Jagirdar . . . Sri L. N. Natarajan . . . Sri D. Seetharaman . . . Sri H. Usman . . .	} Hyderabad Union of Working Journalists, Secunderabad.
17-11-53	Sri K. S. Ramaswami . . . Sri P. Shashappa . . . Sri N. S. Seetarama Sastri . . . Sri D. S. Gururaja Rao . . . Sri R. S. Narayan . . .	} Mysore State Journalists Association, Bangalore.
17-11-53	Sri A. Govinda Pillai . . . Sri P. R. John . . . Sri K. N. Nair . . . Sri R. Krishnankutty Nayar . . . Sri P. Viswambharan . . .	} Travancore-Cochin Working Journalists' Association, Trivandrum.
18-11-53	Sri Rajasevaprakashta M. Venkatesa Iyengar . . . Sri D. C. Subbarayappa . . . Sri A. M. Moorthy Rao . . .	} Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.
23-11-53	Sri Surendra Kumar . . . Sri Ahmed Ali Alavi . . . Sri Gulam Hyder . . . Sri S. M. Mehdi . . .	} All Hyderabad Working Journalists' Union, Hyderabad.
23-11-53	Sri N. Raghunatha Iyer . . . Sri V. K. Narasimhan . . . Sri A. G. Venkatachary . . . Sri S. Sarangaratnam . . . Sri V. S. G. Sarma . . . Sri A. V. Subramania Iyer . . .	} Southern Indian Journalists' Federation, Madras.
26-11-53	Sri C. V. H. Rao . . . Sri M. Phani Bhushana Rao . . . Sri M. Chandrasekharam . . . Sri B. Somayajulu . . . Sri N. V. Seshayya . . .	} Andhra Provincial Journalists' Association, Vijayawada.
1-12-53	Sri M. Shivaram . . . Sri H. Y. Sharada Prasad . . . Sri M. Harris . . . Sri V. N. Bhushan Rao . . . Sri G. N. Acharya . . . Sri B.S. Tunga . . . Sri F. V. Shimpi . . . Sri Shivshankar Vyas . . .	} Bombay Union of Journalists, Bombay.

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1-12-53	Sri P. D. Abhyankar . . . Sri P. S. Kulkarni . . . Sri D. R. Bhagwat . . .	} Maharashtra Union of Working Journalists.
1-12-53	Sri Champaklal Vora . . . Sri Himmatram U. Ahya . . . Sri Jamnadas V. Parekh . . . Sri S. Sundaram . . .	} Saurashtra Working Journalists' Association, Rajkot.
1-12-53	Sri S.T. Puranik . . . Sri S. Sethuraman . . . Sri Shyam Sunder Sharma . . . Sri D.K. Gokhale . . . Sri Sharad Sheorey . . .	} Madhya Pradesh Union of Working Journalists, Nagpur.
2-12-53	Sri Mohanlal Mehta . . . Sri Ravishanker V. Mehta . . . Sri Ratilal Mehta . . .	} Bombay Gujarati Patrakar Sangh, Bombay.
2-12-53	Sri Prabhakar Padhye . . . Sri D.V. Gokhale . . . Sri S. S. Navare . . . Sri S. M. Joshi . . . Sri N. M. Shidhaye . . . Sri Appa Pendse . . . Sri L. N. Gokhale . . .	} Marathi Patrakar Parishad, Poona.
4-12-53	Sri K. M. Mehta . . . Sri P. K. Shah . . . Sri P. H. Goswami . . . Sri D. N. Vashi . . . Sri K. D. Pachigar . . .	} Gujarati Working Journalists' Conference, Poona.
28-12-53	Sri Robindra Nath Barooah . . . Sri B. K. Sarma . . . Sri T. N. Sarma . . . Sri Bidhu Bhushan Chowdhary . . . Sri Jadev Chandra Bhuyan . . .	} All Assam Journalists' Association, Gauhati.
29-12-53	Sri V. N. Sinha . . . Sri B. N. Azad . . . Sri Surendara Mishra . . . Sri G. K. Sinha . . .	} Bihar Working Journalists' Union, Patna.
30-12-53	Sri Surya Narayan Dass . . . Sri Chandra Sekha Mahapatra . . . Sri R. P. Sastri . . . Sri Narayan Rath . . .	} Utkal Journalists' Association Cuttack.
31-12-53	Sri Manindra Narayan Ray . . . Sri Vivekananda Mukherjee . . . Sri R. K. Misra . . . Sri Kalipada Biswas . . . Sri D. N. Das Gupta . . . Sri A. Das Gupta . . . Sri S. P. Mitra . . . Sri A. C. Bannerjee . . . Sri Pulakesh De Sarkar . . . Sri Dilip Roy . . .	} Indian Journalists' Association Calcutta.
12-1-54	Sri S. K. Bose . . .	} Press Syndicate, Calcutta.

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29-1-54	Sri Ranbir Singh Sri Tara Chand Gupta Sri Rattan Singh Azad Sri Bhushan Sirhindi	} Pepsu State Working Journalists' Association, Patiala.
1-2-54	Sri Jawala Singh Sri R. K. Sharma Sri U. N. Vijpayi Sri Jai Dev Gupta Sri R. R. Khadilkar	} Uttar Pradesh Working Journalists' Union, Allahabad.

Proprietors and Associations of Proprietors of Newspapers and Periodicals.

12-10-53 18-11-53	Sri C. R. Srinivasan *Sri Asu De	} Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, New Delhi. (*appeared on 12-10-53 only).
13-10-53 3-12-53 27-1-54	Sri J. C. Jain	} Bennet Coleman and Company Ltd.
15-10-53	Sri Feroze Gandhi	} Managing Director, Express Newspapers Ltd., Delhi.
2-12-53	Sri S. R. Date Sri B. N. Jakkal Sri V. G. Thorat Sri U. H. Khansaheb Sri Surendra B. Thakore Sri D. S. Potnis Sri Ratilal Sheth	} Indian Languages Newspapers' Association.
9-1-54	Sri M. C. Agarwalla	Proprietor, ' Vishwamitra ', Calcutta.
26-2-54	Sri R. Dalmia	
1-3-54	Sri G. D. Birla	

NEWS AGENCIES

6-10-53	Dr. Dharendra Nath Sen Sri R. S. Phatarpheker Sri Gerson daCunha Sri K. Subramanian Sri B. R. Vats Sri K. Subramaniam	} Federation of Press Trust of India Employees' Union, Bombay.
28-10-53	Sri K. S. Ramachandran	} Chief Correspondent, Press Trust of India, New Delhi.
3-12-53	Sri K. Gopalan	} C/o. Press Trust of India, Bombay.
3-12-53	Mrs. Aruna Mukerji	C/o. Press Trust of India, Bombay.
3-12-53	Sri A. S. Bhartan	Ex-General Manager, PTI, Bombay.
3-12-53 5-12-53	Sri Ramnath Goenka Dr. N.B. Parulekar	} Press Trust of India Board of Directors, Bombay.

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7-1-54	Sri B. Sen Gupta . . . Sri P. Dutt . . .	} United Press of India Board of Directors, Calcutta.

ADVERTISERS AND ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

9-10-53	Sri W.F. Dyer . . . Sri J. N. Jaini . . . Sri S. Ramchandran . . .	} Advertising Agencies Associa- tion of India, Bombay.
14-10-53	Sri R.V. Leyden . . . Sri K. T. Chandy . . . Sri Z. A. Vasi . . . Sri J. C. Gupta . . . Sri R. Ray . . . Sri Pothan Phillip . . .	} Indian Society of Advertisers Ltd., Bombay.
26-11-53	Sri S. Ramachandran . . .	} Efficient Publicities Ltd., Madras.
7-12-53	Sri Edward J. Fielden . . .	} Representative of J. Walter Thompson Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay.
9-12-53	Sri N. T. Thakur . . . Sri H. R. Khare . . .	} Maharashtra Advertising Agents' Association, Poona.
10-12-53	Sri J. N. Rist . . . Sri R. C. Khanna . . .	} International Lintas Advertising Ltd., Bombay.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

22-10-53	Sri Ignas Beck . . . Sri Suresh Prasad . . . Sri Sachhidanand Sahay . . .	} Jharkhand Party, Ranchi.
28-10-53	Sri Arthur C. Bartlett . . .	} Deputy Chief Public Affairs Officer, USIS, New Delhi.
18-11-53	Sri S. Bhashyam . . . Sri P. Kodandaraman . . . Srimati Guhapriyai . . .	} Madras Tamil Writers' Asso- ciation, Madras.
25-11-53	Sri Nadig Krishnamurthy . . .	Mysore University.
25-11-53	Dr. R. Balakrishna . . .	Madras University.
7-12-53	Sri J. N. Rist . . . Sri P. L. Tandon . . . Dr. N. B. Parulekar . . .	} Audit Bureau of Circulation Ltd., Bombay.
8-12-53	Sri S. G. Vaze . . . Sri R. G. Kakade . . .	} All India Civil Liberties Coun- cil, Poona.
10-12-53	Prof. F. K. Baskette . . .	Nagpur University.
11-12-53	Sri K. K. Khadilkar . . . Sri A. Ramnath . . . Sri D. V. Nathan . . . Sri K. S. Pande . . . Sri A. D. Silva . . .	} Times of India Indian Em- ployees' Union, Bombay.

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31-12-53	Sri Phanindranath Mukherjee . Srimati Chitrita Devi . Sri Suren Niyogi . Sri Santosh Kumar Chatterjee . Sri Debajyoti Burman . Sri Radhika Ranjan Nandi .	} All Bengal Periodical Association, Calcutta.
2-1-54	Sri S. K. Dasgupta . Sri P. K. Sen .	} Revolutionary Communist Party of India, Calcutta.
4-1-54	Sri Chapalakanta Bhattacharya .	Calcutta University.
5-1-54	Sri D. S. Birkbeck . Sri I. H. Nish .	} Representatives of Indian Paper Makers' Association, Calcutta.
9-1-54	Sri Haripada Chowdhuri . Sri Dilip Roy . Sri Bimal Talapatra . Sri Animesh Chowdhuri . Sri Kalyan Shankar Roy .	} Bennett Coleman Employees Committee, Calcutta.
3-3-54	Sri V. R. Sonalkar .	} Managing Director, Industrial Finance Corporation, New Delhi.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

10-10-53	Sri U.K. Ghoshal, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary.	Ministry of Home Affairs.
20-10-53 22-10-53 26-10-53	Sri B.L. Sharma, Principal Information Officer. Sri V. Padmanaban, Advertising Consultant.	} Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
28-1-54	Sri V.S. Varma, Business Manager, Publications Division.	
1-2-54	Sri A.N. Bhanot, Director of News Services.	
27-10-53 4-2-54	Sri S.K. Shashtri, Director, Indian Information Services. Sri R.K. Nehru, I.C.S., Foreign Secretary.	} Ministry of External Affairs.
28-10-53 18-2-54	Sri N.C. Kuppuswami, Deputy Secretary. Sri S.C. Joshi, Chief Labour Commissioner.	} Ministry of Labour.
27-1-54	Sri J.W.H. Elvin . Sri A.C. Sen .	} Controller of Printing and Stationery, India.
28-1-54	Sri B.R. Batra . Sri P.B. Lahiri . Sri S. Rama Iyer . Sri C.P. Vasudevan .	} Posts & Telegraphs Department.
29-1-54	Sri N.T. Gopala Iyengar . Sri P.C. Basu .	} Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
5-2-54	Dr. B.V. Keskar .	} Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

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5-2-54	Sri V.V. Giri	Minister of Labour.
18-2-54	Dr. K.N. Katju	Minister for Home Affairs.
STATE GOVERNMENTS		
20-10-53	Sri Y.N. Varma, Home Secretary Sri R.L. Varma, Director of Public Relations.	} Delhi State Government.
21-10-53	Sri S.N. Bamroo, I.A.S., Home Secretary. Sri A.M. Shastri, Director of Information.	} Madhya Bharat Government.
22-10-53	Sri G. Mukherjee, Home Secretary. Sri Mahendra, Information Secretary.	} Uttar Pradesh Government.
23-10-53	Sri Ranbir Singh I.A.S., Chief Secretary. Sri Madan Gopal, Director of Information.	} Pepsu Government.
24-10-53	Sri S.D. Ujjwal, I.A.S., Home Secretary. Sri C.V.V. Raghavan, Assistant Director Public Relations.	} Rajasthan Government.
29-10-53	Sri Gyan Singh Kahlon I.C.S., Home Secretary. Prof. L.R. Nair, Director of Public Relations.	} Punjab Government.
17-11-53	Sri D.J. Balaraj, I.A.S., Home Secretary. Sri B.N. Sri Satyan, Principal Information Officer.	} Mysore Government.
17-11-53	Sri V.N. Rajan, I.C.S., Chief Secretary. Sri V.R. Narayanan Nair, Director of Public Relations.	} Travancore-Cochin Government.
25-11-53	Sri K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S., Chief Secretary. Sri R. Parthasarathy, Director of Information and Publicity.	} Madras Government.
27-11-53	Sri C. Rajagopalachariar	} Chief Minister Madras.
8-12-53	Sri P.M. Lad, I.C.S., Remem-	} Bombay Government.
9-12-53	brancer of Legal Affairs.	
9-12-53	Sri D.S. Joshi	
	Sri M.H. Shah	
	Sri J.H. Dave	
9-12-53	Sri P.K. Shunglu Sri R.B. Shukla	} Saurashtra Government.
10-12-53	Sri Morarji Desai	} Chief Minister Bombay.
11-12-53	Sri Shantilal Shah	} Labour Minister Bombay.

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11-12-53	Sri K.B.L. Seth Sri V.S. Krishnan	} Madhya Pradesh Government.
29-12-53	Sri S.J. Majumdar, I.C.S., Additional Secretary (Home). Sri B.P. Sinha, Deputy Director Public Relations.	} Bihar Government.
30-11-53	Sri Chintamani Misra Sri Ram Prasad Singh	} Orissa Government.
5-1-54	Dr. B.C. Roy	Chief Minister, West Bengsl.
8-1-54	Sri R.K. Mitra, I.C.S., Secretary, Home Department. Sri D.M. Gupta, I.C.S. Joint Secretary, Home Department.	} West Bengal Government.
9-1-54	Sri A.N.M. Saleh, Secretary, Publicity Department. Sri Dharamananda Dass, Joint Secretary, Home Department. Sri I.P. Chaudhury, Director, of Publicity.	} Assam Government.
27-1-54	Sri Chandra Kant Rao Godsay Sri Binod U. Rao	} Hyderabad Government.
30-1-54	Sri P.S. Mathur, Director of Publicity.	West Bengal Government.

INDIVIDUAL JOURNALISTS AND OTHERS

10-53	Sri Sri Krishna	Special Correspondent, New Delhi.
7-10-53	Sri A.S. Iyengar	Special Correspondent, New Delhi (Formerly Principal Information Officer : Government of India.)
8-10-53	Sri J.N. Sahni	Press News Features, New Delhi.
8-10-53	Rana Jang Bahadur Singh M.L.A.	Formerly of the 'Tribune' and 'Times of India'.
8-10-53	Sri Gopesh Kumar Ojha	Editor, 'Indian States', Delhi.
8-10-53	Sri K. Rama Rao	Formerly Editor, 'Searchlight', Patna.
8-10-53	Sri K. Iswara Dutt	C/o. Hindustan Times, New Delhi.
9-10-53 10-10-53	Sri K. Shankar Pillai	'Shankar's Weekly' New Delhi.
9-10-53	Sri Pothan Joseph	Editor, 'Deccan Herald', Bangalore (Formerly Principal Information Officer, Government of India.)
13-10-53	Sri N.V. Gadgil, M.P.	30, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

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13-10-53	Sri Indra Vidyavachaspti M.P. .	Formerly Editor 'Arjun' and 'Jansatta', Delhi.
19-10-53	Dewan Singh Maftoon . .	Editor 'Riyasat', Delhi.
19-10-53	Sri K. Narendra . . .	Editor, 'Pratap', New Delhi.
19-10-53	Sri D.R. Mankekar . . .	Resident Editor, 'Times of India' New Delhi.
19-10-53	Sri Ranbir Singh . . .	Editor, 'Milap', New Delhi.
20-10-53	Sri D.D. Chaturvedi . . .	Editor, 'Sarswati', Allahabad.
20-10-53	Sri N. Yusuf . . .	Editor, 'Shama', Delhi.
21-10-53	Maulana Mohd. Usman . . .	Chief Editor, 'Aljamat', Delhi.
23-10-53	Sri B.B. Saxena . . .	Special Correspondent, New Delhi.
23-10-53	Sri K.R. Malkani . . .	Editor, 'Organiser', Delhi.
23-10-53	Sri Gurdit Singh . . .	Editor, 'Prakash', Patiala.
26-10-53	Sri E.P.W. da Costa . . .	Editor, 'Eastern Economist'.
26-10-53	Sri Ram Singh . . .	Editor, 'Thought', Delhi.
27-10-53	Sri Feroze Chand . . .	Ex-editor, 'Times of India', Bombay.
27-10-53	Sri Usha Nath Sen . . .	Formerly of the Associated Press of India.
28-10-53	Sri Devadas Gandhi . . .	Managing Editor, 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi.
16-11-53	Sri C.V.H. Rao . . .	Journalist, Madras.
16-11-53	Sri C.H.V. Pathy . . .	Journalist, Madras, formerly of Sind Observer, Karachi.
16-11-53	Sri S.V. Jayasheela Rao . . .	Chief Reporter, 'Prajavani', Bangalore.
19-11-53	Sri V.G. Nair . . .	Editor, 'Malayala Rajyam', Quilon.
19-11-53	Sri B.S. Rama Rao . . . Sri K. Kutumba Rao . . . Sri C.B.P. Sastri . . .	} Representatives of Chandamama Publications, Madras.
19-11-53	Sri K.R. Rao . . .	Editor, 'Vishal Andra', Madras.
19-11-53	Sri A.G. Venkatachary . . .	Editor, 'Dinamani', Madras.
19-11-53	Sri S.S. Vasan . . .	Editor, 'Ananda Viketan', Madras.
19-11-53	Sri R. Krishnamurthy . . .	Editor, 'Kalki', Madras
20-11-53	Sri T.S. Chokalingam . . .	Editor, 'Janayugam', Madras.
22-11-53	Swami Suddasatwananda Bramchari Vireshwarachaitanya.	} Vedant Kesari', 'Madras.

1	2	3
20-II-53	Sri P.R. Ramaiya, M.L.A. . . .	Editor, 'Tai Nadu', Bangalore.
20-II-53	Sri S.B. Adityan Sri R. Somasundaram	} Representatives of 'Thanthi', Madras.
20-II-53	Sri K. Ramakotiswara Rau . . .	Editor, 'Triveni', Masulipatnam.
21-II-53	Sri Khasa Subba Rau	Editor, 'Swatantra', Madras,
21-II-53	Sri Nilakan Perumal	Free Lance. Journalist, Coimbatore
21-II-53	Sri N. Rama Ratnam Sri K.V. Jagannatham	} Kalaimagal, Madras.
23-II-53	Sr R. Shamanna	Sub-editor, 'Prajavani', Bangalore.
23-II-53	Sri A.A. Hayles	Editor, 'Mail', Madras.
24-II-53	Sri K. Srinivasan	Managing Editor, 'Hindu', Madras
24-II-53	Sri Ramnath Goenka	Managing Editor, 'Indian Express', Madras.
25-II-53	Sr. V.R. Narla	Editor, 'Andhra Prabha Madras.
25-II-53	Sri G. Parthasarathi	Assistant Editor, 'Hindu', Madras. Formerly of Press Trust of India.
26-II-53	Sri Kamlakar Venkata Rao . . .	Editor, 'Krishna Patrika', Masulipatnam.
26-II-53	Sri T.S. Ramachander Rao . . .	Editor, 'Prajavani', Bangalore.
26-II-53	Sri G.V. Narayanan Nair	'Desabhimani' Kozhikode.
27-II-53	Sri Sambu Prasad	Editor, 'Andhra Patrika', Madras.
2-12-53	Sri V.K. Sathe	Manager, 'Kesari', Poona.
4-12-53	Sri P. Kodanda Rao	Servants of India Society, Bangalore.
4-12-53	Sri R.K. Karanija Sri Mehta Advertising Manager Chief Cashier. . . .	} 'Blitz', Bombay. J
7-12-53	Sri H.R. Moharay	Editor, 'Samyukta Karnataka', Hubli.
7-12-53	Sri D.V. Kale	Editor, 'Sahyadri', Poona.
7-12-53	Sri D.A. Kulkarni	Assistant Editor, 'Pudhari', Kolhapur.
7-12-53	Sri Frank Moraes	Editor, 'Times of India' Bombay.

I	2	3
8-12-53	Sri Bapat Sri A. Varde Sri Ambey	} 'Sadhana', Bombay.
8-12-53	Sri Raghunath Anant Moramkar . Sri C.V. Bavedekar Sri G.M. Pendse	} 'Vividh Vritta', Bombay.
8-12-53	Sri Gajanan Tryambak Madkholkar.	Editor-in-Chief, 'Tarun Bharat', Nagpur.
8-12-53]	Sri J.S. Karandikar	Trustee and Ex-Editor, 'Kesari', Poona.
9-12-53	Sri S.V. Rayan	Editor, 'Commerce', Bombay.
9-12-53	Sri V.S. Venkataraman	Editor, 'Hitavada', Nagpur.
10-12-53	Sri S.V. Kirlosker Sri M.S. Kirlosker	} Kirlosker Magazines, Kirloskerwadi.
10-12-53	Sri N.B. Parulekar	Editor-in-Chief, 'Sakal', Poona.
10-12-53	Sri Baburao Patel	Editor, 'Filmindia', Bombay.
11-12-53	Sri M.N. Cama	Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.
11-12-53	Sri D.V. Potdar	Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona.
11-12-53	Sri Narottamdas L. Shah	Editor, 'Jai Hind', Rajkot.
11-12-53	Sri S. Natarajan	Ex-Editor, 'Bombay Chronicle', Bombay.
28-12-53	Sri K.N. Hazarika	Editor, 'Natun Assamiya', Gauhati.
28-11-53	Sri L.N. Phookan	Editor, 'Assam Tribune', Gauhati.
28-12-53	Sri N.S. Mani	Advocate, Supreme Court, Madras.
29-12-53	Sri Sumangal Prakash	Editor, 'Navrashtra', Patna.
29-12-53	Sri M.S.M. Sharma	Editor, 'Searchlight', Patna.
30-12-53	Sri Sriharsh Misra	Joint Editor, 'Samaja', Cuttack.
30-12-53	Sri U. Acharya	Manager, 'Aryavarta', Patna.
30-12-53	Sri Jankibzallav Patnaik	Editor, 'Eastern Times', Cuttack
31-12-53	Dr. Sachin Sen	Editor, 'Indian Nation', Patna.
2-1-54	Sri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar	
2-1-54	Sri Sukumar Mitra Sri Adhir Chakravarty Sri Provet Das Gupta	} 'Swadhinata', Calcutta.

1	2	3
2-1-54	Sri K.N. Chatterji . . .	Editor, 'Modern Review', Calcutta.
4-1-54	Sri Neil McInnes . . .	Managing Editor, 'Capital', Calcutta.
4-1-54	Sri Satyendra Nath Mazumdar .	Assistant Editor, 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Ltd. Calcutta.
4-1-54	Sri Paramananda Dutt . .	Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.
4-1-54	Sri Makhan Lal Sen . . .	Formerly of 'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta.
5-1-54	Sri Nirmal Chandra Ghosh .	Commercial Editor, 'Jugantar', Calcutta.
6-1-54	Sri G.A. Johnson . . .	Editor, 'Statesman', Calcutta.
6-1-54	Sri P. Bhattacharya . . . Sri Ananda Prasad Chowdhury .	} 'Lokasevak' Calcutta.
6-1-54	Sri Suresh Chandra Majumdar .	'Hindustan Standard' Calcutta.
6-1-54	Sri F. King . . .	Lino-type and Machinery Ltd., Calcutta.
6-1-54	Sri A.B. Mazumdar . . .	Monotype Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.
6-1-54	Sri B.H. Melton . . .	John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
8-1-54	Sri U.P. Chowdhury . . . Sri P.K. Biswas . . .	} India Machinery Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
8-1-54	Sri T.K. Ghosh . . .	Managing Editor 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta.
11-1-54	Sri B.N. Das Gupta . . .	Indo-Swiss Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
12-1-54	Sri G. Basu . . . Sri G. Saha . . .	} Messrs. G. Basu and Co., Auditors, Calcutta.
29-1-54	Sri Baburao Vishnu Paradkar . Sri V.N. Prasad . . .	} 'Aj', Banaras.

APPENDIX III

Statement of dailies and periodical publications as on 1-1-52.

(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

S.No.	Language	Total	Daily newspapers	Daily Market Reports	'Dailies' Published irregularly	Periodicals with 2/3 issues per month	Weeklies	Periodicals with 2/3 issues per month	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Others
1	Assamese . . .	46	1	..	..	..	12	..	5	8	20
2	Bengali . . .	408	7	..	..	5	111	33	142	14	96
3	English . . .	1147	41	11	..	10	138	84	387	172	304
4	Gujarati . . .	557	23	13	..	1	273	39	167	7	34
5	Hindi . . .	661	76	3	3	7	80	74	299	40	79
6	Kannada . . .	169	25	..	..	3	63	4	62	5	7
7	Malyalam . . .	127	21	..	..	..	34	5	47	1	19
8	Marathi . . .	344	26	12	..	13	95	27	127	11	33
9	Oriya . . .	94	3	..	..	..	16	8	27	7	33
10	Punjabi . . .	81	9	..	2	2	25	1	37	2	3
11	Tamil . . .	311	12	3	..	2	79	42	148	7	18
12	Telugu . . .	210	6	..	..	3	72	25	82	4	18
13	Urdu . . .	436	70	1	15	5	164	32	125	5	19
14	Minor languages . .	99	9	..	1	..	27	5	30	..	27
15	Foreign Languages .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Bi-Lingual etc. . .	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
TOTAL . . .		4769	330	43	21	51	1189	379	1685	283	788

GRAND TOTAL—4769.

APPENDIX IV

List of daily papers.

(I-I-53)

(Figures based on publishers returns)

(Classified according to languages)

S. No.	Name of the Paper	Place of Publication	Circulation 1952	Name of the Proprietor
1	2	3	4	5

ASSAMESE

1	Natun Assamiya .	Gauhati .	3,137	Ram Kamal Bezboruah and others Boloma T. E., P. O. Nāhachari.
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BENGALI

2	Ananda Bazar Patrika	Calcutta .	90,011	Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd. Calcutta.
3	Basumati . .	Calcutta .	21,000	Executors to the Estate of the late Satish Chander Mukherjee, Calcutta (Chairman : B. T. Chatterji).
4	Janasebak . .	Calcutta .	13,362	West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, Calcutta.
5	Jugantar . .	Calcutta	80,953	Jugantar Ltd., Calcutta.
6	Lokasevak . .	Calcutta .	14,487	Shramik Trust Society, Calcutta
7	Satyayug . .	Calcutta .	13,061	Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
8	Swadhinata . .	Calcutta .	7,025	Jyoti Basu, MLA, and others, Calcutta.

ENGLISH

9	Advance . .	Calcutta .	4,500	Deshbandhu Publishing Co., Calcutta.
10	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta .	53,007	Amrita Bazar, Patrika Ltd., Calcutta.
11	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Allahabad .	20,614	Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta.
12	Assam Tribune .	Gauhati .	5,812	R. G. Baruah.
13	Bombay Chronicle .	Bombay .	5,441	Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., Bombay.

1	2	3	4	5
14	Bombay Sentinel .	Bombay .	1,105	Bombay Associated Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.
15	Citizen . .	Agra . .	1,000	Estimated.
16	Daily News . .	Secunderabad	3,180	Panna Lal Pithi, Secunderabad.
17	Daily Post . .	Bangalore .	515	S. Abdul Wajid and N. Narayanaswami, Bangalore.
18	Daily Telegraph .	Kanpur .	3,463	K. V. Venkatram, Kanpur.
19	Deccan Chronicle .	Secunderabad	6,000	A. P. Nagarathnam and others, Secunderabad.
20	Deccan Herald .	Bangalore .	*11,238	Printers Ltd., Bangalore.
21	Delhi Express .	Delhi . .	2,100	Express Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.
22	Eastern Times .	Cuttack .	8,493	Prajantra Prachar Samiti, Cuttack.
23	Evening News .	New Delhi .	3,785	Hindustan Times Ltd., New Delhi.
24	Evening News of India.	Bombay .	11,415	Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
25	Free Press Bulletin .	Bombay .	*12,430	The Indian National Press (Bombay) Ltd.,
26	Free Press Journal .	Bombay .	*34,748	Do.
27	Hindu . .	Madras .	*65,748	Kasturi & Sons Ltd., Madras.
28	Hindustan Standard	Calcutta .	37,672	Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta.
29	Hindustan Standard	Delhi . .	13,815	Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta.
30	Hindustan Times .	New Delhi .	*48,141	Hindustan Times Ltd., New Delhi.
31	Hitavada . .	Nagpur .	*6,240	Servants of India Society Poona.
32	Hyderabad Bulletin	Secunderbad	*330	Hyderabad Bulletin Ltd., Secunderabad.
33	Indian Express .	Madras .	*42,684	Express Newspapers Ltd., Madras.
34	Indian Nation .	Patna . .	*19,808	Newspapers & Publications Ltd. Patna.
35	Indian Republic .	Madras .	4,500	Syamala Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras.*
			*Suspended	publication from May 1953.
36	Leader . .	Allahabad .	8,565	Newspapers Ltd., Allahabad.

1	2	3	4	5
37	Mail	Madras	34,115	Associated Publishers (Madras) Ltd. (Chairman : A.A. Hayles).
38	Nagpur Times	Nagpur	*5,259	Nava Samaj Ltd., Nagpur.
39	National Herald	Lucknow	*9,609	Associated Journals Ltd., Lucknow.
40	National Standard	Bombay	*12,321	Express Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.
41	Pioneer	Lucknow	*10,411	Pioneer Ltd., Lucknow.
42	Poona Daily News	Poona	1,150	V. R. Kothari, Poona.
43	Searchlight	Patna	9,646	Bihar Journals Ltd., Patna.
44	Sentinel	Secunderabad	2,000 (Estimated)	M. S. Sitharamiah (Publisher), Secunderabad.
45	Times of India	Bombay	*87,002	*Ceased since 19-2-1952. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
46	Times of India	Delhi	7,229	Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
47	Tribune	Ambala	17,290	Tribune Trust, Ambala.
48	Statesman	Calcutta	48,441	Clive Row Investment Holding Company Ltd., Calcutta.
49	Statesman	New Delhi	16,591	Do.

GUJARATI

50	Azad Kutch	Bhuj	600	Pranlal N. Shah, Bhuj.
51	Bombay Samachar	Bombay	28,901	Bombay Samachar Ltd., Bombay.
52	Gujarati	Surat	1,650	Ramanlal C. Desai, Surat.
53	Gujrat Mitra and Gujarat Darpan.	Surat	6,852	P. U. Reshamwalla, Surat.
54	Gujarat Samachar	Ahmedabad	13,200	Lok Prakashan Ltd., Ahmedabad.
55	Jai Hind	Rajkot	11,267	Narottamdas Shah, Rajkot.
56	Jam-e-Jamshed	Bombay	8,090	J. B. Marzban & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
57	Janashakti	Bombay	6,256	Indian National Press.(Bombay) Ltd., Bombay.
58	Janmabhumi	Bombay	16,653	Saurashtra Trust, Bombay.
59	Jay Kutch	Bhuj	67	Fulshankar Pattani, Bhuj.
60	Kutch Mitra	Bhuj	1,000	Devji Khimji Shah, Bombay.

1	2	3	4	5
61	Loknad . .	Ahmedabad .	5,940	Lokprakashan Ltd., Ahmedabad.
62	Loksatta . .	Baroda . .	7,090	Ramanlal Chhotalal Sheth, Baroda.
63	Nutan-Saurashtra .	Rajkot .	7,900	Jagatram Rattanji Raval, Rajkot.
64	Phulchhab . .	Rajkot .	7,646	Jai Bharat Ltd., Rajkot.
65	Prabhat . .	Ahmedabad .	12,000	K. Kothari, Ahmedabad.
66	Prakash . .	Baroda . .	1,400	R. S. Reshamwalla, Baroda.
67	Pratap . .	Surat . .	5,513	Kalidas Kripashankar Shelat and others, Surat.
68	Sami Samj . .	Surat . .	3,250	Maganlal Vamnalidas Sorathia, Surat.
69	Sandesh . .	Ahmedabad	22,364	Sandesh Ltd., Ahmedabad.
70	Sayaji Vijay . .	Baroda . .	5,200	Sayaji Vijay Ltd., Baroda.
71	Sevak . .	Ahmedabad	5,120	Sandesh Ltd., Ahmedabad.
72	Vande Mataram .	Bombay .	9,006	Late Sanaldas Gandhi, Bombay.

HINDI

73	Aj . .	Banaras .	9,165	Jnana Mandal Ltd., Banaras.
74	Amar Ujala . .	Agra . .	6,600	Dorilal Agarwal and others, Agra.
75	Amrita Patrika .	Allahabad .	12,072	Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta.
76	Aryavarta . .	Patna . .	18,123	Newspapers and Publications Ltd., Patna.
77	Baghi . .	Kanpur .	1,000	
78	Banaras . .	Banaras .	1,050	Raj Kumar and others, Banaras.
79	Bharat . .	Allahabad .	4,473	Newspapers Ltd., Allahabad.
80	Brijbani . .	Mathura .	1,000	
81	Chingari . .	Banaras .	3,100	Jayant Kushwaha.
82	Darbar . .	Ajmer . .	1,700	Madan Mohan Lal Gupta.
83	Gandiva . .	Banaras .	300	Bhagwan Dass Arora.
84	Halchal . .	Banaras .	1,000 (Estimated)	Mahant Vishwa Nath Puri.
85	Hamari Awaz .	Lashkar .	800	Jhama Lal Sharma, Lashkar.

1	2	3	4	5
86	Hindustan . .	New Delhi	21,463	Hindustan Times, Ltd., New Delhi.
87	Indore Samachar	Indore .	5,350	Sitaramji Nanaria and others, Indore.
88	Jagran . .	Indore .	2,569	Jagran Ltd., Indore.
89	Jagran . .	Jhansi . .	3,897	Jai Chandra Arya, Jhansi.
90	Jagran . .	Kanpur .	8,383	Puran Chandra Gupta, Kanpur.
91	Jagrit . . .	Jaipur . .	4,950	Kartar Singh Narang, Jaipur.
92	Jagriti . . .	Howrah .	3,800	M. C. Dhiman, Calcutta.
93	Jai Bharat . .	Kanpur .	2,000	Rajendra Nath Dixit, Kanpur.
94	Jai Bhoomi . .	Jaipur . .	200	Gulab Chand Kala, Jaipur.
95	Jai Hind . .	Jabalpur .	3,500	Jai Hind Publishing Co., Jabalpur.
96	Jansatta . .	Delhi .	12,700	Express Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.
97	Lokmanya . .	Calcutta .	8,828	Ram Shankar Tripathi, Calcutta.
98	Lokmanya . .	Nagpur .	4,000	Do.
99	Lokwani . .	Jaipur . .	7,100	Yugantar Prakashan Mandir Ltd., Jaipur.
100	Madhya Bharat Prakash	Lashkar .	4,000	Shrimati Malti Devi Varma, Lashkar.
101	Mahakoshal . .	Raipur .	5,675	Shayama Charan Shukla Raipur.
102	Matwala . .	Agra . .	3,800	V.N. Goyal, Agra.
103	Milap . . .	Hyderabad .	1,262	Milap Newspaper Co., New Delhi
104	Milap . . .	Jullundur .	1,500	Do.
105	Nagrik . . .	Hathras .	1,400	Chander Pal Azad, Hathras.
106	Na. Dunia . .	Indore .	4,900	Narendra Tiwari, Indore.
107	Nava Bharat . .	Jabalpur .	3,070	R.G. Maheshwari, Nagpur.
108	Nav Bharat . .	Nagpur .	7,661	Do.
109	Navajyoti . .	Ajmer . .	9,750	Shrimati Vimla Devi, Ajmer.
110	Nav Bharat Times .	Bombay .	11,521	Bennett Coleman & Co., Bombay.
111	Nav Bharat Times .	Calcutta .	2,350	Do.
112	Nav Bharat Times .	Delhi . .	11,680	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
113	Nava Jeevan . .	Lucknow .	2,870	Associated Journals Ltd. Lucknow.
114	Nav Prabhat . .	Indore .	2,070	Hindustan Journals Ltd., Gwalior.
115	Nav Prabhat . .	Gwalior	6,164	Hindustan Journals Ltd., Gwalior.
116	Nav Prabhat . .	Bhopal .	1,563	Do.
117	Nav Prabhat . .	Ujjain .	1,140	Do.
118	Navarashtra . .	Patna .	17,309	The Navarashtra Publishing Co., Ltd., Patna.
119	Naya Bharat . .	Aligarh .	1,000	
120	Naya Sansar . .	Jaipur .	3,000	Hira Nand Zinda, Jaipur (Hindi and Sindhi)
121	Prabhat . .	Meerut .	3,000	Shrimati Suveera Vinod, Meerut City.
122	Prakash . .	Aligarh .	1,000	Estimated.
123	Pratap . .	Kanpur .	3,120	Pratap Trust (N. S. Vidyarthi-Managing Trustee), Kanpur.
124	Pradeep . .	Patna .	6,600	Bihar Journals Ltd., Patna.
125	Pradeep . .	Jabalpur .	540	Krishna Bahadur Sinha, Jabalpur.
126	Rashtradoot . .	Jaipur .	10,561	Ram Dayal Joshi, Jaipur.
127	Rashtravani . .	Patna .	9,500	Navashakti Publishing Co., Patna.
128	Sahyogi . .	Kanpur .	1,000	Estimated
129	Sainik . .	Agra .	7,856	Sainik Trust, Agra.
130	Sandesh . .	Agra .	1,000	(Estimated).
131	Sanmarg . .	Banaras .	2,575	Dharma Sangh Shiksha Mandal Trust) (Swami Krishnabodh Ashramji).
132	Sanmarg . .	Calcutta .	8,500	Shri Krishna Sandesh Ltd., Calcutta.
133	Sanjay . .	Indore .	2,000	Lalaram Arya, Indore.
134	Sansar . .	Banaras .	1,582	Sansar Ltd., Banaras.
135	Subharak . .	Aligarh .	1,000	(Estimated).
136	Swatantra Bharat .	Lucknow .	4,847	Pioneer Ltd., Lucknow.
137	Ujala . .	Agra .	7,125	G. G. Kela, Agra.
138	Vartman . .	Kanpur .	1,000	(Estimated).

1	2	3	4	5
139	Veer Bharat . .	Kanpur .	1,000	(Estimated).
140	Veer Rajasthan .	Beawar .	600	Chiman Singh Lodhi, Beawar.
141	Vijaya . .	Lucknow .	1,000	(Estimated).
142	Vishwamitra . .	Bombay .	5,115	M. C. Aggarwal, Calcutta.
143	Vishwamitra . .	Calcutta .	25,751	Do.
144	Vishwamitra . .	Kanpur .	6,137	Do.
145	Vishwamitra . .	New Delhi .	4,913	Do.
146	Vishwamitra . .	Patna . .	6,276	Do.
147	Yug Dharma . .	Nagpur .	1,900	Narkesari Frakashan Ltd., Nagpur.
148	Yugwani . .	Etawah .	1,000	(Estimated).

KANNADA

149	Aruna . . .	Mysore .	1,880	H. K. Kumaraswamy, Mysore.
150	Janavani . .	Bangalore .	2,900	Mysore Press Ltd., Bangalore.
151	Janamana . .	Hassan .	300	K. Krishnappa.
152	Janatha . .	Davangere .	500	A. H. Divanandaswami.
153	Mysore Patrika .	Mysore .	1,500	T. Narayana, Mysore.
154	Mysore Prabha .	Mysore .	2,500	K. M. R. V. Shastri, Mysore.
155	Nava Bharat . .	Mangalore .	1,180	Newspapers Publishers Ltd., Mangalore.
156	Navayuga . .	Hubli . .	6,909	Navyug Trust, Hubli (Sole Trustee: T. R. Nesvi)
157	Netaji . . .	Davangere .	2,000	Itagi Vedamurti, Davangere.
158	Prabhatha . .	Mysore .	500	T. Narayana, Mysore.
159	Prajavani . .	Bangalore .	10,595	Printers Ltd., (K. N. Guruswami Chaima)
160	Pudhari . . .	Devangere .	500	B. Murigaiah, Devangere.
161	Sadhvi . . .	Mysore .	1,680	Agaram Rangiah, Mysore.
162	Samachara . .	Mysore .	1,000	G. L. Swami, Mysore.
163	Samachara . .	Devangere .	2,280	M. R. Narasimha Nenga, Devangere.
164	Samyukte Karnataka .	Hubli . .	12,449	Lokshikshana Trust, Hubli.
165	Sathya . . .	Bangalore .	1,000	K. Jeevana Rao.
166	Satyawadi . .	Mysore .	2,000	Estimated. M. S. Krishna Rao, Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5
167	Tainadu . .	Bangalore .	7,338	P.R. Ramaiya, Bangalore.
168	Tarun Karanatak .	Hubli . .	1,850	Lingangonda Shankargonda Patil Hubli.
169	Varthman . .	Mysore .	1,800	M. N. Minnaiah, Mysore.
170	Vijaya . . .	Mysore .	1,500	Vijaya Agencies, Mysore.
171	Vishal Karnatak .	Hubli . .	3,200	Karnatak Publicity Co., Ltd., Hubli.
172	Visva Vani . .	Mysore .	300	Mysore State Vuvajan a Mahasabha, Mysore.
173	Vishwakaranataka .	Bangalore .	4,760	India Publications Ltd., Ban- galore.

MALAYALAM

174	Chandrika . .	Kozhikode .	5,800	The Muslim Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.
175	Deenabandhu .	Ernakulam .	3,000	Cochin District Congress Com- mittee, Ernakulam.
176	Deepam . . .	Ernakulam .	4,068	Deepam Publishing Co., Ernakulam.
177	Deepika . . .	Kottayam .	9,895	V. Rev. Fr. Prior, St. Joseph's Monastery, Mannanam (T. C.)
178	Desabandhu . .	Kottayam .	17,970	Swaraj Industries Ltd., Kot- tayam.
179	Desabhimani . .	Kozhikode .	10,000	Communist Party of India P. K. Balan, (Manager), Kozhikode.
180	Express . . .	Trichur .	11,100	K. Krishna, Trichur.
181	Gomathi . . .	Trichur .	3,500	T. V. Subramanya Iyer, Tri- chur. (Anglo-Malayalam).
182	Keralabhhsunaam .	Kottayam .	6,600	A.V. George, Kyttoam.
183	Kerala Kaumudi .	Trivandrum	16,159	K. Sukumaran, Trivandrum.
184	Malabar Mail .	Ernakulam .	8,408	Archbishop of Ernakulam.
185	Malayala Manorama	Kottayam .	22,025	Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd., Kottayam.
186	Malayalarjayam .	Quilon .	14,826	Shri Ramnidas Press and Publication Ltd.
187	Malayali . . .	Trivandrum .	4,620	Azakathu E. Rama Karup, Trivandrum.

I	2	3	4	5
188	Mathrubhumi .	Kozhikode .	25,736	Mathrubhumi Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Kozhikode.
189	Navalokam .	Ernakulam .	4,400	Navalokam Publishers Ltd., Ernakulam.
190	Powradhawani .	Kottayam .	14,500	K. M. Chacko, Kottayam.
191	Powrakahalam .	Trivandrum	7,350	K. M. Chacko, Trivandrum.
192	Powrasakthi .	Kozhikode .	3,855	(Now ceased) United Publishers Ltd., Kozhikode.
193	Prabhatham .	Quilon .	5,430	A. Thangalkunja Mudaliar, Quilon.
194	Veerakeshri .	Trivandrum	581	T. N. Gopinathan Nair, Trivandrum (Ceased from 14-4-53).
MARATHI				
195	Azad Hind .	Ahmednagar	370	R. V. Nisal.
196	Chitra .	Bombay .	19,500	Bharati Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.
197	Dainik Bharat .	Poona .	4,010	V.P. Geet, Poona—2
198	Dainik Lokarajya .	Poona .	1,400	Rashtriya Vichar Prasarak Mandal Ltd., Poona.
199	Divyashakti .	Sholapur .	300	R. E. Vidya, Sholapur.
200	Gaokari .	Nasik City .	6,271	Dattaraya Shankar Potnis, Nasik.
201	Kal .	Poona .	5,575	S.R. Date, Poona.
202	Lokamanya .	Bombay .	13,074	Saurashtra Trust, Bombay.
203	Lokasatta .	Bombay .	43,406	Express Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.
204	Lokahakti .	Poona .	3,000	N. W. Limaye, Poona.
205	Maharashtra .	Nagpur .	3,950	Shri Shivraj Prakashan Ltd., Nagpur.
206	Manvantar .	Poona .	3,003	N.L. Kokate, Poona.
207	Navashakti .	Bombay .	26,098	Indian National Press (Bombay Ltd., Bombay.
208	Navakal .	Bombay .	4,188	Yeshwant Krishna Khadilkar, Bombay.
209	Prabhat .	Poona .	3,885	Valchand R. Kothari, Poona.
210	Pudhari .	Kolhapur .	3,160	Ganapatrao Govindrao Jadhav, Kolhapur.
211	Sakal .	Poona .	27,262	Sakal Papers Ltd., Poona.

1	2	3	4	5
212	Samaj . . .	Kolhapur .	1,000	Surjerao Annasaheb and Madhev Rahgunath, Kolhapur.
213	Sandhya . . .	Poona . . .	2,500	Vasant Kane.
214	Sandhyakal . . .	Bombay .	4,870	Yeshwant Krishana Khadilkar, Bombay.
215	Sandhyakal . . .	Ahmednagar	1,000	B. N. Ashtekar. Estimated.
216	Satyawadi . . .	Kolhapur .	2,000	B. A. Patil, Kolhapur.
217	Sayam Chitra . . .	Bombay .	1,000	Bharati Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.
218	Sayan Dainik . . .	Nasik . . .	300	D.S. Potnis, Nasik.
219	Sholapur Samachar.	Sholapur .	2,760	Jakkal & Co., Sholapur.
220	Tarun Bharat . . .	Nagpur . . .	7,097	Narakesari Prakashan Ltd., Nagpur.

ORIYA

221	Mathrubhumi . . .	Cuttack . . .	2,000	Balkrishna Veer, Cuttack.
222	Prajantra . . .	Cuttack . . .	18,507	Prajantra Prachar Samity, Cuttack.
223	Samaja . . .	Cuttack . . .	22,030	Servants of the People Society, Delhi.

PUNJABI

224	Aktali . . .	Jullundur . . .	2,160	Master Tara Singh, Jullundur.
225	Akali Patrika . . .	Jullundur . . .	3,000	Sikh Newspapers Ltd., Jullundur (Giani Kartar Singh).
226	Chamatkar . . .	Khanna . . .	3,000	Ram Das Bhagra, Khanna. (*Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi & English)
227	Desh Darpan . . .	Calcutta . . .	3,250	Punjabi Publishing Co., Calcutta.
228	Khalsa Sewak . . .	Amritsar . . .	2,800	Giani Zail Singh and Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Amritsar.
229	Prabhat . . .	Calcutta . . .	104	Ranjodh Singh Kalari, Calcutta. (Ceased from 17-5-53)
230	Prakash . . .	Patiala . . .	4,632	Giani Gurditt Singh, Patiala.
231	Ranjit . . .	Patiala . . .	1,300	H.S. Mehar Singh, Patiala.
232	Sikh . . .	Chheharta . . .	3,000	S. Gurbux Singh Narang, Chheharta.

TAMIL

233	Bharata Devi . . .	Madras . . .	6,150	Free Press Journals, Madras.
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I	2	3	4	5
234	Dinamalar . .	Trivandrum .	2,125	T.V. Ramasubba Iyer, Trivandrum.
235	Dinamani . .	Madras .	44,455	Express Newspapers Ltd., Madras.
236	Dinamani . .	Madurai .	20,524	Do.
237	Muslim . .	Madras .	2,315	Muslim Publishing House Ltd., Madras. (*Suspended publication temporarily from 27-9-53)
238	Nava India . .	Coimbatore .	11,010	Rama Krishna Industries Ltd., Coimbatore.
239	Swadeshmitran .	Madras .	39,509	Swadeshmitran Ltd., Madras.
240	Tamil Nadu . .	Madurai .	2,955	Partners—Marumuthu Thiagarajan Chettiar T. Sundaram Chettiar and T. Manickavasgar chettiar
241	Thanthi . .	Madras .	16,834	S.B. Adityan, Madras.
242	Thanthi . .	Madurai .	13,610	Do.
243	Thyaganad . .	Nagercoil .	1,300	D.C. Joseph, Nagercoil.
244	Aiduthalai . .	Madras .	7,250	Periyar Self-respect Propaganda Institute, Madras.

TELUGU

245	Andhra Patrika .	Madras .	23,086	S.K. Ramayam, Madras.
246	Andhra Prabha .	Madras .	54,084	Express Newspapers Ltd., Madras.
247	Aruna . .	Kakinada .	836	Ch. K. Murty, Kakinada.
248	Golkonda Patrika .	Hyderabad .	2,600	Golkonda Publications Ltd., Hyderabad.
249	Manadesam . .	Kakinada .	500	D.S.R. Samayajulu, Kakinada.
250	Visalandhra . .	Vijayawada .	17,166	K. Rajagopala Rao, M.L.A., Vijayawada.

URDU

251	Afkar . . .	Bhopal .	2,680	Afkar Publications, Bhopal.
252	Ahsas . . .	Agra .	1,000 (Estimated)	
253	Ajit . . .	Jullundur .	5,565	Bachan Singh Bala, Rupar.
254	Ajit . . .	Delhi .	1,000 (Estimated)	Sadhu Singh Hamdard (Editor).
255	Ajmal . . .	Bombay .	1,275	Harrison and Khan, Bombay.
256	Al-Haq . . .	Calcutta .	2,060	Syed Malzuddin, Calcutta.

I	2	3	4	5
257	Aljamiat . .	Delhi . .	4,150	Jamiat-ul-Ulemai Hind (M. Attiq-ur-Rehman, Chairman), Delhi.
258	Alkalam . .	Banglore .	1,100	S.G. Mohiyaddin, Banglore.
259	Angarah . .	Calcutta .	350	Abdul Wahab Ghazi Islahi, Calcutta.
260	Asre Jadid . .	Calcutta .	10,000	K.B. Janab Sheikh Mohd. Jan. Calcutta.
261	Awam . . .	Hyderabad .	600 (Estimated)	Akhtar Hasan, Hyderabad. *Suspended since July, 1953)
262	Awaz . . .	Ludhiana .	1,000	Manohar Lal Kapur (Editor).
263	Azad . . .	Bangalore .	4,000	Mohd. Abdul Bari, Bangalore.
264	Azad . . .	Banaras .	1,100	Mirza Mismmay Tilya Navi, Banaras.
265	Azad Hind . .	Calcutta .	2,140	Ahmed Sayed Malihabadi, Calcutta.
266	Bande Matram of Lahore.	Delhi . .	200	Mohan Singh Sawhney, Delhi. (*now ceased)
267	Daily Tej . .	Delhi . .	11,262	Daily Tej Ltd., Delhi.
268	Garib . . .	Kanpur .	1,000	
269	Hamara Eqdam .	Hyderabad .	2,225	Abid Zanol Abdeen, Hyderabad.
270	Hamdam . . .	Hyderabad .	700	Dr. S.M. Qadri Khatib, Hyderabad.
271	Haqiqat . . .	Lucknow .	1,000	
272	Haque . . .	Lucknow .	380	Mohd. Abdur Rauf Abbassi, Lucknow.
273	Hilal-e-Nau . .	Bombay .	200	Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Bombay.
274	Hind Samachar .	Jullundur .	10,540	Hind Samachar Ltd., Jullundur.
275	Hindustan . .	Bombay .	700	Bombay.
276	Imroze . . .	Calcutta .	950	Khan Bahadur Janab Sheikh Mohd. Jan, Calcutta.
277	Inquilab-e-Jadid .	Bombay .	4,500	Abdul Hamid Ansari and others, Bombay.
278	Iqbal . . .	Bombay .	100	Mohd. Kabir Ahmed, Bombay.
279	Iqdam . . .	Hyderabad	400	Murtuza Mujahadi, Hyderabad.

I	2	3	4	5
280	Ittehad . . .	Bombay .	400	Khawaja Ghulam Jilani, Bombay.
281	Jamhooriat . . .	Bombay .	1,500	Labour Cooperative, Bombay.
282	Jiddat . . .	Moradabad .	1,023	Maulana Umar Daraz Beg, Moradabad.
283	Khabar . . .	Jaipur . .	1,440	Amar Singh Hans, Jaipur.
284	Mashal . . .	Bombay .	1,000	Syed Sheraf Zaidi, Bombay.
285	Milap . . .	Jullundur .	7,000	Milap Newspaper Co., New Delhi.
286	Milap . . .	Hyderabad	2,271	Do.
287	Milap . . .	New Delhi .	15,000	Do.
288	Musalman . . .	Madras .	4,500	Syed Azmakalla Sahib & Co., Madras.
289	Musheer-e-Deccan	Hyderabad .	1,500	Vasudeo Rao, Hyderabad.
290	Nadeem . . .	Bhopal .	705	Syed Qamarul Hasan and others, Bhopal.
291	Nai Duniya . . .	Delhi . .	2,175	Maulana Abdul Wahid Siddiqui, Delhi.
292	Nai Roshni . . .	Bombay .	500 (Estimated)	Abedul Hamid Bubera, Bombay.
293	Naya Zamana . . .	Jullundur .	2,100	People's Progressive Publica- tions Ltd., Jullundur.
294	Nazim . . .	Rampur .	700	M.A. Qadri, Rampur.
295	Nirdosh . . .	Ludhiana .	500	Giani Baldev Singh Bhatia (Publisher), Ludhiana.
296	Nizam Gazette . . .	Hyderabad .	3,500	Syed Waker Ahmed (Publisher), Hyderabad.
297	Pasban . . .	Bangalore .	2,160	H.M. Ismail Tabish, Bangalore.
298	Payam . . .	Hyderabad .	600	People's Newspapers Ltd. Hyderabad. *(Ceased since 24-5-53).
299	Prabhat . . .	Jullun dur .	4,700	Master Tara Singh Amritsar.
300	Pratap . . .	Jullundur .	6,708	Mahashaya Krishan, New Delhi.
301	Pratap . . .	New Delhi .	14,099	Mahashya Krishan & others New Delhi.
302	Quami Awaz . . .	Lucknow .	2,613	Associated Journals Ltd., Lucknow.

I	2	3	4	5
303	Rahnuma . .	Calcutta .	250	A.A. Razwi, Calcutta.
304	Rahnama-e-Deccan	Hyderabad .	3,085	Mrs. Rahmerunnisa Begum and others, Hyderabad.
305	Rozana Hind .	Calcutta .	10,000	Hind Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Calcutta. (Ceased).
306	Rozname-e-Khilafat	Bombay .	1,450	All India Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.
307	Soda-e-Aam . .	Patna . .	3,225	Syed Nazir Haider, Patna.
308	Sadaqat . .	Ludhiana .	2,300	Nand Singh Jandu, Ludhiana.
309	Saltanat . .	Hyderabad .	940	Syed Saadullah Qaduri, Hyderabad.
310	Sandesh . .	Amroha . (Moradabad)	1,000	
311	Sandesh . .	Ludhiana .	1,500	Babu Ram Sharma, Ludhiana.
312	Sarfraz . .	Lucknow .	1,000	
313	Sathi . .	Patna .	11,151	Ghulam Sarwar and others, Patna.
314	Sharanarthi . .	Ludhiana .	1,000	Lok Nath Vaid, Ludhiana.
315	Siasat . .	Hyderabad .	3,400	Abid Ali Khan, Hyderabad.
316	Siyasat . .	Ludhiana .	1,000	Nandlal Ahuja, Ludhiana.
317	Tarjman . .	Ludhiana .	2,000 (Estimated)	Gopal Medical Hall Ludhiana.
318	Vir Bharat . .	Amritsar .	6,400	Vir Bharat Trust, Delhi.
319	Vir Bharat . .	Delhi . .	15,844	Do.
320	Watan . .	Delhi .	1,000	Shiv Narain Bhatnagar, Delhi.

SINDHI

321	Ailan . .	Kalyan .	500	Naraindas Teckchand.
322	*Hindu . .	Ajmer .	3,108	Tilok Chand Gopal Das, Ajmer.
323	Hindustan . .	Bombay .	5,990	Bombay Printers, Ltd., Bombay.
324	Hindwasi . .	Ajmer .	1,800	Shivanand Sewakram, Ajmer.
325	Inqilab . .	Kalyan .	1,000	S.D. Budhwani.
326	Jawala . .	Ajmer .	1,000	Awat Singh Matai, Ajmer.
327	Nirvasi . .	Kalyan .	450	Man Mohan Arya, Kalyan.

1	2	3	4	5
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MANIPURI

328	Ngashi . .	Imphal .	500	Kaeisam Kunjabehari Singh.
329	Prajatantra . .	Imphal .	250	L. Joy Chandra Singh.

CHINESE

330	China Review .	Calcutta .	480	T.L.Wu H.F.How and others, Calcutta.
..				

Note :—*Indicate A. B. C. figure ; in other cases the figures are those given by the publisher.

**ABSTRACT OF CIRCULATION OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA AS ON
1ST JANUARY, 1953.**

Group	English		Hindi		Assamese		Bengali	
	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs
I Circulation over 35,000	7	3.83	..	..	..	..	2	1.71
II Circulation 15—35,000	6	1.43	4	0.83	..	..	1	0.21
III Circulation 5—15,000	16	1.44	23	1.91	..	..	4	0.48
IV Circulation below 5,000	12	0.27	49	1.05	1	0.03	..	..
	41	6.97	76	3.79	1	0.03	7	2.40

Group	Gujarati		Kannada		Malayalam		Marathi	
	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs
I Circulation over 35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.43
II Circulation 15—35,000	3	0.68	..	..	3	0.64	3	0.73
III Circulation 5—15,000	14	1.11	4	0.37	11	1.08	4	0.32
IV Circulation below 5,000	6	0.08	21	0.35	7	0.24	18	0.43
	23	1.87	25	0.72	21	1.96	26	1.91

Group	Oriya		Punjabi		Tamil	
	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs
I Circulation over 35,000	..	..	..	..	2	0.84
II Circulation 15—35,000	2	0.41	..	..	2	0.37
III Circulation 5—15,000	..	..	..	..	4	0.38
IV Circulation below 5,000	1	0.02	9	0.23	4	0.09
	3	0.43	9	0.23	12	1.68

Group	Telugu		Urdu		Minor Indian Languages	
	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs	No.	Circ. lakhs
I Circulation over 35,000	1	0.54	..	..	..	..
II Circulation 15—35,000	2	0.40	2	0.31	..	..
III Circulation 5—15,000	..	..	10	0.92	1	0.06
IV Circulation below 5,000	3	0.04	58	0.90	8	0.09
	6	0.98	70	2.13	9	0.15

NUMBER OF PAPERS.

	Total	Circulation (lakhs)
English	41	6.97
Hindi	76	3.79
Assamese	1	0.03
Bengali	7	2.40
Gujarati	23	1.87
Kannada	25	0.72
Malayalam	21	1.96
Marathi	26	1.91
Oriya	3	0.43
Punjabi	9	0.23
Tamil	12	1.68
Telugu	6	0.98
Urdu	70	2.13
<hr/>		
Total—English and Major Indian languages	320	25.10
Minor Indian languages	9	0.15
Chinese	1	0.005
<hr/>		
	330	25.255

APPENDIX V

Estimates of capital investment required for starting a paper in English or Indian languages.

In order to estimate the capital required for starting a new metropolitan or provincial paper in English and in the Indian languages, Messrs. Bennet Coleman & Co. Ltd., were requested to prepare an estimate of the cost of machinery required which, in this case, would be a substantial part of the initial investment called for. Their estimate is appended below. In their view, equipment of this nature would make it possible for the paper to bring out one or more dak editions in the course of the day or in the evening, if required, a morning edition for the city, a separate airmail edition, if one is needed, in the morning and that an afternoon paper could also be brought out without having to add to the equipment.

Capital Equipment for English Paper

CASEROOM

	Cost.
	Rs.
<i>(a) Flat Stereo-Casting Section</i>	
1 Electric casting box	7,000
1 Plate Levelling machine	8,000
1 Bowler Trimmer	5,000
1 Jigsaw	3,500
1 Matrix Mangle	6,000
1 Imposing Surface	1,000
1 Proof press.	2,500
1 Saw Trimmer	3,000
2 Tons Metal Mounts	4,000
1 Stereo Metal—one ton	2,000
1 Plate Gauge	1,400
Miscellaneous equipment—hammers, punches, beating brushes, skimmers, ladles, etc.	1,000
1 Router	5,000
	49,400

	Cost.
<i>(b) Display Advertising</i>	
1 Ludlow with display types	30,000
1 Foreman's desk	75c
6 Composing frames with cases	7,500
48 Cases of type	2,500
2 Imposing surfaces	2,000
1 Proofing press	3,500
100 Quarto Galleys	750
2 Lead cutters	400
1 Mitering machine	150
	<u>47,550</u>

(c) Reading Section

8 Readers' Desks	4,000
15 Chairs	700
<i>(d) News and Advertisement makeup</i>	
2 Printers' Desks	1,700
1 Demp	1,400
3 Randoms	4,500
8 Imposing Surfaces	15,000
1 Page Proof Press	12,000
3 Trolleys	2,500
1 Galley Press	2,500
350 Galleys (various)	2,000
1 Proofing press	3,000
16 Chases	1 2,00
4 Plate Storage Cabinets	8,000
4 Slug Cutters	800
1 Mitering Machine	200
	<u>70,300</u>

	Cost.
<i>(e) Machine Setting Section</i>	
9 Slug Casting Machine	5,00,000
1 Ludlow and type	25,000
1 Elrod	20,000
1 Slug-Casting Pat	5,000
4 Slug Trucks	8,000
8 Operators' Chairs	500
2 Tons of metal	4,000
1 Matrix Cabinet	2,000
1 Mechanic Bench	1,000
1 Spare Parts Cabinet	2,000
Spare parts and Mats Matrix Cleaners, Space Band, Cleaners tools, etc.	5,000
<i>(f) Stores</i>	
Matrix, Type and Plate Storage Racks	5,000
	<hr/> 5,87,500

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

(A Process Studio for a newspaper that will have an average of about 15 blocks a day to be made).

Equipment with cost

One Process Camera 15 × 12, complete with lens, prism, arc lamps, etc.	8,000
Electrical Fittings, Dark-room, sinks, dishes, etc.	2,000
Screen 15 × 12 60 lines	500
Metal Printing 1 Hand Wheeler, Gas Stove, sinks, fittings, etc.	1,500
Etching Room : 1 Etching Machine Sinks, dishes, etc.	4,000
Routing, Bevelling, Mounting and Proofings	2,000
One Routing Machine complete with motor	5,000
One Bevelling machine complete with motor	3,000
One Sawing machine	600
One Proofing Press	400
Small accessories	300
Camera equipment	3,000
	<hr/> 30,300

ROTARY AND STEREO DEPARTMENT

1 Newspaper Rotary, cut off 24" (2 units), and Stereo Equipment .	9,00,000
<i>NEWS SERVICE</i>	
4 Lorries	1,00,000
TOTAL	17,85,050

The above figures are in respect of an English paper. The firm has prepared also an estimate of the capital equipment required for printing and publishing a daily newspaper in Hindi. Details are given below:

<i>Equipment for Hindi Paper.</i>		
<i>Composing :</i>		
8 Mono Key Boards		Rs.
8 Mono Casters		..
Imposing Surfaces		..
Galleys and other anciliary equipment		2,00,000
<i>Rotary and Stereo :</i>		
Same as for English paper		9,00,000
<i>Process :</i> Ditto. do		30,300
<i>Lorries:</i> Ditto. do		1,00,000
TOTAL		12,30,300

(NOTE.—If day and night editions are taken out composing room equipment can be reduced to half being worked in two shifts).

Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., has also estimated the equipment required for printing and publishing one daily newspaper in English along with one daily newspaper in Hindi. (A Group publication) as under:

<i>Equipment for English and Hindi Papers in a group :</i>		
Equipment for English paper as per earlier note		17,85,050
Additional Monotype Key Boards and casting equipment for Hindi		1,50,000
TOTAL		19,35,050

It will be seen from the estimates given by Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., that the capital equipment required for the group publication of papers in Hindi and English is about Rs. 10 lakhs less than the capital equipment required for publishing an English and a Hindi paper separately. In other words with a small additional equipment a Hindi paper can be started if the Press is already publishing English paper.

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT OF DAILIES (OTHER THAN NEWSPAPERS) AS ON 1-1-54

(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
	Ihi,	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta,	Capitals of part 'A' States	Capitals of Part 'B' States.	Capitals of Part 'C' States	Towns of over 1,00,000 population	Towns of less than 1,00,000 population	
1. Hindi	3	..	3
2. Assamese
3. Bengali
4. Gujarati	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13
5. Kannada
6. Malayalam
7. Marathi	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
8. Oriya
9. Pun ab
10. Tamil	2	1	3
11. Telugu
12. Urdu	1	..	1
13. English	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	11
TOTAL	2	22	3	4	..	..	..	11	1	43

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT OF NEWSPAPERS NOT PUBLISHED REGULARLY SHOWING LANGUAGE AND CENTRE OF PUBLICATION

(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Capitals of Part 'A' States	Capitals of Part 'B' States	Capitals of Part 'C' States	Other towns of over 1,00,000 population	Other towns of less than 1,00,000 population	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Hindi .	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
2. Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bengal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarati .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kannada .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Marathi .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Oriya .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Punjabi .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
10. Tamil .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Telugu .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Urdu .	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	8	1	15
13. Minor Languages.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL .	4	..	..	..	1	5	..	10	1	21

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT OF TRI-WEEKLIES AND BI-WEEKLIES SHOWING LANGUAGE AND CENTRE OF PUBLICATION

(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Capitals of Part 'A' States.	Capitals of Part 'B' States.	Capitals of Part 'C' States	Other towns of over 1,00,000 population.	Other towns of less than 1,00,000 population.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Hindi	2	2	2	1	..	7
2. Assamese
3. Bengali	4	..	..	..	1	..	5
4. Gujarati	1	..	1
5. Kannada	2	..	..	1	3
6. Malayalam
7. Marathi .	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	9	13
8. Oriya
9. Punjabi	1	..	..	..	1	2
10. Tamil	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11. Telugu	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
12. Urdu	1	1	1	..	2	5
13. English	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	10
14. Minor Languages.
TOTAL .	..	1	3	4	4	7	3	5	14	51

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT OF TRI-WEEKLIES AND BI-WEEKLIES SHOWING LANGUAGE AND CENTRE OF PUBLICATION

Serial No.	Nature of Contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjab	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Total.
1	News and current affairs	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2	General	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	7
3	Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Children	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Film	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Sports and Games	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	4
7	Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Religion	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
9	Literary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	Theatre, Radio and Music	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	Art	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	Education	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
13	Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	Mathematics and Statistics	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	Medicine, Surgery and Public Health	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT OF WEEKLIES SHOWING LANGUAGE AND CENTRE OF PUBLICATION
(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

	Delhi.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Capitals of Part 'A' States.	Capitals of Part 'B' States.	Capitals of Part 'C' States.	Other towns of over 1,00,000 population.	Other towns of less than 1,00,000 popu- lation.	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assamese .	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	11	12
Bengali .	..	..	..	42	..	..	3	3	63	111
English .	16	29	14	19	..	4	..	30	19	138
Gujarati .	..	20	..	I	..	4	..	31	24	80
Hindi .	13	2	..	9	23	6	5	68	147	273
Kannada .	..	I	..	..	..	27	..	13	22	63
Malayalam .	..	..	I	..	..	7	..	4	22	34
Marathi .	..	19	..	..	4	..	..	16	56	95
Oriya .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	16
Punjabi .	..	..	..	I	..	4	..	9	10	25
Tamii .	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	27	22	79
Telugu .	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	24	38	72
Urdu .	24	6	6	5	6	11	I	47	58	164
Minor Indian Languages.	..	7	..	I	I	..	3	4	11	27
TOTAL .	54	84	61	78	48	63	12	276	513	1189

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT OF WEEKLIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND NATURE OF CONTENTS.

Serial No.	Nature of contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Other Minor Languages	Total,
1	News and Current Affairs .	5	64	47	27	87	34	1	57	11	11	13	8	31	16	412
2	General .	..	6	10	6	32	2	18	3	..	3	13	18	27	..	138
3	Women .	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
4	Children .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	6
5	Film .	..	3	7	8	2	..	..	5	..	..	3	1	10	..	39
6	Sports and Games .	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7	Society .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Religion .	..	2	11	3	12	..	1	2	..	3	5	4	10	4	57
9	Literary .	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	9
10	Theatre, Radio and Music .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Art .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Education .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
13	Science .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mathematics and Statistics .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Medicine, Surgery and Public Health.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3

Serial No.	Name of contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Other Minor Languages	Total
16	Social Uplift	..	3	3	4	14	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	9	1	42
17	Ethics and Philosophy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
18	Economics and Political Science.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
19	Finance and Commerce	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
20	Labour and Trade Union	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
21	Insurance, Banking and Co-operation.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
22	Law and Public Administration.	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
23	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Industry and Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
25	Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Market Reports and Bulletins	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
28	School, College and Institutions.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6
29	Publicity Journals and House Organs.	1	..	3	2	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	15
30	Competitions	..	..	11	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	1	..	23
31	Sex	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
32	Astrology	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
33	Miscellaneous	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	21	..	30
	TOTAL	7	80	119	63	161	37	33	73	12	22	46	40	120	21	824

APPENDIX XI

STATEMENT OF FORTNIGHTLIES SHOWING LANGUAGE AND PLACES OF PUBLICATION

(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Capitals of Part 'A' States	Capital of Part 'B' States	Capitals of Part 'C' States	Towns of over 1,00,000 population	Towns of less than 1,00,000 population	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Hindi .	7	4	..	2	2	3	2	28	26	74
2. Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bengali .	..	..	..	20	1	..	1	3	8	33
4. Gujarati .	..	6	..	..	1	2	..	19	11	39
5. Kannada .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4
6. Malayalam	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	5
7. Marathi .	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	9	9	27
8. Oriya .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	8
9. Punjabi .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. Tamil .	..	..	9	..	..	2	17	..	14	42
11. Telugu .	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	12	25
12. Urdu .	8	1	..	2	4	1	1	8	7	32
13. English .	10	13	12	13	3	3	2	19	9	84
14. Other Indian languages	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
TOTAL .	25	33	30	37	20	13	6	114	101	379

STATEMENT OF FORTNIGHTLIES SHOWING LANGUAGE AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION

Serial No.	Nature of Contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Other languages	Total
1	News and current affairs	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2	General	..	..	6	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	..	24
3	Women	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
5	Film	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	6
6	Sports and Games	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7	Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Religion	..	1	3	3	6	1	3	5	..	1	1	1	3	1	29
9	Literary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Theatre, Radio and Music	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
11	Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12	Education	..	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
13	Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
14	Mathematics and Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Medicine, Surgery and Public Health.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Social Welfare and Uplift	..	1	1	7	6	1	..	3	1	5	..	3
17	Ethics and Philosophy	1	25
		1	1

18	Economics and Political Science.
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APPENDIX XII

STATEMENT OF MONTHLIES SHOWING LANGUAGE AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION

(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Capitals of Part 'A' States	Capitals of Part 'B' States	Capitals of Part 'C' States	Towns of over 1,00,000 population	Towns of less than 1,00,000 population	Total
1. Hindi .	39	..	..	19	26	16	6	112	80	299
2. Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
3. Bengali .	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	7	26	142
4. Gujarati	..	46	..	1	..	3	..	81	36	167
5. Kannada .	..	..	1	..	..	19	1	21	20	62
6. Malayalam	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	4	38	47
7. Marathi .	..	50	1	..	7	..	..	47	22	127
8. Oriya .	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	11	27
9. Punjabi .	3	..	..	1	1	5	..	20	7	37
10. Tamil .	..	..	70	..	..	1	..	35	42	148
11. Telugu .	..	..	29	..	..	1	..	22	30	82
12. Urdu .	51	2	..	4	4	17	2	30	15	125
13. English .	49	70	52	79	21	19	..	53	44	33
14. Other Indian Languages	..	5	..	1	4	..	1	4	15	30
TOTAL .	142	174	155	218	76	84	10	436	390	1685

APPENDIX XIII

STATEMENT OF MONTHLIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND NATURE OF CONTENTS

Nature of contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujrati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Tamil	Teluge	Urdu	Other languages	Total
1 News and current affairs	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
2 General	1	5	9	..	16	1	4	6	1	5	16	8	5	1	78
3 Women	..	3	2	4	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	24
4 Children	..	4	1	3	16	2	3	4	1	3	6	3	4	1	50
5 Film	..	7	6	1	10	2	3	1	1	1	6	9	6	2	55
6 Sports and games	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7 Society	..	1	1	..	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	13
8 Religion	..	21	55	34	31	12	17	10	2	5	39	19	22	13	280
9 Literary	1	25	7	7	39	12	5	28	7	8	5	6	16	5	171
10 Theater, Radio and Music	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
11 Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Education	1	6	16	2	6	9	..	10	..	4	5	4	3	1	67
13 Science	..	1	7	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
14 Mathematics and Statistics	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15 Medicine surgery and Public Health.	1	7	29	1	11	2	..	5	1	1	3	4	9	..	74

APPENDIX XIII—Contd.

Nature of contests	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujrati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Other languages	Total
16 Social welfare and Uplift	..	3	12	24	26	..	1	12	..	1	7	3	6	..	95
17 Ethics and Philosophy	2	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	12
18 Economic and Political Science	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
19 Finance and Commerce	..	1	11	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	21
20 Labour and Trade Union	..	4	10	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	2	..	26
21 Insurance Banking and Co-operation.	..	1	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	18
22 Law and Public Administration	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	23
23 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	..	1	7	..	3	..	..	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	20
24 Industry and Technology	..	1	22	1	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	35
25 Engineering	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
26 Transport	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	22
27 Market Reports and Bulletins	9	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	15
28 School, College and Institutional	..	2	31	8	30	2	..	6	1	1	7	3	5	6	102
29 Publicity Journals and House Organs.	..	2	11	..	18	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	6	..	43
30 Competitions	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10
31 Sex	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	9
32 Astrology	..	1	2	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	13
33 Miscellaneous	..	11	6	3	13	1	2	..	2	1	3	3	7	1	53
TOTAL	4	118	331	90	252	51	43	109	19	35	115	73	105	25	1370

APPENDIX XIV

STATEMENT OF QUARTERLIES SHOWING LANGUAGE AND CENTRE OF PUBLICATION

(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

	Delh	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Capitals of part 'A' States	Capitals of Part 'B' States	Capitals of part 'C' States	Other towns of over 1,00,000 population	Other towns of less than 1,00,000 population	Total
1. Hindi .	4	..	..	2	4	2	..	15	13	40
2. Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
3. Bengali .	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	3	14
4. Gujarati .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7
5. Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5
6. Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Marathi .	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	11
8. Oriya .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	7
9. Punjabi .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10. Tamil .	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	7
11. Telugu .	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
12. Urdu .	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5
13. English .	4	29	29	30	9	10	1	31	29	172
TOTAL .	9	35	33	42	17	15	1	61	70	283

APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT OF QUARTERLIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND NATURE OF CONTENTS

S. No.	Nature of contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujrati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriy	Punjabi	Tamil	Telgue	Urdu
1	News and current affairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	General	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
3	Women	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Film	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Sports and Games.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7	Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Religion	..	4	11	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	21
9	Literary	1	3	12	1	5	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	29
10	Theatre, Radio and Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Art	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12	Education	2	..	14	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	27
13	Science	..	1	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
14	Mathematics and Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Medicine, Surgery and Public Health	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
16	Social Uplift.	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

APPENDIX XVI

STATEMENT OF OTHER PERIODICALS SHOWING LANGUAGE AND CENTRE OF PUBLICATION
(Figures based on returns from State Governments)

S. N.	Nature of contents	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Capitals of part 'A' States	Capitals of part 'B' States	Capitals of part 'C' States	Other towns of over 1,00,000 population	Other towns of less than 1,00,000 population	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hindi .	1	..	..	7	9	2	4	28	28	79
2	Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
3	Bengali .	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	8	24	96
4	Gujarati	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	17	7	34
5	Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	7
6	Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	19
7	Marathi	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	11	10	33
8	Oriya .	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	20	33
9	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
10	Tamil .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	7	18
11	Telugu	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	11	18
12	Urdu .	4	..	1	4	2	1	..	4	3	19
13	English	4	29	44	53	18	10	4	55	87	304
14	Other languages	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	12	9	27
15	Bilingual etc.	..	12	..	1	1	..	..	30	34	78
	TOTAL	10	62	53	130	48	16	8	178	283	788

APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT OF OTHER PERIODICALS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND NATURE OF CONTENTS

S. No.	Nure of contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujrati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Oriya	Marathi	Punjabi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Bi-lingual	Other languages	Total
1	News and Current affairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	General	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9
3	Women	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Pictorial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Film	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
7	Sports and Games	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Society	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9	Religion	1	2	13	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	29
10	Literary	1	5	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16
11	Theatre Radio and Music	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Art	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13	Education	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	14
14	Science	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
15	Mathematics and Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Medicine, Surgery and Public Health	..	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	15

APPENDIX XVII—Contd.

S. No.	Nature of contents	Assamese	Bengali	English	Gujrati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalan	Oriya	Marathi	Punjabi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Bi-lingual	Other languages	Total
17	Social Uplift	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
18	Ethics and Philosophy	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
19	Economics and Political Science	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20	Finance and Commerce	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
21	Labour and Trade Union	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
22	Insurance, Banking and Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
23	Law and Public Administration	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	Industry and Technology	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
26	Engineering	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
27	Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Market Reports and Bulletins	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
29	School College and Institutional	9	39	177	3	44	2	3	13	20	2	5	3	5	66	7	398
30	Publicity Journals and House Organs	..	1	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
31	Competitions	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
32	Sex	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
33	Astrology	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
34	Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	11
	TOTAL	14	56	262	6	60	4	8	19	23	3	10	5	12	70	15	567

APPENDIX XVIII

SRI A. R. BHAT'S NOTE ON

ECONOMICS OF A MOFUSSIL DAILY NEWSPAPER

The following rough estimates of cost for starting and conducting a Marathi daily newspaper have been prepared in round figures. They are for the conditions obtaining in the city of Poona. The paper is to be started in competition with other papers. It would, therefore, not have a monopoly either in circulation or as an advertising medium. The paper is to have four standard size pages per issue. It is to be published on six days in a week. It would observe ten holidays in a year besides the weekly holiday.

To start with, the paper need not have its own press. It can be printed at some efficient job printing press. This would enable it to be started with a smaller initial capital. All that it need provide is the working capital for about three months, furniture, a small library and adequate provision to meet initial losses. If the paper were to have its own premises and machinery, it would require somewhat more than double the amount of capital. Further, in order to provide sufficient work for the press to make the printing of the paper economical, it would have to organise an up-to-date job printing department. It would obviously be advantageous to get the paper printed from outside, bestow undivided attention on its development, build up circulation and then at a proper time install a suitable press.

In the estimates, salaries to the staff have been provided on the basis of the minimum recommended by the Press Commission, with due allowance for increments during the first three years. Provision has been made for the grant of fifteen days casual leave, one month privilege leave, twenty days half pay sick leave, contribution to the provident fund of an amount equivalent to one month's salary of an employee and payment of gratuity on the basis of fifteen days pay for every year of service, calculated on the average salary during the last year of service.

The paper will be sold at a retail price of one anna per copy. The proprietor will get Rs. 4/- net per hundred copies sold ex-office or ex-factory. This means that the difference of Rs. 2/4/- per hundred copies between the retail price and the net price, will cover agency commission at not exceeding 25 per cent., packing and forwarding charges inclusive of the material used therefor, etc.

It would be possible to build up a net paid for circulation of 11,000 copies per issue at the end of about three years. The paper would have to print 12,000 copies per issue so that it could sell 11,000 copies. In the course of three years, it should be possible for such a paper with about 11,000 circulation to get on an average about eight columns or one page of requisite class of advertisements per issue, and realise a net average

revenue of Rs. 2/- per column-inch. The advertisement revenue per publishing day would thus be Rs. 320/-.

Estimates for a daily paper to be printed outside

I. Capital requirements

	Rs.
Furniture	5,000
Library	5,000
Working capital	65,000
Provision for initial losses	1,15,000
	<hr/>
	1,90,000
	<hr/>

II. Monthly expenses

(as at the beginning of the fourth year)

Editorial staff :

1 Editor (Rs. 350)	}	1,600
6 Assistant Editor, Sub-editors and Local correspondents (Rs. 1,250)		

Managerial staff :

1 General Manager (Rs. 350)	}	1,500
3 Asstt. Manager, Advertisement Manager and Accountant (Rs. 615)		
4 Clerks (Rs. 535)		

Menial staff:

4 Peons		440
3 Sweeper, Methar and Watchman		
		<hr/>

Total 3,540

Add 33% of the above for covering casual leave, privilege leave, sick leave, employers contribution to the Provident Fund and provision for gratuity		1,180
		<hr/>

	Rs.	
News Service PTI Class II	800	4,720
Mofussil & metropolitan correspondents	500	
Newspapers, periodicals, books, etc.	175	
Telephone, Telegrams	450	
Travelling and conveyance	250	
Bombay business representation	250	
Membership fees : ILNA, AINEC, ABC	50	
Stationery, lighting, entertainment	250	
Audit	50	
Photos and blocks	225	
Interest on capital invested at 4 %	635	4,335
Contingencies	500	
Rent	200	
	<hr/>	

Composing and printing charges (Rs. 80/- as composing charges for four pages and Rs. 10/- per thousand copies as printing charges per day)	Rs.	5,000
--	-----	-------

Total invariable i.e., basic expenditure 14,055

Newsprint for printing 12,000 copies for four st. size pages at Rs. 840/- per long ton ; i.e., variable expenditure		6,250
		<hr/>

Total expenditure 20,305

III. Monthly Income

Net sales revenue from 11,000 copies at Rs. 4/- per hundred copies for 25 days	Rs. 11,000
Net advertisement revenue for 8 columns space at the net average rate of Rs. 2/- per column inch per day for 25 days	8,000
Total income	<u>19,000</u>

Some conclusions and explanations

(1) The basic cost of production exclusive of newsprint works out at about Rs. 562/- per issue of four standard size pages for 11,000 copies, (9. pies per copy). The cost of newsprint would be 4.33 pies. The net realised sale price per copy would be 7.7 pies.

(2) For a daily paper with a net circulation of 11,000 copies to make it work economically would require an advertisement revenue of about Rs. 375/- per issue instead of the estimated one of Rs. 320/- or alternatively there should be saving in the expenditure on newsprint by about 20 per cent., which would be possible when the newsprint price would be about Rs 680/- per ton.

II

Estimates for a daily paper having its own press

I. Capital requirements

	Rs.
1 Land and Building	1,06,000
2 Printing and ancillary machinery	1,05,000
3 Furniture	5,000
4 Library	5,000
5 Working capital for the newspaper	65,000
6 Provision for initial losses	1,15,000
Total	<u>4,01,000</u>

Analysis of fixed capital

1 (a) Land 10,000 sq. ft. @Rs. 2/- per sq. ft.	20,000
(b) Building with a built up area of 5760 sq. ft. @ Rs. 15/- per sq. ft.	86,400
2. Plant and Machinery	
(a) Two double demy machines with one folding machine	85,000
(b) One Treadle	5,000
(c) One cutting machine 32"×36"	} 15,000
One Stitching machine	
Perforating machine	
One Numbering machine	
One Ruling machine	
(Pressure) press	
One Proof-press	
Total	<u>2,11,400</u>

II. *Monthly expenses*

(as at the beginning of the fourth year)

Factory staff :

20 compositors and 6 machine room]	
workers	2,250
Editorial staff	1,600
Managerial staff	1,500
Menial staff	440
	<hr/>
Rs.	5,790

Add 33% for covering casual leave, privilege leave, sick leave, employer's contribution to Provident Fund and provision for gratuity	1,930
	<hr/>
	7,720

News-service PTI Class II,	Rs. 800
Mofussil & metropolitan correspondents	500
Newspapers, periodicals, books etc.	175
Telephone, telegrams	450
Travelling, conveyance	250
Bombay business representation	250
Membership fees:	
ILNA, AINEC, ABC	50
Stationery, lighting, etc.	300
Audit	50
Licence fees	50
Rates, taxes, insurance	125
Photos and Blocks	225
Interest on capital @ 4%	1,335
Depreciation on building, plant and machinery, types	2,000
Contingencies	500
	<hr/>
	7,060
Total invariable i.e. basic expenditure	<hr/>
	14,780
Newsprint for printing 12,000 copies four st. size pages at Rs. 840/- per long ton	6,250
Ink about 400 lbs.	400
Other stores, power, repairs, etc.	225
	<hr/>
Total variable expenses	6,875
Total expenditure	<hr/>
	21,655

III. *Monthly Income*

Net sales revenue from 11,000 copies for 25 days	11,000
Net advertisement revenue for eight columns space per days at the net average rate for Rs. 2/- per column inch for 25 days	} 8,000
Total	<hr/>
	19,000

Some conclusions and explanations

(1) The basic cost of production would be about Rs. 571/- per issue of four standard size pages. For 11,000 copies, it would work out at 10.31 pies per copy.

(2) For each copy of four st. size pages sold, the cost of newsprint, ink, stores, etc. would be 4·8 pies.

(3) The cost of production per copy on the basis of 11,000 copies would thus be 15·11 pies as against 14·14 pies if the paper were printed outside. But the newspaper press provided above would be able to job work. It can print even an evening paper. The profit derived from this source, namely job work should enable the paper to make up its additional cost of production. Such job work would need additional working capital to an extent depending on the volume and the nature of job work undertaken.

APPENDIX XIX

COST ANALYSIS OF 30 DAILY NEWSPAPERS

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of pages per week	Cost per 1,000- copiss per year	Cost per page	ANALYSIS			OF		COST		
			Service	Editorial	Material	Compos- ing and printing	Deprecia- tion	Distribu- tion	Manage- rial	General overhead
English Dailies (Circulation over 35,000)										
1 64	Rs. 1,19,982	pies 6.9	Rs. 12,016 10%	Rs. 17,385 14%	Rs. 26,525 23%	Rs. 27,948 24%	Rs. 5,802 5%	Rs. 13,711 11%	Rs. 10,828 8%	Rs. 5,767 5%
2 64	83,829	4.8	7,833 9%	7,546 9%	28,523 34%	13,165 14%	3,322 4%	9,698 10%	7,565 10%	6,177 6%
3 60	81,004	5.0	9,856 12%	4,876 6%	27,970 35%	13,714 17%	1,560 2%	5,148 6%	9,453 11%	8,427 11%
4 66	74,153	4.1	7,385 10%	8,789 12%	28,306 38%	8,372 11%	2,123 3%	4,380 6%	7,037 9%	7,761 11%
5 56	68,820	4.5	7,186 10%	6,262 9%	23,950 35%	11,697 17%	1,671 2%	4,571 7%	6,808 10%	6,675 10%
6 52	45,945	3.3	1,945 4%	2,688 6%	22,234 49%	5,713 13%	3,747 8%	4,756 10%	671 1%	4,101 9%
(Circulation between 5,000 and 15,000)										
1 48	77,329	6.0	11,192 4%	12,312 16%	12,848 17%	29,992 33%	4,375 6%	2,880 4%	2,880 4%	4852 6%
2 44	74,963	6.3	7,744 10%	5,912 8%	30,985 41%	18,263 24%	2,053 4%	4,444 6%	2,284 3%	2,678 4%
3 46	64,258	5.2	6,667 10%	10,578 16%	23,472 37%	12,408 19%	2,573 4%	1,925 3%	1,026 2%	5,519 9%

*Indian Languages Dailies (Circulation
Over 35,000)*

Indian Languages Dailies (Circulation Over 35,000)												
			Rs.	pics	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1	64	45,983	2.6	700 2 %	3,260 7 %	27,321 59 %	6,341 14 %	233	2,827 6 %	2,105 5 %	3,198 7 %
	2	60	45,906	2.8	2,911 6 %	4,041 9 %	17,155 37 %	5,812 13 %	3,612 8 %	5,948 13 %	3,715 8 %	1,712 6 %
	3	36	23,914	2.5	1,529 7 %	1,283 5 %	7,704 32 %	5,108 22 %	2,623 11 %	1,719 7 %	1,488 6 %	2,460 6 %
	4	36	34,065	3.5	1,386 4 %	1,236 4 %	16,721 49 %	2,894 8 %	2,818 8 %	5,087 15 %	542 2 %	3,381 10 %
	5	38	31,986	3.1	1,288 4 %	1,000 3 %	15,584 49 %	3,111 10 %	2,626 8 %	4,742 15 %	502 2 %	3,133 9 %
(Circulation between 15,000 and 35,000)												
	1	26	35,120	5.0	2,576 7 %	1,830 5 %	18,337 52 %	4,892 14 %	2,331 7 %	1,460 4 %	532 2 %	3,162 9 %
	2	36	27,444	2.8	3,576 13 %	2,091 8 %	7,929 29 %	6,734 24 %	1,515 6 %	777 3 %	836 3 %	3,985 14 %
	3	32	26,438	3.1	1,450 5 %	1,846 7 %	11,882 45 %	4,930 19 %	1,761 7 %	577 2 %	2,140 8 %	1,848 7 %
	4	28	26,305	3.5	1,854 7 %	1,385 5 %	15,397 58 %	3,594 14 %	993 4 %	704 3 %	869 3 %	1,506 6 %
	5	36	31,866	3.3	2,461 8 %	2,618 8 %	13,092 41 %	4,207 13 %	..	2,742 9 %	2,028 6 %	4,718 15 %
(Circulation between 5,000 and 15,000)												
	1	30	27,191	3.5	2,449 9 %	845 3 %	10,257 37 %	7,241 27 %	407 2 %	1,639 6 %	1,529 6 %	2,824 10 %

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. XX

Retail prices of Daily newspapers

(Showing daily Circulation, in thousands, of papers sold at different prices)

Language	-/3/-	-/2/6	-/2/-	-/1/6	-/1/3	-/1/-	-/-/9	-/-/6	-/-/3
English	..	332	213	106	..	43	..	..	..
Assamese	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali	..	171	13	56	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrati	8	68	35	20	..	46	..	..	..
Hindi	90	125	..	123	1	20	..
Kannada	38	..	11	..	5	14
Malayalam	115	65	..	16	..
Marathi	24	..	160	..	2	1
Oriya	41 *	2	..	..	..
Punjabi	3	..	..	14	..	3	..
Sindhi	6	5	..	1	..	..	..
Tamil	2	..	166	..	..	..
Telugu	3	94	..	1	..
Urdu	145	20	4	23	1	..	..
Chinese	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	572	508	396	163	748	2	47	15

* Average price : three days @ -/1/6 and three days @ -/1/-.

Retail Prices of Daily Newspapers
(Number of newspapers sold at different prices)

Language	-/3/-	-/2/6	-/2/-	-/1/6	-/1/3	-/1/-	-/-/9	-/-/6	-/-/3
English	..	9	14	6	..	10	..	..	..
Assamese	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrati	1	4	2	3	..	11	..	..	..
Hindi	8	19	..	21	1	8	..
Kannada	5	..	3	..	4	9
Malayalam	11	8	..	2	..
Marathi	3	..	14	..	2	2
Oriya	2*	1	..	..	..
Punjabi	1	..	..	6	..	1	..
Sindhi	1	2	..	1	..	..	1
Tamil	1	..	11	..	..	..
Telugu	3	..	2	..
Urdu	27	6	4	12	1	2	..
Chinese	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	16	55	49	18	101	2	21	12

* Average price, three days -/1/6 and three days -/1/-

APPENDIX No. XXI

Annual Advertisement Revenue per Copy among Dailies.

	R _s . 10 & under	Over R _s . 10/- & upto R _s . 20/-	Over R _s . 20/- & upto R _s . 30/-	Over R _s . 30/- & upto R _s . 40/-	Over R _s . 40/- & upto R _s . 50/-	Over R _s . 50/- & upto R _s . 60/-	Over R _s . 60/- & upto R _s . 70/-	Over R _s . 70/- & upto R _s . 80/-	Total
<i>English.</i>									
Papers having circulation over 35,000	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	6
Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000.	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000.	..	2	..	3	3	..	1	..	9
Papers having circulation less than 5,000.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
									21
<i>Other Languages.</i>									
Papers having circulation over 35,000.	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000.	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	13
Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000.	13	20	6	..	1	..	..	..	40
Papers having circulation less than 5,000	15	14	10	4	1	..	..	..	44
									102

In the case of three papers in Indian languages, two of which are published from Calcutta and one from Bombay, and one English paper from Bombay, the annual revenue from advertisements per copy sold has not been included in the above table as we could not accept the circulation of the papers. The figures are given below on the basis of the circulation claimed by the papers and on the basis of circulation estimated by us. The estimates were based on the circulation revenue, retail price per copy and maximum discount to agents, as intimated by the papers themselves.

				Claimed circulation	Revenue per copy	Estimated circulation	Revenue per copy
					Rs.		Rs.
Paper A	.	.	.	6,950	22	2,000	76
Paper B	.	.	.	11,032	8	1,400	58
Paper C	.	.	.	5,095	19	1,800	54
Paper D	.	.	.	6,090	57	3,200	140

APPENDIX XXII
Ratio of Advertisement Revenue to Total revenue
(Daily newspapers 1951)
English Dailies

Other Languages Dailies.

Percentage of Advertisement Revenue to total Revenue	English Dailies					Other Languages Dailies.				T tal
	Group I (Circulation above 35,000)	Group II (Circulation 15,000 to 35,000)	Group III (Circulation 5,000 to 15,000)	Group IV (Circulation less than 5,000)	Total	Group I (Circulation above 35,000)	Group II (Circulation 15,000 to 35,000)	Group III (Circulation 5,000 to 15,000)	Group IV (Circulation less than 5,000)	
15% and below	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6
Over 15% and upto 20%	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	7
Over 20% and upto 25%	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	9
Over 25% and upto 30%	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	1	10
Over 30% and upto 35%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11
Over 35% and upto 40%	..	1	1	..	2	3	3	6	2	14
Over 40% and upto 45%	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	8	6	16
Over 45% and upto 50%	..	2	1	..	3	..	2	3	6	11
Over 50% and upto 55%	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	5	6
Over 55% and upto 60%	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	4	5
Over 60% and upto 65%	2	..	2	1	5	..	..	1	3	4
Over 65%	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	6	6
	6	4	9	3	22	5	13	40	47	105

APPENDIX XXIII

DATA TO BE FILED WITH THE PRESS REGISTER

I. Information to be filed with the registrar at the time of the first registration of a newspaper should include:—

1. Details of proprietorship e.g. If a company, its memoranda and articles of association, list of shareholders and directors, and particulars of Managing Agents; if a partnership, name of each partner and his share; if a trust, names of trustees and copy of trust deed etc.
2. Names of other newspapers in which the proprietor has interest and extent of interest.
3. Name of the Editor.
4. Policy as laid down in the contract with editor. Any change in the above items of information should be intimated to the Registrar within a fortnight.

II. Annual statements to be filed by newspapers should include:—

1. Average net paid circulation per day for each month and for the Calendar year.
2. Average Sales per day through agents, stating the maximum, minimum and average rates of commission allowed to agents during the years.
3. Sales revenue for the Calendar year, giving the Sale through agents and to subscribers separately.
4. Newsprint consumption during the calendar year stating quantity and book value.
5. Days of publication in a year.
6. Average number of pages per week.
7. Size of a page, giving the area, number of columns per page and their height.
8. Retail selling price per copy.
9. Average number of columns per day of
 - (a) Editorial matter.
 - (b) Advertisement matter.
10. Gross Advertisement Revenue and the Commission paid to advertising agencies.
11. No. of employees (Editorial and Managerial side separately) and their classification according to pay groups, as on the last day of each year.

12. Number of employees (Editorial and Managerial side separately) retired, died, dismissed resigned or left the service during the year as well as number of persons recruited during the year.
13. Copies of Audited Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. The Profit and Loss Account should be separately given for each publication where two or more are owned by the same proprietor. These should in general be in the form prescribed under the Indian Companies Act with appropriate modifications in case of concerns which are not Companies. The accounts should indicate clearly the gross revenue earned by sale of newspapers, advertisement, sale of waste paper, job work etc. and the commission paid for the same as well as expenditure on the different items of cost.
14. The breakdown of average circulation in the town of publication and in each district.
15. Average number of copies distributed free per day as voucher, exchange, complimentary, sample, office etc.
16. The print order on every day of publication (This should be intimated weekly).

News Agencies

The annual accounts filed should specifically include the accounts of Profit and Loss or Revenue and Expenditure, as the case may be. On the revenue side, the statement should show separately revenue from each class of service including commercial service and teleprinter hire. The expenditure may be grouped under the following heads:

- (i) Expenditure on news collection;
- (ii) expenditure on news editing;
- (iii) expenditure on news distribution; and
- (iv) general establishment charges.

The return of employees should be filed on the same lines as for newspapers. Those employed outside India should be shown separately.

A list of subscribers for each category of service should be filed separately.

APPENDIX XXIV

ECONOMIC OF GROUP PRODUCTION

The Group Production of newspapers (whether more than one edition of the same paper, morning and evening papers in the same language or papers belonging to different languages) results in certain economies by way of more and fuller utilisation of equipment and staff. These economies have played an important part in shaping the development of the Indian Press.

The term "Group" is applied to cases of different papers, morning, evening or in different languages being brought out at the same place and under the same proprietorship. From the production point of view even a paper which publishes a dak edition in the evening for despatch by train to mofussil districts and another early in the morning for distribution in the city of publication is as much as a "group" paper as another printing a morning and an afternoon edition because though in the latter case it is usual to call the two editions by different names, the amount of printed matter carried in common is no greater in the case of the dak and morning editions than in the morning and afternoon editions. In cities like Bombay and Delhi, a few papers bring out afternoon editions, but the practice of printing separate dak and city editions appears to be more or less universal except in the case of a few papers which are dependent solely on local circulation.

In the case of groups, there are considerable savings in operating costs, arising (a) from more intensive utilisation of the equipment which would otherwise be idle, and (b) from sharing of the costs of staff and management. It may be said that every paper which brings out one edition earlier to be distributed by train or bus in other areas and a second edition later for local distribution is in one sense a "group" paper. The publication of a number of editions is a necessary development without which the large papers in India would not have been able to grow to their present sizes. Sometimes a paper brings out an afternoon edition for sale to a different section of the population. Such afternoon editions usually bear different names from the morning papers, and are brought out mainly in the larger metropolises and industrial centres but there are instances even at smaller centres where afternoon papers are now being brought out to supplement the morning paper.

A further extension of this practice is where papers are brought out in a number of languages by the same publisher. In India we have a large number of highly developed languages. The official language, English at present, is to be replaced by Hindi in a few years, and both these languages would be in use, side by side with the language of the region. Over very large tracts of territory it is quite common to find two or more languages widely prevalent, and many of the large cities have grown up at the confluence of two linguistic streams, e.g. Bombay (Gujarati and Marathi), Madras (Telugu and Tamil), Calcutta (Bengali

and Hindi), Delhi (Hindi and Urdu/Punjabi), Nagpur (Marathi and Hindi). The same publisher therefore brings out papers in the official language as well as in one or two local languages, or in two or more local languages.

The general economies that are possible in group operation are in the following directions:

(1) *Fixed Assets*.—The main investment in the case of newspaper operation is on equipment and buildings. These absorb a major portion of the long-term capital and considerable savings in the total requirements can be effected where more than one paper is published at the same place.

In order to be up to the minute with the news, it is the practice in all modern newspapers to instal machinery capable of turning out the entire requirements for one edition within an hour or so. The publication of additional editions does not require any more machinery than for a single edition. The bringing out of language editions simultaneously with, say, the English edition both for the dak and city circulations requires only that one or the other should go to the press a little earlier. If however the printing press is a double 8-page unit with adjustable folding arrangements, two papers not exceeding 8-pages each can be simultaneously produced. Where more than three different papers have to be published for particular edition, it may be necessary to duplicate the press in order to avoid excessive delay in the printing, but in any case the investment would not be as high as it would be if the papers were printed at separate presses.

In the composing room the same installation would normally serve the dak and morning editions and can also handle perhaps an afternoon edition. In the case of additional languages, extra equipment for the languages will naturally have to be installed.

In respect of the Stereo Foundry, Packing & Forwarding Department and Distribution Department, the same equipment can generally handle a number of editions and no additional equipment would be needed for papers in other languages.

An increase in a number of editions of a newspaper does not normally require additional composing room space or editorial accommodation. The increase in space required for managerial staff is also slight. Where additional languages are handled, there would be an increase in composing room space and editorial space. An estimate of capital equipment necessary for publication of modern English newspaper, Hindi newspaper, and for publishing modern English and Hindi newspapers in a group has been given in Appendix V, and would indicate the extent to which economies in capital outlay and resultant savings in depreciation can be effected.

(2) *Establishment*.—The employment of at least two shifts in the editorial staff might be advisable even for papers which bring out a single edition every day, in order to maintain a smooth flow of copy to the composing room. Where, however, this is not the practice, additional shifts will have to be engaged where both dak and city editions are contemplated but an afternoon paper can perhaps be handled without an increase in the staff. Additional staff for translation and for leader

writing would be necessary in the case of any addition in the number of languages handled.

No additional expenditure on reporters and correspondents would normally be involved consequent on an increase in a number of editions of a paper. The publications of an afternoon edition might call for the services of additional reporters in the city, but if the morning city edition of the paper has a sizeable circulation, it would in any case have to maintain a good staff of reporters and there would be a little increase in expenditure consequent on an increase in the number of editions. It had been the practice formerly for such reporters, and for mofussil correspondents, to file their copy in English, this being translated and processed by the Editorial staff. In some groups, there is now a trend towards the employment of reporters who can file copy directly in English and in one other Indian language since this has been found conducive to more effective reporting in the languages than can be achieved by translating an English report. Similarly mofussil correspondents are sometimes asked to send two separate reports—one in the local language and one in English for use in the two papers. Where such practices have gained ground there should properly be a slight increase in the salary to reporters and correspondents for their additional work on the second set of reports, but even where this is allowed, there would be some saving in the translation staff in the editorial section and the over all increase because of the number of languages handled is not appreciable.

In the interests of maximum utilisation of composing room equipment particularly mechanical composing machines, it may be economical even for papers which bring out only one edition per day to employ two shifts of staff, but where they do not, employment of an additional shift would be necessary to handle both the Dak & Morning editions. Separate staff would of course be necessary for other languages.

Two shifts of Stereo Foundry staff would have to be employed for dak and city editions but no additional staff would be needed for an afternoon paper. Papers in a number of languages can be handled with the same staff.

In respect of machine room (press room) staff, additional shifts will have to be employed for dak and city editions but it will usually be possible to handle afternoon editions without any extra staff. Publication of language papers at the same time would not need any additional shifts of the staff. The limit however would appear to be a maximum of 3 papers for any one edition. Where however, the editions are distributed over a large period of time, this limit may not apply. In the case of staff employed in the packing and forwarding department and for miscellaneous services, some increase would be necessary in order to handle the increased work following from an increase in the number of editions or in the number of languages. But no additional supervisory staff would be generally necessary.

Managerial staff generally works only one shift and some increase would be needed for handling the additional work consequent on increase in a number of editions or in the number of languages. Both in the case of advertising staff and the circulation staff there will be slight increase where more papers are added to the group but this increase will be small

compared to the additional advertisement revenue or increase in circulation.

There is thus considerable scope for economies in establishment charges though their extent would depend on the timing of the various editions and papers. The estimates given to us disclose that under the most favourable circumstances the saving affected in establishment expenses would be about 75 per cent. if an Indian language paper is published along with the established English paper than when it is published separately.

(3) *Material*.—There would be no saving because of group operation in the quantity of material used such as newsprint etc., but there is some saving consequent on combined purchase in large quantities particularly in the case of newsprint.

(4) *General Overheads*.—No additional general expenses would be involved because of an increase in a number of papers published from the same office. Even in the case of distributing agents it is usual to employ the same persons to handle all the papers issued from the publishing house and so no increase is caused in the volume of correspondents to be handled unless the papers are sold in quite different parts of the country when there would be an increase in a number of agents.

APPENDIX XXV

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFFS

Information regarding advertisement tariffs in force during July 1952 had been collected, and the minimum rates for display advertisements on contract basis for all the daily papers that furnished us the information is given below. The papers have been arranged according to languages and have been further classified according to circulation ranges. The place of publication as well as the year of establishment of each paper has been given. The rate per mille, i.e., rate per thousand copies, has also been given in each case.

In the case of multiple units, it is usual to have a combined rate of advertisement for all the editions of the paper published from different centres. In such cases, the rate per mille has been calculated with reference to the combined circulation. Wherever separate rates for single edition of a multiple unit were available, they have also been included in the table. In one case of a group publication, there is a combined rate for the publications in English and Kannada language. In this case the rate per mille has been calculated with reference to the combined circulation of the two papers.

It is generally observed that the large metropolitan papers have comparatively low mille rate for advertisements. The following may be given as examples:—

Paper	Place of publication	Rate per mille
<i>English Language—</i>		Rs. as. ps.
A (combined rate)	Calcutta and Allahabad	0 3 11
B (combined rate)	Calcutta and Delhi	0 3 11
C	Madras	0 3 9
D	Madras	0 3 8
E	Delhi	0 3 6
<i>Indian Languages—</i>		
A	Calcutta	0 2 10
B	Calcutta	0 2 9
C	Bombay	0 2 11
D	Madras	0 2 6
E	Madras	0 2 6

The rates per mille of the medium size papers (circulation between 5,000 to 35,000) are higher than for the large papers in the metropolitan towns, and show a telescopic character. That is to say, the column-inch rates does not increase proportionately with the rise in circulation but at a slower rate. Thus the rates per mille tend to decrease with increasing circulation. For example:—

		Rate per mille
		Rs. as. ps.
<i>English Papers.—</i>		
A	Bombay	o 5 6
B	Bombay	o 6 6
<i>Indian Languages.—</i>		
A	Calcutta	o 4 11
B	Calcutta	o 6 8
C	Bombay	o 3 7
D	Delhi	o 4 1
E	Delhi	o 4 3

The medium size papers in provincial towns, however, have a higher rate per mille than the corresponding papers in the metropolitan towns. Such papers in the provincial towns do not have to compete for advertisements as much as the papers in the metropolitan towns. In some cases, the papers in provincial towns have a sort of monopoly in respect of advertisements and can fix their tariff at a higher level. Examples of such papers are given below:—

		Rate per mille
		Rs. as. ps.
<i>English Language—</i>		
A	Ambala	o 7 5
B	Bangalore	o 7 1
C	Patna	o 9 1
D	Lucknow	o 9 3
E	Lucknow	o 10 0
F	Nagpur	o 10 3
G	Nagpur	o 15 3
<i>Indian Languages—</i>		
A	Banaras	o 7 10
B	Nasik	o 8 11
C	Nagpur	o 5 8
D	Kanpur	o 5 8
E	Kanpur	o 6 0

In some of the provincial centres, a keen competition exists between the papers, and the advertisement rates of such papers are low and some times even lower than the corresponding metropolitan papers. Examples are given below:—

										Rs. as. ps.
A	.	.	.	.	.	Ahmedabad	.	.	.	0 2 10
B	.	.	.	.	.	Ahmedabad	.	.	.	0 3 8
C	.	.	.	.	.	Surat	.	.	.	0 2 11
D	.	.	.	.	.	Surat	.	.	.	0 3 10
E	.	.	.	.	.	Kottayam	.	.	.	0 2 7
F	.	.	.	.	.	Kottayam	.	.	.	0 2 2½
G	.	.	.	.	.	Kottayam	.	.	.	0 2 10

The small papers have generally a high rate per mille. The actual column-inch rate is, however, not very high and the advertisers are willing to pay this rate. Examples are given below:—

								Advt. rate	Rate per mille
<i>English</i>									
1.	Kanpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 0 0	1 7 1
2.	Poona	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 8 0	1 4 10
<i>Indian Language paper.</i>									
1.	Nagpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 0 0	1 0 10
2.	Sholapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 0 0	1 1 5
3.	Lucknow	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 0 0	1 2 6

There are certain papers which have specialised circulation and they can charge a higher rate than other papers in their category. Instances are:

	Rs.	as.	ps.
	Rate per mille		
Paper (A) Bombay and Delhi	"	"	0 4 9
Paper (B) Calcutta and Delhi	"	"	0 4 11
Paper (C) Bombay	"	"	0 9 11

The first two papers are large English papers and have among their readers a large number of persons engaged in industry and commerce. The third paper is a medium size Indian language paper in Bombay which is read by a rich business community. By virtue of their readership, these papers are able to fix their tariff high in a competitive market.

There are some cases where the rates appear to be substantially more than the other papers of those categories. Examples are:—

										Rate per mille		
										Rs. as ps.		
<i>English papers—</i>												
1	Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8
2	Calcutta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9
<i>Indian Language papers.—</i>												
1.	Calcutta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	12	0
2.	Calcutta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	3
3.	Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	12	6
4.	Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	9	6

Some of these medium sized papers enjoyed a good circulation in the past and therefore they are able to charge a high tariff still in spite of decline in their circulation. In some cases, it appears that the circulation claimed before advertisers was substantially higher than that shown in the returns submitted to us. Therefore, in such cases the rate per mille has worked out at a higher figure, though the advertisers would be paying them at the rates on the basis of circulation claimed before them. In one of above cases it appears that the paper being in a favourable position with reference to a particular source of advertisement is able to fix a high tariff.

In some of the provincial centres, the rates per mille of some of the papers are substantially lower than the other comparable papers in the same town. Instances are:—

										Rate per mille		
										Rs. as. ps.		
(A)	Jullundur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	0
(B)	Patna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	9

In these cases, it appears that the papers have claimed a higher circulation, but the actual circulation is perhaps lower, even to the knowledge of the advertisers who, therefore, pay them at competitive rates. In such cases, the rate per mille calculated on the claimed circulation would be lower than the competitive rate.

Advertisement tariffs of Dailies—July 1952

Sl. No.		Place of Publication.	Year of Establishment.	Minimum Display Advertisement Rate July, 1952 Rs. per s.c.i.	Rate per mille Rs. per s.c.i.
I	2	3	4	5	6
		<i>I. English Dailies</i>			
	<i>Papers having Circulation over 35,000.</i>				
1	(Combined rate)	Bombay & Delhi	1838 & 1950	28 0 0	0 4 9
2	(Combined rate)	Bombay	1838	28 0 0	0 5 2
3	(Combined rate)	Calcutta and Allahabad	1868 & 1943	18 0 0	0 3 11
4	(Combined rate)	Calcutta and Delhi	1875 & 1931	20 0 0	0 4 11
5		Calcutta and Delhi	1937 & 1951	12 8 0	0 3 11
6		Madras	1932	10 0 0	0 3 9
7		Madras	1878	15 0 0	0 3 8
8		Delhi	1924	10 8 0	0 3 6
	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000.</i>				
9		Bombay	1930	12 0 0	0 5 6
10		Madras	1867	9 0 0	0 4 3
11		Patna	1932	5 0 0	0 4 1
12		Ambala	1881	8 0 0	0 7 5
	<i>Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000.</i>				
13		Delhi	1950	10 8 0	1 6 2
14		Bombay	1946	5 0 0	0 6 6

I	2	3	4	5	6
15		Bangalore . .	1948	5 0 0	0 7 1
16		Lucknow . .	1865	6 0 0	0 9 3
17		Lucknow . .	1938	6 0 0	0 10 0
18		Patna . .	1918	5 8 0	0 9 1
19		Allahabad . .	1909	5 8 0	0 10 3
20		Cuttack . .	1949	4 0 0	0 7 6
21		Nagpur . .	1911	4 0 0	0 10 3
22		Secunderabad. .	1942	3 0 0	0 8 0
23		Gauhati . .	1946	5 0 0	0 13 9
24		Bombay . .	1913	6 0 0	1 1 8
25		Nagpur . .	1939	5 0 0	0 15 3
26		Bombay. . .	1923	4 0 0	0 5 7
	Papers having circulation below 5,000.				
27		Calcutta. .	1929	5 0 0	1 1 9
28		Kanpur . .	1943	5 0 0	1 7 1
29		Secunderabad. .	1947	1 0 0	0 5 0
30		Poona . .	1950	1 8 0	1 4 10
31		Secunderabad. .	1907	2 8 0	7 9 3
32		New Delhi . .	1944	3 0 0	0 12 8
33		Bombay . .	1933	2 8 0	2 4 2
	II. Bengali Dailies				
	Papers having circulation over 35,000.				
1		Calcutta . .	1922	16 0 0	0 2 10
2		Calcutta . .	1937	14 0 0	0 2 9
	Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000.				
3		Calcutta . .	1880	6 8 0	0 4 11
4		Calcutta . .	1948	6 0 0	0 6 8
5		Calcutta . .	1951	10 0 0	0 12 0
6		Calcutta . .	1949	4 0 0	0 4 11
7		Calcutta . .	1951	4 0 0	0 9 1

I	2	3	4	5	6
		<i>Analysis of Tariffs—July, 1952.</i>			
		<i>III. Gujarati Dailies</i>			
	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000.</i>				
1		Bombay . . .	1822	6 8 0	0 3 7
2		Ahmedabad . . .	1923	4 0 0	0 2 10
3		Bombay . . .	1934	3 8 0	0 3 4
	<i>Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000.</i>				
4		Ahmedabad . . .	1932	3 0 0	0 3 8
5		Rajkot . . .	1948	3 0 0	0 4 3
6		Bombay . . .	1941	3 8 0	0 6 3
7		Bombay . . .	1832	5 0 0	0 9 11
8		Rajkot . . .	1948	2 0 0	0 4 1
9		Baroda . . .	1951	2 4 0	0 5 1
10		Rajkot . . .	1950	2 0 0	0 4 2
11		Surat . . .	1936	1 4 0	0 2 11
12		Bombay . . .	1950	3 8 0	0 8 2
13		Ahmedabad . . .	1947	2 0 0	0 5 5
14		Surat . . .	1936	1 4 0	0 3 10
15		Baroda . . .	1892	2 0 0	0 6 2
16		Ahmedabad . . .	1941	1 0 0	0 3 1
	<i>Papers having circulation under 5,000</i>				
17		Surat . . .	1927	0 10 0	0 3 1
18		Surat . . .	1929	1 4 0	0 12 2
19		Bhui . . .	1934	1 8 0	22 6 3
		<i>ANALYSIS OF TARIFFS—JULY 1952.</i>			
		<i>IV. Hindi Dailies.</i>			
	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000.</i>				
1		Calcutta . . .	1917	10 0 0	0 6 3
2		Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.	1950	6 0 0	0 3 10
3		New Delhi . . .	1936	4 8 0	0 3 4

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000.</i>	Patna . . .	1941	4 0 0	0 3 6
5		Patna . . .	1947	3 0 0	0 2 9
6	<i>Papers having circulation 5,000 and 15,000</i>	Allahabad . . .	1950	2 0 0	0 2 8
7		Delhi . . .	1950	3 0 0	0 4 1
8		Bombay . . .	1950	2 8 0	0 3 6
9		Calcutta and Banaras	1945	5 0 0	0 7 3
10		Jaipur . . .	1951	3 0 0	0 4 7
11		Nagpur and Jabalpur	1938 & 1950	4 0 0	0 6 0
12		Patna . . .	1939	4 0 0	0 6 9
13		Banaras . . .	1920	4 8 0	0 7 10
14		Ajmer . . .	1947	3 0 0	0 4 11
15		Kanpur . . .	1947	3 0 0	0 5 8
16		Calcutta . . .	1948	4 0 0	0 7 6
17		Calcutta . . .	1930	4 0 0	0 7 3
18		Kanpur . . .	1932	3 0 0	0 6 0
19		Nagpur . . .	1938	3 0 0	0 6 3
20		Agra . . .	1940	2 0 0	0 4 6
21		Agra . . .	1925	4 0 0	0 8 2
22		Jaipur . . .	1946	3 0 0	0 6 9
23		Patna . . .	1948	3 0 0	0 7 8
24		Kanpur . . .	1948	3 0 0	0 7 10
25		Agra . . .	1948	2 0 0	0 4 10
26		Patna . . .	1947	2 8 0	0 6 1
27	<i>Papers having circulation below 5,000</i>	Bombay . . .	1940	4 0 0	0 12 6
28		Indore . . .	1946	2 8 0	0 7 6
29		Raipur . . .	1951	2 8 0	0 7 1
30		Delhi . . .	1941	3 0 0	0 9 9
31		Nagpur . . .	1952	3 0 0	0 12 0
32		Jaipur . . .	1947	3 0 0	0 9 8

I	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Papers having cir- culation below 5,000</i>				
33		Lucknow . . .	1947	3 0 0	0 9 11
34		Allahabad . . .	1933	4 0 0	0 14 4
35		Indore . . .	1947	2 0 0	0 6 6
36		Jhansi . . .	1942	2 0 0	0 8 3
37		Jabalpore . . .	1950	2 0 0	0 10 5
38		Agra . . .	1936	3 0 0	0 12 8
39		Meerut . . .	1950	1 8 0	0 8 0
40		Banaras . . .	1945	2 0 0	0 12 5
41		Indore . . .	1950	2 0 0	0 12 5
42		Lucknow . . .	1947	4 0 0	1 6 4
43		Calcutta . . .	1950	3 0 0	1 4 5
44		Banaras . . .	1943	3 0 0	1 14 5
45		Banaras . . .	1950	2 0 0	1 14 6
46		Nagpur . . .	1951	2 0 0	1 0 10
47		Hyderabad . . .	1950	3 8 0	2 12 5
48		Jullundur . . .	1929	3 0 0	2 0 0
49		Ajmer . . .	1947	2 8 0	1 7 6
50		Jabalpore . . .	1950	1 0 0	1 13 8
51		Jaipur . . .	1946	2 2 0	10 10 0
		<i>V. Kannada Dailies</i>			
	<i>Papers having cir- culation between 5000 and 15000</i>				
1		Hubli . . .	1933	3 0 0	0 3 10
2		Bangalore . . .	1927	2 0 0	0 4 4
3		Hubli . . .	1947	2 0 0	0 4 10
4		Bangalore . . .	1948	2 0 0	0 3 0
	<i>Papers having cir- culation below 5000</i>				
5		Bangalore . . .	1936	4 0 0	0 13 5
6		Hubli . . .	1947	5 0 0	1 9 0
7		Bangalore . . .	1946	2 8 0	0 13 10

I	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Papers having circulation under 5,000.</i>				
8		Davengere . . .	1949	1 4 0	0 10 0
9		Mysore . . .	1947	1 0 0	0 8 6
10		" . . .	1950	1 4 0	0 11 1
11		" . . .	1935	1 0 0	0 9 6
12		" . . .	1941	0 8 0	0 5 4
13		" . . .	1950	1 0 0	1 0 0
14		Davengere . . .		1 8 0	3 0 0
		VI. Malayalam Dailies			
	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000</i>				
1		Kozhikode . . .	1922	5 8 0	0 3 5
2		Kottayam . . .	1890	3 8 0	0 2 7
3		Trivandrum . . .	1911	1 8 0	0 1 6
	<i>Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000</i>				
4		Quilon . . .	1929	2 0 0	0 2 2
5		Kottayam . . .	1939	2 0 0	0 7 2½
6		Kottayam . . .	1948	2 8 0	0 2 10
7		Trichur . . .	1944	3 0 0	0 4 4
8		Kozhikode . . .	1948	3 0 0	0 4 10
9		Ernakulam . . .	1936	2 0 0	0 3 10
10		Trivandrum . . .	1951	1 0 0	0 2 2
11		Kozhikode . . .	1934	1 8 0	0 4 2
12		Quilon . . .	1944	1 8 0	0 4 5
	<i>Papers having circulation below 5,000</i>				
13		Trivandrum . . .	1894	2 0 0	0 6 11
14		Ernakulam . . .	1951	3 0 0	0 10 11
15		Ernakulam . . .	1941	1 0 0	0 3 11
16		Kozhikode . . .	1944	1 8 0	0 7 0
17		Trichur . . .	1930	2 0 0	0 9 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
		VII. Marathi Dailies.			
	Papers having circulation over 35,000				
1	Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000	Bombay . . .	1948	8 0 0	0 2 11*
2		Poona . . .	1932	4 0 0	0 2 4
3		Bombay . . .	1935	4 0 0	0 3 3
	Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000				
4		Bombay . . .	1935	3 8 0	0 4 3
5		Nagpur . . .	1944	2 8 0	0 5 8
6		Nasik . . .	1945	3 8 0	0 8 11
7		Poona . . .	1940	1 8 0	0 4 4
	Papers having circulation below 5,000				
8		Bombay . . .	1939	3 0 0	0 9 10
9		Bombay . . .	1923	2 8 0	0 9 6
10		Poona . . .	1948	1 8 0	0 6 0
11		Poona . . .	1926	0 12 0	0 3 1
12		Kolhapur . . .	1939	2 8 0	0 12 8
13		Poona . . .	1948	1 8 0	0 7 3
14		Nagpur . . .	1914	2 8 0	0 10 2
15		Sholapur . . .	1930	3 0 0	1 1 5
16		Kolhapur . . .	1926	1 0 0	0 8 0
17		Ahmednagar . . .	1951	0 8 0	1 5 7
		VIII. Tamil Dailies			
	Papers having circulation over 35,000 (Combined Rate)				
1		Madras and Madurai	1934 & 1951	10 0 0	0 2 6
2		Madras . . .	1880	7 8 0	0 3 0
	Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000				
3		Madras . . .	1948	2 8 0	0 2 4

I	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000</i>				
4		Madurai . .	1942	3 0 0	0 3 6
5		Coimbatore . .	1948	3 8 0	0 5 1
6		Madras . .	1935	5 0 0	0 11 0
7		Madras . .	1939	5 0 0	0 13 0
	<i>Papers having circulation below 5,000</i>				
8		Madurai . .	1951	4 8 0	1 8 4
9		Madras . .	1947	5 0 0	2 2 7
10		Trivandrum . .	1951	1 4 0	0 9 15
		IX. Telugu Dailies.			
	<i>Papers having circulation over 35,000</i>				
1		Madras . .	1938	8 8 0	0 2 6
	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000</i>				
2		Madras . .	1914	5 0 0	0 3 6
3		Vijayawada . .	1952	5 0 0	0 14 8
	<i>Papers having circulation below 5,000</i>				
4		Hyderabad . .	1925	1 8 0	0 9 3
5		Kakinada . .	1950	1 0 0	1 3 2
		X. Urdu Dailies			
	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000</i>				
1	(Combined rate)	New Delhi, Jullundur & Hyderabad.	1923 1948 & 1949	5 0 0	0 3 4
2	(Combined rate)	New Delhi . .	1923	2 8 0	0 2 8
3		New Delhi & Jullundur Hyderabad	1919 & 1949	5 0 0	0 3 10
4	<i>Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000</i>	Delhi . .	1928	4 0 0	0 4 0
5		Delhi . .	1923	3 0 0	0 4 3
6		Patna . .	1949	1 8 0	0 2 2
7		Calcutta . .	1929	7 0 0	0 11 2

I	2	3	4	5	6
8	<i>Papers having circulation under 5,000</i>	Jullundur . .	1948	2 0 0	0 3 0
9		Calcutta . .	1919	3 8 0	0 5 7
10		Bombay . .	1939	2 8 0	0 8 11
11		Madras . .	1923	3 0 0	0 10 8
12		Jullundur . .	1942	3 0 0	0 10 3
13		Delhi . .	1925	2 0 0	0 7 9
14		Hyderabad . .	1949	1 0 0	0 4 8
15		Hyderabad . .	1949	1 12 0	0 9 0
16		Bhopal . .	1951	2 0 0	0 11 11
17		Calcutta . .	1948	3 8 0	1 10 2
18		Delhi . .	1951	2 0 0	0 14 7
19		Lucknow . .	1945	3 0 0	1 2 6
20		Hyderabad . .	1949	2 4 0	0 15 10
21		Bombay . .	1921	2 8 0	1 11 7
22		Bombay . .	1950	2 8 0	1 10 8
23		Bombay . .	1928	2 0 0	1 9 1
24		Banaras . .	1947	1 0 0	0 14 7
25		Jaipur . .	1948	2 0 0	1 6 4
26		Bombay . .	1948	1 4 0	2 8 0
27		Bombay . .	1939	2 0 0	2 13 9
28		Bombay . .	1947	1 4 0	3 2 0
29		Bhopal . .	1935	2 0 0	2 13 9
30		Calcutta . .	1951	2 0 0	2 1 8
31		Bombay . .	1939	2 0 0	20 0 0
		XI. Assamese Dailies.			
I	<i>Papers having circulation below 5,000</i>	Gauhati . .	1949	4 0 0	1 4 5
		XII. Punjabi Dailies.			
	<i>Papers having circulation below 5,000</i>	Patiala . .	1947	2 0 0	0 6 11
2		Calcutta . .	1930	3 0 0	0 14 9

I	2	3	4	5	6
3		Amritsar . . .	1948	2 8 0	0 13 4
4		Jullundur . . .	1920	2 0 0	0 10 8
5		Patiala . . .	1952	3 0 0	2 4 11
		XIII. Sindhi Dailies.			
	<i>Papers having circulation between 5,000 and 15,000</i>				
I		Bombay . . .	1951	3 0 0	0 8 0
	<i>Papers having circulation under 5,000</i>				
2		Ajmer . . .	1948	1 8 0	0 7 9
3		Ajmer . . .	1949	3 0 0	1 10 8
4		Ajmer . . .	1949	0 6 0	0 6 0
		XIV. Oriya Dailies.			
	<i>Papers having circulation between 15,000 and 35,000</i>				
I		Cuttack . . .	1919	4 0 0	0 2 11
2		Cuttack . . .	1947	3 0 0	0 2 7
		XV. Chinese Dailies			
	<i>Papers having circulation below 5,000</i>				
I		Calcutta . . .	1950	3 0 0	6 4 0
	<i>Combined rates for papers in different languages.</i>				
	<i>Combined circulation between 15,000 and 35,000</i>				
I		Bangalore . . .	1948	6 0 0	0 4 5

APPENDIX No. XXVI

ADVERTISING CODE OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Advertising has become an important social and economic force in the world of to-day. It is therefore essential that any unfair advertising practices likely to alienate public confidence should be eliminated. Hence the need for rules of conduct drawn up for the purpose of preventing possible abuses and of promoting an increasing sense of responsibility towards the consumer on the part of the advertisers, advertising agents and media.

To meet this need, the I.C.C. published in 1937 its "Code of Standards of Advertising Practice", which was the first attempt made to establish international standards of conduct in this field. This text was revised in 1948 so as to bring it into line with post-war trends.

The revised edition as set forth in the present brochure has been approved by the XII Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce (Quebec, 13—17 June, 1949). It lays down three sets of rules:

Advertising Standards *vis-a-vis* the Consumer

- advertising standards between advertisers,
- advertising standards governing relations between advertising agencies and media.

The task of seeing that the provisions of the Code are observed has been assigned to the International Council on Advertising Practice of the I.C.C., composed in equal numbers of advertisers, agents and advertising media. Under the terms of its Rules which are given hereafter the Council examines, on the basis of the Code, cases of unfair international advertising practice put before it by persons or firms whose interests are affected.

The I.C.C.'s Code of Standards of Advertising Practice makes no attempt to regulate the whole field of the economic and social functions of advertising, but merely sets forth principles which have stood the test of many years of experience. It constitutes a statement of the minimum of ethics to be observed in advertising practice, and on that score it has already been officially adopted by a larger number of professional associations in several countries.

I.—Rules of Advertising Ethics *vis-a-vis* the Customer

A.—Motivating principles of the rules

1. As part of our system of free enterprise and of our system of distribution, satisfying consumers' needs and comfort, advertising has a social responsibility towards the customer. Advertising is an important and legitimate means for the seller to awaken interest in his goods and services. In this process some practices of the seller may at times be opposed to the rightful interests of the community. Wherever a conflict of interest arises, the interests of the public should, first and foremost, be protected.

2. The success of advertising depends on public confidence. Hence no practices should be permitted which tend to impair public confidence.

The following rules of conduct have been laid down for international observance, in order to counteract possible misuse of advertising and to promote a further development of the sense of responsibility on the part of advertisers towards the consumer.

Responsibility for the observance of these rules rests with:

- (a) the advertisers on whose account the advertisement is issued;
- (b) the advertiser or agent who has created the advertisement;
- (c) the publisher or medium contractor who publishes or distributes the advertisement.

Individuals in each of these groups should exercise such responsibility as they may properly assume to make certain that the rules of conduct are observed.

B. Rules of Conduct.

1. Advertising should be so designed as to conform not only to the laws but also to the moral and aesthetic sentiments of the country in which it is published.

2. No advertisement likely to bring advertising into contempt or disrepute should be permitted. Advertising should not take advantage of the superstition or credulity of the general public.

3. Advertising should tell the truth and avoid distorting facts and misleading by means of implications and omissions. For instance, it should not mislead the consumer by false statements as to:

- (a) the character of the merchandise—i.e. its utility, materials, ingredients, origin etc.,
- (b) the price of the merchandise, or its value, its suitability or the terms of purchase,
- (c) the services accompanying purchase, including delivery, exchange return, repair, upkeep, etc.,
- (d) personal recommendations of the article or service:

Testimonials which are fictitious or the originals of which cannot be produced must not be used. Anyone using testimonials in advertisements is as responsible for the statements made in them as he would be if he had made them himself,

- (e) the quality or the value of competing goods or the trustworthiness of statements made by others.

4. No advertisement should be permitted to contain any claim so exaggerated as to lead inevitably to disappointment in the mind of the consumer. Special care is called for in the case of:

- (a) Advertisements addressed to those suffering from illness.

No such advertisement should hold out the promise of a cure for a serious disease, nor contain any statement calculated to injure the health of the sufferer by dissuading him or her from seeking medical advice or otherwise.

- (b) Advertisements inviting the public to invest money.

Such advertisements should not contain statements which may mislead the public in respect of the security offered, rates or return, or terms of amortisation.

(c) Advertisements inviting the public to take part in lotteries or competitions with prizes or, which hold out the prospect of gifts.

Such advertisements should state clearly all the conditions for the lottery, or competition, or the conditions for the distribution of the gifts.

II.—Rules of Ethics between Advertisers.

A.—Motivating Principle of the rules:

The principle of fair competition as generally defined and accepted in business should be applied to advertisers.

B.—Rules of Conduct

1. Methods of advertising designed to create confusion in the mind of the consumer as between the goods are unfair and should be renounced. Such methods may consist in:

(a) the imitation of the trade mark or name of competitor, or the packaging or labelling of goods; or

(b) the imitations of advertising devices, copy, lay-outs or slogans.

2. Advertising should endeavour to gain the goodwill of the public on the basis of the merits of the goods or services advertised. Direct comparison with competing goods or firms should be avoided and disparaging references in no circumstances permitted.

III.—Rules of Ethics governing Advertising Agencies and Media

A. Motivating principle of the rules.

The development of sound advertising depends upon the good relations existing between all sections of the advertising business, and no practices should be permitted which tend to impair such good relations.

B. Rules of Conduct.

1. Advertising agencies and media should avoid disparagement of their competitors.

2. The accepted regulations governing the agency business in any country should be strictly observed by every agent doing business in that country.

3. Misleading or exaggerated statements to an advertiser concerning the carrying out or probable effect of a campaign should not be permitted.

4. The purchaser of advertising in any publication or other media is entitled to know the number, general character and distribution of the persons likely to be reached by his advertisement and to receive genuine co-operation in this respect from media.

5. A clear and full statement of the rates and discounts applicable to various classifications of advertising should be published by every medium and adhered to.

I.C.C. COUNCIL

on International Advertising Practice

RULES (1)

I. Composition of the Council

The Council will be composed as follows:—

—Permanent Members:—

(a) Officers of the International Advertising Commission (Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur);

(b) Two technical advisors, acting in a consultative capacity, appointed;

— one by the I.C.C. Court of Arbitration,

— one by the I.C.C. Commission on International Protection of Industrial Property.

— Members to be appointed by I.C.C. National Committees

— fifteen permanent members, and

— fifteen alternate members

As far as possible the membership will be allotted as follows:

— one third to advertisers,

— one third to advertising professionals,

— one third to media,

and the following regions or countries will in particular be represented:

America (U.S. of), Canada, Latin America, Africa, Asia, Australia, Germany, Benelux, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Scandinavia, Switzerland.

The Council will appoint—according to the above principles—a Committee of Investigation and, if necessary, local ad hoc Committees.

II. Aim of the Council.

The Council will investigate alleged unfair advertising practices and seek to eliminate them where they occur.

III. Competency of the Council

The Council will examine, on the basis of the I.C.C. Code of Standards of Advertising Practice, cases of unfair advertising submitted to it by the parties concerned.

As a matter of principle, the Council will not act on cases arising between residents of the same country unless specifically requested to do so as an international arbiter or in the absence of a competent national body.

IV. Meetings.

The Council and the Committee of Investigation shall meet whenever necessary.

V. Secrecy.

The deliberations of the Council and its Committees shall be secret.

Only the members of the Council, the Investigation Committee, and ad hoc Committees and the experts pledged to secrecy, shall have access to the relevant documents.

VI. Intervention of the Council.

Any person or body affected in a case of unfair advertising may seek the intervention of the Council.

The affected party shall do so in writing and shall support the request with a statement of the case and all relevant papers and other evidence.

The request shall be made either through the I.C.C. National Committee of the plaintiff's country or directly to the Council (38, Cours Albert-Ier, Paris (8e)).

VII. Examination of the Request.

The request will first be considered by the Committee of Investigation.

The Committee will decide whether it is a matter for the Council. Should the Committee be of the opinion that the request falls within the competency of the Council, it shall endeavour to settle the dispute by conciliation. If conciliation fails the Committee shall state, if necessary those items concerning which supplementary information shall be required from the parties concerned, and the case shall be transmitted to the Council.

VIII. Session of the Council.

The Council shall study the documents of the case submitted to it. It may assign to an expert or experts the task of preparing a report.

The parties concerned have the right to appear personally or to be represented before the Council.

IX. Opinion of the Council.

The deliberations of the Council shall be valid when a majority of the members are present.

If no settlement of the case is reached by conciliation, the Council shall give a written opinion in accordance with a majority vote of its members present.

The Council having considered the case shall endeavour to dissuade the offending party from continuing the unfair practices.

X. Notification.

The opinion of the Council shall be notified to the parties concerned either through the appropriate I.C.C. National Committee or direct where there is no National Committee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX OF UNACCEPTABLE ADVERTISING

The New York Times declines for its columns:

1. Fraudulent or doubtful advertisements.
2. Offers of something of value for nothing; advertisements that make false, unwarranted or exaggerated claims.
3. Advertisements that are ambiguous in wording and which may mislead.

4. Attacks of a personal character; advertisements that make uncalled for reflections on competitors or competitive goods.
5. Advertisements holding out the prospect of large guaranteed dividends or excessive profits.
6. Bucket shops and offerings of undesirable financial firms.
7. Advertisements that are indecent, vulgar, suggestive, repulsive or offensive, either in theme or treatment.
8. Matrimonial offers; fortune telling; message.
9. Objectionable medical advertising and offers of free medical treatment; advertising that makes remedial, relief, or curative claims, either directly or by inference, not justified by the facts of common experience.
10. Advertising of products containing habit-forming or dangerous drugs.
11. Want advertisements which request money for samples or articles.
12. Any other advertising that may cause money loss to the reader, or injury in health or morals or loss of confidence in reputable advertising and honourable business, or which is regarded by *The Times* as unworthy.

APPENDIX No. XXVII

BMA COMMITTEE'S CODE OF ADVERTISING OF MEDICINES AND TREATMENT

This Code has been drafted for the guidance of advertisers, manufacturers and distributors of proprietary medicines advertising agents, publishers and suppliers of various advertising media. The paragraphs are arranged and indexed for easy reference. It is important that they should be regarded as setting forth the minimum standards to be observed by the parties concerned.

The harm to the individual that may result from exaggerated, misleading or unwarranted claims justifies the adoption of a very high standard and the inclusion of considerable detail in a Code designed to guide those who are concerned with this form of advertising.

Newspapers and other advertising media are urged not to accept advertisements in respect of any product or treatment from any advertiser or advertising agent who disregards the provisions of this Code in any form of advertising or publicity relating to that product or treatment.

The provisions of this Code do not apply to an advertisement published by a Government Ministry or Department or by a local authority, nor to an advertisement published only in so far as is reasonably necessary to bring it to the notice of registered medical or dental practitioners, registered pharmacists or registered nurses.

SECTION I

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Cure.**—No advertisement should contain a claim to cure any ailment or symptoms of ill-health, nor should an advertisement contain a word or expression used in such a form or context as to mean in the positive sense the extirpation of any ailment, illness or disease.

2. **Illnesses etc. properly requiring medical attention.**—No advertisement should contain any matter which can be regarded as an offer of a medicine, product or advice relating to the treatment or relief of serious diseases, complaints, conditions, indications or symptoms which should rightly receive the attention of a registered medical practitioner. (See also Sec. II & III).

3. **Misleading or exaggerated claims.**—No advertisement should contain any matter which directly or by implication misleads or departs from the truth as to the composition, character or action of the medicine or treatment advertised or as to its suitability for the purpose for which it is recommended.

4. **Appeals to fear.**—No advertisement should be calculated to induce fear on the part of the reader that he is suffering or may without treatment suffer, or suffer more severely from an ailment, illness or disease.

5. **Competitions.**—No advertisement should contain any prize competition or similar scheme. It should be noted that such advertisements may constitute an offence under section 26 of the Betting and Lotteries Act, 1934.

6. Diagnosis or Treatment by Correspondence.—No advertisement should offer to diagnose by correspondence diseases, conditions or any symptoms of ill-health in a human being or request from any person a statement of his or any other person's symptoms of ill-health with a view to advising as to or providing for treatment of such conditions of ill-health by correspondence. Nor should any advertisement offer to treat by correspondence any ailment, illness, disease, or symptoms thereof in a human being.

7. Disparaging References.—No advertisement should directly or by implication disparage the products, medicines, or treatments of another advertiser or manufacturer, or registered medical practitioners or the medical profession.

8. Money back offers.—No advertisement should offer to refund money paid.

9. College, Clinic, Institute, Laboratory.—No advertisement should contain these or similar terms unless an establishment corresponding with the description used does in fact exist.

10. Doctor, Hospitals, etc.—No advertisement should contain any reference to doctors or hospitals, whether British or foreign, unless such reference can be substantiated by independent evidence and can properly be used in the manner proposed.

No advertisement should contain in the name of a product the term "Doctor" or "Dr." unless the product was so named prior to 1st January, 1944.

11 Products offered particularly to women.—No advertisement of products, medicines or treatments for disorders or irregularities peculiar to women should contain the following or similar expressions which may imply that the product, medicine or treatment advertised can be effective in inducing miscarriage. "Female Pills". "Not to be used in cases of pregnancy," "The stronger the remedy the more effective it is," "Never known to fail"

12. Illustrations.—(a) No advertisement should contain any illustration if the reasonable inference to be drawn therefrom comes within any of the restrictions of this Code.

(b) Illustrations in advertisements should be in good taste and should not be distorted or exaggerated to convey false impressions.

13. Magic, Megical, Miracle, Miraculous.—No advertisement should contain these terms.

14. Natural remedies.—No advertisement should claim or suggest, contrary to the fact, that the article advertised is in the form in which it occurs in nature or that its value lies in its being a "natural" product.

15. Special claims for Drugs and Chemicals.—No advertisement of drugs or chemicals should contain any reference which is calculated to lead the public to assume that the article, product, medicine or treatment advertised has some special property or quality which is in fact unknown or unrecognised.

16. Sexual Weakness.—No advertisement should claim that the product medicine or treatment advertised will promote sexual virility or be effective in treating sexual weakness, or habits associated with sexual excess or indulgence, or any ailment, illness or disease associated with those habits.

17. Premature Ageing, Impaired Vitality, Loss of Virility.—These and similar expressions may be understood to mean sexual weakness and the recommendations under that heading may apply.

18. Tonic.—The use of the expression in advertisements should not imply that the product or medicine can be used in the treatment of sexual weakness.

19. Testimonials.—No statement or implication should be allowed to appear in a testimonial which would not be permitted in the text of the advertisement. In any case no advertisement should contain a testimonial other than one limited to the actual views of the writer, nor any testimonial given by a doctor other than a registered British medical practitioner unless it is obvious in the advertisement that the writer is not a British medical practitioner.

SECTION II

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY STATUTE

1. Cancer.—The Cancer Act, 1939, makes it an offence to take part in the publication of any advertisement which contains an offer to treat any person for cancer, to prescribe any remedy therefor, or to give any advice calculated to lead to its use in the treatment of cancer.

2. Abortion.—The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, makes it an offence to take part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any article in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of the article for procuring the miscarriage of women.

3. Bright's Glaucoma Disease, Locomotor, Cataract Ataxy Diabetes, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Tuberculosis Fits.—The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, makes it an offence to take part in the publication of an advertisement referring to any article in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article for the purpose of the treatment of these diseases.

(NOTE.—Bright's Disease is some-times referred to as Nephritis, Epilepsy as "Falling Sickness" and Tuberculosis as "Phthisis" "Consumption" or "Wasting Diseases.")

4. Venereal Diseases.—The Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, makes it an offence to advertise in any way any preparation or substance of any kind as a medicine for the prevention, cure or relief of venereal disease.

The above prohibitions do not apply in the case of technical journals which circulate among persons of the classes mentioned in the respective Acts. It is permissible, for example, for advertisements to appear in technical journals intended for circulation mainly among registered medical practitioners, registered pharmacists and nurses (except in the case of (4) above, where no provision is made in the Venereal Diseases Act, for advertising in journals circulating among nurses).

The foregoing is a very broad outline of the effect of the relevant section of the respective Acts. For further and more detailed information, reference should be made to the Acts.

SECTION III

DISEASES, ILLNESS OR CONDITIONS FOR WHICH MEDICINES, TREATMENTS OR PRODUCTS MAY NOT BE ADVERTISED.

No advertisement should contain any matter which can be regarded as an offer of a medicine, treatment or product in relation to any of the following:—

Alopecia	Lazy eye.
Amenorrhoea	Leg troubles.
Ankles, diseased	Legs, bad, painful.
Arterio Sclerosis	Lupus.
Artery troubles	Menopausal ailments
Arthritis	*Obesity.
Baldness	Osteoarthritis.
Barber's rash	Prolapse.
Blood disease	Purpura.
Blood pressure, Hypertension	Pyorrhoea.
or Hypotension.	
Convulsions	Rheumatism (chronic or persistent).
Dermatitis (all forms)	Rheumatoid arthritis.
Disseminated Sclerosis	Ringworm .
Ears (any structural or organic defect of the auditory system).	Scabies.
Eyes (any structural or organic defect of the optical system).	Scaly eruptions.
Fungus infections	Sclerosis.
Gallstones	Skin diseases (all or most skin diseases or skin ailments in general).
Goitre	Sleeplessness (chronic or persistent).
Heart troubles, Cardiac symptoms.	
Impetigo	*Slimming, Weight reducing.
Indigestion (chronic or persistent).	Squint.
Insomnia (chronic or persistent)	Sycosis.
Itch.	Ulcers, duodental, gastric pyloric, stomach.
Kidneys, diseases of	Varicose veins.

*The restriction herein does not apply to offer of physical exercise courses or to article used for the purpose of physical exercise.

APPENDIX NO. XXVIII

Review of PTI output

In a questionnaire addressed to them, PTI had been asked to carry out an analysis of their news output on certain random dates selected by the Commission in 1951 and 1952. In their reply, PTI expressed their inability to furnish the details called for, since their files of daily output are not maintained for long periods and they lacked copies of the material of the dates specified. It was, therefore, decided that analysis of the content of PTI output should be carried out by the Commission. Fourteen random dates were selected for this purpose, all falling within the first quarter of 1953 for which files of material were available with AIR. In the original questionnaire, the request had been for a breakdown according to sources and by some broad categories, but it was decided that the Commission's analysis should be mainly on the basis of content, the divisions being international news, national news, and local news, each of those being divided into categories such as political news, cultural news, statements and speeches, etc.

Lineage and wordage.—The PTI services are provided on page-type teleprinters and in order to facilitate the work, computation of the volume in each category has been made on the basis of the number of lines of each item. The length of the line naturally depends upon the habits of the operator and the care taken to conserve paper. Computation of the number of words in different lines of pages selected at random indicate that an average of 9 words per line may be generally assumed. The figures in the attached tables and in the analysis below are on the basis of lines, but they can be converted into their approximate equivalent of words on the basis of 9 words per line.

Total output.—During the period surveyed, the total daily output of PTI in the A service was roughly 5,100 lines. No day's output fell below 4,100 lines or exceeded 6,250 lines. There are, however, considerable variations from day to day. Obviously, the teleprinter network was capable of handling up to the maximum mentioned, but the output on most days falls considerably short of this figure.

Foreign and Indian news.—Of this total of 5,100 lines, roughly 2,230 lines consist of news from Reuters redistributed by PTI. Variations in this figure are naturally much higher than in the total and the daily output ranges from 1,325 lines to 3,073 lines, or a deviation of 33-1/3 per cent. up or down. According to PTI a certain amount of screening is done at Bombay and certain items are rejected, but it may be assumed that the differences from day to day arise from natural variations in the volume of material sent out by Reuter rather than large scale rejections by PTI on certain days.

On the other hand, the total volume of Indian material distributed, by PTI, consisting of items both of national importance or of only regional interest, which averages 2,865 lines per day, shows considerably less deviation. The maximum did not exceed 3,296 lines on any day and on most of the days the figures was round-about the average, the lowest recorded being 2,193 lines on one day in March. This small difference between the average and the maximum probably indicates that the correspondents can collect and send out

only about 3,000 lines of usable material on any day. Any large scale increase in the output of Indian news would perhaps call for a strengthening of the reporting staff and the opening of additional centres for the collection of news.

Compared to the volume of foreign news reported, the total volume of Indian news may be said to be very low. It is no doubt true that with the rest of the world to cover, it would be comparatively easier for Reuter to turn out a large volume of news of interest and importance. Covering only India, PTI cannot expect to find a very much larger selection of prime news than Reuter. But it would be apparent from the proportions that world news and Indian news are, even now, judged naturally by different standards with regard to their interest for the public and it is, quite properly assumed that Indian news would be worth distributing even if it falls short of the standard of importance demanded of world news. What is required, however, is apparently an even more liberal selection of day-to-day events for reporting to the Press. Such an extension of the scope of the coverage might result in an increase in the output even with the present strength of reporting staff. This, however, cannot be taken for granted and any substantial increase in the output would have to be achieved as much by more extensive collection as by more detailed reporting from areas already covered.

National and regional news.—The division of Indian news into items of national importance and those of regional interest has been done on the following basis:—

Items with date-line New Delhi and covering activities, announcements and communiques of the Union Government as well as proceedings of the Union House of Parliament are considered "National news". The speeches and statements of the President of India, the Prime Minister, the Vice-President and the Union Ministers, wherever made, are classified as "National News". The classification of other Indian news as national or regional news is made according to reader interest. Where the item reported is likely to be of interest to readers all over the country, it is classified as a "National" news item. Where, however, the news is likely to be of interest only in a particular region, it is classified as "Regional News".

Those engaged on the analysis have endeavoured to adhere as closely as possible to the definition mentioned above. But such division has perforce to be arbitrary since the extent of interest in a particular news items can be judged only with reference to a number of variables, not the least of which is the total quantum of news available on that day. From the fact that both these two divisions of news are circulated throughout the country it may be assumed that all the items have a certain interest for the whole country, and the distinction made shows only the balance of interest, national or regional.

The daily output of national news averages 1,534 lines. The maximum for any day was 2,579 lines, while on two days it fell below 800 lines. The output of news of State or local interest averages only 1,332 lines and the deviations from the mean are about 60 per cent.

Preponderance of National news.—It is perhaps inevitable that with the PTI having its subscribers distributed over a very large area, the emphasis should be on national news, which would be of interest to all subscribers, rather than State and local news for which the demand outside the State or area would be very small. With the understandable objective of providing the maximum of service to all of them, at the minimum of effort and expenditure,

the PTI shows a preference for national news than for regional news. A reversal of this trend or even an increase in the emphasis on regional news can be brought about only if the number of subscribers in any particular area is sufficiently large to justify the distribution of a certain volume of news purely within the area and at the same time an effort is made by the newspapers to induce PTI to develop such a service. This aspect is examined in a later paragraph.

Categories of foreign news.—Of the news items sent out by Reuters and distributed by PTI, political news is responsible for roughly 50 per cent. of the total lineage. To this must perhaps be added the lineage of speeches reported by Reuters (which account for 11 per cent.) since in the majority of cases Reuter reportage is confined to political speeches and very little coverage is provided for speeches concerned with culture, science, technology, etc. Sports items are responsible for roughly 16 per cent. of the total wordage. The increase under this last head shows the current trend, and as newspapers have been expanding the space allotted to sports items in their daily issues, there has apparently been a growing demand on Reuter for full coverage of sports events of international interest. Financial and commercial items which form an important section of the daily newspaper, account for roughly 12½ per cent. of the total wordage. News about natural calamities, crime, accidents, etc. account for 6 per cent. of the total wordage sent out.

Categories of Indian news.—Taking the entire Indian news file of PTI, politics account for only 25 per cent. of the total lineage. This would, no doubt, be gratifying if there had been a corresponding emphasis on subjects which are not receiving proper attention at the hands of the newspapers or even the public, such as, culture, society, education, science or technology. But all these together account for less than 10 per cent. of the lineage. On the other hand, nearly 20 per cent. of the total lineage is concerned with reporting of speeches and statements by important personalities as well as news about the personalities themselves. The proportion of speeches is roughly 16 per cent., equalled only by the financial and commercial news. Even sport takes a slightly lower place. In comparison with the proportions noticed in the Reuter news, it may be said that speeches and reports about personalities occupy more space in Indian news than in international news. (13 per cent. of Reuter news as against 21 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively in national and regional news of PTI.)

Differences between national and regional news.—Reference has already been made to the much smaller lineage devoted to regional news compared to national news. If account is taken also of the fact that there are at least half a dozen different and distinctive regions in the country, with their own local interests not merely in political and financial affairs, but also in social, cultural and scientific affairs, the paucity of regional news becomes even more noticeable. Comparing the coverage in the national and regional news, it is noticed that attention to politics is much greater in the latter (national 18 per cent., regional 32 per cent.) while financial and economic affairs roughly occupy half as much space. (National 21 per cent. regional 12 per cent.) These two differences can perhaps be attributed to the constitution of the country with common economic interests but with naturally diversified politics in the regions. What is disappointing, however, is the fact that though reports of accidents, natural calamities, etc., get twice as much space proportionately

in the regional news than in the national news, (regional 9 per cent., national 4 per cent.) there is not a similar attention to local, cultural, educational, social, scientific, or technological developments. Under these heads the lineage in the regional news is a smaller proportion than in the national news, (regional 7 per cent., national 11 per cent.) and the former do not, therefore, reflect sufficiently the diversified interests. Speeches unfortunately take away 18 per cent. of regional news as they do of national news.

Regional services.—Expansion of the regional coverage now provided by the PTI so that diversity of interest in science and culture and in social, technological and industrial development could be properly reflected as well as local politics, can be provided only if the total lineage of regional news is expanded substantially. At present, the paucity of regional news in the PTI services is made good to some extent by the news collected by the correspondents of particular newspapers. But the employment of a large number of correspondents is possible only in the case of newspapers with large circulations. The function of a news agency is to collect news economically and for the benefit of a number of newspapers which cannot, individually, pay the cost of such news collection. At present PTI is discharging this function mainly in the field of national news; it should extend its efforts to the field of regional news in order to reduce the handicaps in the way of small newspapers.

Breakdown of the Press Trust of India "A" news service into 30 categories in lines creeded. (Average number of words per line=9)

TABLE A.

		Total of 14 days. 2	Average per day. 3
I			
I. <i>International News.</i>			
(i)	Political	15,089	1077·8
(ii)	Cultural	244	17·4
(iii)	Social and Educational	326	23·3
(iv)	Financial, Commercial and Economic	3,843	274·5
(v)	Sport	4,726	337·6
(vi)	Scientific, Technological & Industrial	345	24·6
(vii)	Law (including Law Courts & Police), Crime, Accidents and Natural Calamities	1,874	133·9
(viii)	Statements and Speeches	3,354	239·6
(ix)	Personalities	782	55·8
(x)	Other Subjects	639	45·9
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL NEWS		31,222	2230·1
II. <i>National News—</i>			
(i)	Political	4,057	289·7
(ii)	Cultural	320	22·9
(iii)	Social and Educational	1,209	86·4
(iv)	Financial, Commercial and Economic	4,462	318·7
(v)	Sport	3,449	246·4
(vi)	Scientific, Technological & Industrial	785	56·1
(vii)	Law (including Law Courts & Police), Crime, Accidents Natural Calamities	814	58·2
(viii)	Statements and Speeches	3,437	245·5
(ix)	Personalities	1,156	82·6
(x)	Other Subjects	1,778	127·0
TOTAL NATIONAL NEWS		21,467	1533·5

	I	2	3
III. State and Local News.—			
(i) Political		5,767	411.9
(ii) Cultural		258	18.4
(iii) Social and Educational		703	50.2
(iv) Financial, Commercial and Economic		2,199	157.1
(v) Sport		2,731	195.0
(vi) Scientific, Technological & Industrial		382	27.3
(vii) Law (including Law Courts & Police), Crime, Accidents and Natural Calamities		1,692	120.8
(viii) Statements and Speeches		3,030	216.4
(ix) Personalities		410	29.3
(x) Other Subjects		1,471	105.1
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL NEWS .		18,643	1331.5
TOTAL OF I, II AND III		71,332	5095.1

In order to have an idea of the total output, in each division and category, that is supplied to subscribers to the A, B and C Services, we have compiled the statistics of daily output on the basis of the different classes of service. PTI had informed us about certain code words that are prefixed to each news item to indicate the type of subscriber to whom it should be distributed. These code words have been taken as the guide in classifying the services. It was understood from PTI that though such general indications are given from Bombay, a certain amount of latitude is allowed to the local distributing offices to reclassify the material in the direction of making B service items available to C service subscribers, or A service item available to B or C subscribers, such discretion being exercised in cases where the news item is likely to be of such special interest to the locality that even the smallest newspaper should get it. PTI, however mentioned that cases of the exercise of such discretion occur very infrequently. The analysis of the Commission has, therefore, been based purely on the basis of the code of prefixes, no allowance being made for local reclassification.

P. T. I.

Average number of lines per day.

	I	"A" Service 2	"B" Service 3	"C" Service 4
I. International News .				
(i) Political		1077.8	757.4	578.9
(ii) Cultural		17.4	10.1	9.6
(iii) Social and Educational		23.3	10.7	5.6
(iv) Financial, Commercial and Economic		274.5	185.4	129.8
(v) Sports		337.6	204.7	118.3
(vi) Scientific, Technological and Industrial		24.6	15.2	11.2
(vii) Law (including Law Courts and Police), Crime, Accidents and Natural Calamities		133.9	106.9	88.3
(viii) Statements and speeches		239.6	167.0	130.7
(ix) Personalities		55.8	39.2	30.5
(x) Other Subjects		45.6	31.7	25.0
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL NEWS .		2230.1	1528.3	1127.9

I	2	3	4
II. National News.—			
(i) Political	289.7	218.6	130.1
(ii) Cultural	22.9	10.4	3.5
(iii) Social and Educational	86.4	42.0	24.4
(iv) Financial, Commercial and Economic	318.7	211.1	124.2
(v) Sports	246.4	96.9	73.7
(vi) Scientific Technological and Industrial	56.1	35.7	18.5
(vii) Law (including Law Courts and Police), Crime, Accidents and Natural Calamities	58.2	40.2	26.5
(viii) Statements and speeches	245.5	175.1	76.4
(ix) Personalities	82.6	58.6	47.4
(x) Other Subjects	127.0	106.2	87.1
TOTAL NATIONAL NEWS	1533.5	994.8	611.8
III. State and Local News—			
(i) Political	411.9	300.5	186.1
(ii) Cultural	18.4	7.2	2.7
(iii) Social and Educational	50.2	39.5	22.6
(iv) Financial, Commercial and Economic	157.1	107.5	56.0
(v) Sport	195.0	86.6	74.8
(vi) Scientific Technological and Industrial	27.3	12.3	3.8
(vii) Law (including Law Courts and Police), Crime, Accidents and Natural Calamities	120.8	74.4	36.7
(viii) Statements and speeches	216.4	143.7	62.3
(ix) Personalities	29.3	17.0	11.2
(x) Other Subjects	105.1	66.4	42.0
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL NEWS	1331.5	853.1	498.2

APPENDIX XXIX

Voting Power in PTI

Ownership of the PTI is confined to subscribing newspapers; the Company pays no dividend. An individual paper or a group of newspapers is not entitled to hold more than 250 shares or exercise more than 5 votes. Each newspaper holding 5 shares is entitled to 1 vote. For every additional 25 shares, 1 additional vote is allowed subject to a maximum of 5 in all. The total number of votes of the PTI is 214 divided amongst 4,210 shares. Their breakdown into subscribers of 'A' 'B' and 'C' services is as follows:—

	Total Number of subscriber papers	No. of those holding shares	No of shares held	No. of votes commanded
'A' Service	21	13	1450	44
'B' Service	60	29	1100	53
'C' Service	69	42	785	54
Non-A, B and C. Services	8	1	30	2
	158	85	3365	153

The remaining 845 shares are held by 45 newspapers, who, on the basis of their shareholding command 61 votes. Of these 45, the following daily newspapers do not subscribe to the PTI services:—

1. Deena Bandhu, Ernakulam.
2. Daily Post, Bangalore.
3. Golkonda Patrika, Hyderabad Dn.
4. Gujarat, Surat,
5. Jagriti, Calcutta.
6. Jayagujarat, Baroda,
7. Lokarajya, Poona.
8. Lokashakti, Poona.
9. Payam, Hyderabad.
10. Prajatantra, Cuttack.
11. Satyavadi, Kolhapur,
12. Telegraph, Kanpur.

Some of the share-holder newspapers are weeklies and do not subscribe to the PTI services. Some of the papers holding shares have discontinued publication.

A statement showing the voting strength of the various groups and chains of newspapers and the amount paid by them for the PTI services subscribed is attached.

The Express chain of papers holds 50 shares in the name of "Indian Express", and is entitled only to 2 votes.

Of the Bennett Coleman chain, the Times of India, Bombay has 250 shares, and is entitled to 5 votes.

Of the Birla chain, 110 shares are held in the name of Hindustan Times only, entitling them to 5 votes. No shares are held by Searchlight and Pradeep of Patna and Leader and Bharat of Allahabad.

The Amrit Bazar Patrika holds 125 shares, entitling them to 5 votes. But the "Jugantar" also holds 125 shares in the name of Jugantar Ltd., with 5 votes. In other words, the Amrit Bazar Patrika group holds 10 votes.

The Ananda Bazar Patrika group is represented by 20 shares in the name of Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd. entitling them to only 1 vote. There are no shares in the name of "Hindustan Standard" or "Desh".

The Free Press group of Bombay holds 10 shares in the name of the Free Press Journal with 1 vote.

The "Indian Nation" and "Aryavarta" of Patna together hold 100 shares in the name of Newspapers and Publications Ltd. with 4 votes.

The "Deccan Herald" and "Prajavani" together hold 210 shares in the name of the Printers Ltd. with 5 votes.

The Milap chain is not represented in the list of shareholders.

The Janmabhumi group owned by Saurashtra Trust, Bombay have 10 shares with 1 vote.

The Associated Journals, which own the National Herald, Navjivan and Qaumi Awaz Lucknow do not hold any shares.

The Mysore Press, owners of the "Janavani" and "Prajamata" of Bangalore, have 50 shares with 2 votes.

The Cama group of papers holds 50 shares in the name of Bombay Chronicle Ltd. with 2 votes on behalf of "Bombay Chronicle" and 50 shares in the name of Bombay Samachar Ltd. with 2 votes on behalf of "Bombay Samachar".

The "Vishwamitra" of Kanpur, Patna, New Delhi and Calcutta hold 10,10,10 and 20 shares respectively in the name of different proprietors, though this chain of papers belongs to Sri Mul Chandra Agrawalla.

Though the Cama and Vishwamitra groups of newspapers have taken shares in different names, yet their individual voting strength does not exceed the maximum viz., 5 votes.

Kasturi and Sons, Ltd., proprietors of the "Hindu" of Madras, own 250 shares with 5 votes. They are included in this analysis because the paper is the largest single-unit paper and bigger than many chains.

In the services subscribed to by the various groups and chains of papers, the Bennett Coleman group takes the lead with three A and five B service subscriptions, contributing Rs. 19,200 a month to PTI's revenue. The Express group of newspapers comes next with three A and four B service subscriptions, contributing Rs. 16,000 a month. The Birla chain subscribes to one A, four B and two C services, making a total monthly subscription of Rs. 12,600. The Amrit Bazar Patrika's subscription to PTI comes to Rs. 12,000 a month, made up of three A and one B services. The Ananda Bazar Patrika takes three A services only, contributing Rs. 10,600 a month. "Statesman" which takes A service both for its Delhi and Calcutta editions, makes a total contribution of Rs. 8,200 a month, allowing for Rs. 400 a month as special contribution for sports coverage. The Indian National Press group is responsible for contributing Rs. 6,200 a month for one A and three C services of the PTI. The Cama group takes one A and two C services, contributing Rs. 5,400 monthly. The 'Hindu' takes the A service, contributing Rs. 5,000 a month. All the above figures are exclusive of surcharges. None of the other groups takes A service, hence their contributions are small.

The following groups of newspapers hold debentures:

	Rs.
1. Bennett Coleman & Co	50,000
2. The Newspapers and Publications	20,000
3. The Printers Ltd.	25,000
4. Mysore Press Ltd.	10,000
5. Kasturi & Sons	50,000
6. Statesman	50,000

Judging purely by voting strength, it is not possible to conclude that the major newspapers hold a commanding position or can maintain their seats on the Board of Management against any opposition. Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan of the "Hindu" was the Chairman of the Board from the inception of PTI till 1952 when he resigned, and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan of the Swadesamitran was a member of the Board during the same period. The Board has always contained representatives of the Statesman and of the Times of India, while Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, and Mr. Ramnath Goenka have also been continuously members of the Board. An examination of the office bearers of the AINEC, the IENS and the ABC reveals a similar picture. It is not, therefore, the voting strength or even the subscriptions paid that ensure these people their seat on the PTI Board, but their standing in the newspaper world which presumably enables them to secure the proxies or the votes of the other newspapers. If the smaller newspapers at any time feel a lack of confidence in the leaders of the Press, it is within their power to turn out the entire Board and elect a Board of their own choice. There have been changes only in the representation from the smaller papers and even here the election to the Board of persons taking a prominent part in other activities in the newspaper world, seems to indicate that these elections go on the same lines as elections to the Board of the organisations already mentioned, as well as the Indian Language Newspapers Association.

The table below sets out the position with regard to the proportion of revenue contributed by (a) the large organisations with which past and present directors are concerned and (b) by the larger chains, groups and combines.

	Debentures held for Rs.	Shares held	Votes commanded	No. of papers subscribing to PTI Services			*Subscription paid
				A	B	C	(Rs.)
Express Newspapers Ltd., Bombay.	..	50	2	3	4	..	16,000
Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd. Bombay.	50,000	250	5	3	5	..	19,200
Hindustan Times Ltd., New Delhi	..	110	5	1	2	..	12,600
The Bihar Journals Ltd., Patna.	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Newspapers Ltd., Allahabad.	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Amrita Bazar Patriak Ltd., Calcutta.	..	250	10	3	1	..	12,000
Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta.	..	20	1	3	..	..	10,600
Statesman Ltd., Calcutta	25,000	250	5	2	..	..	8,200
The Indian National Press, Ltd., Bombay.	..	10	1	1	..	2	6,200
Kasturi & Sons, Ltd., Madras.	50,000	250	5	1	..	..	5,000
The Newspapers & Publications Ltd., Patna	20,000	100	4	..	1	1	2,600
The Printers Ltd., Bangalore.	25,000	210	5	..	2	..	3,000
Milap (Multiple Unit)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,350
Janmabhoomi (Group)	..	10	1	1	1	..	2,800
Associated Journals Ltd., Lucknow.	..	..	..	..	1	1	2,600
The Mysore Press Ltd., Bangalore.	10,000	50	2	..	1	..	1,000
Vishwamitra (Multiple Unit).	4,000	50	4	..	1	4	3,400
Cama (Group)	..	100	4	1	..	1	4,200
Pratap (Multiple Unit)	..	30	2	..	..	2	1,350
Thanthi (Multiple Unit)	2,000	10	2	..	1	1	1,700
	1,85,000	1,745	57	19	21	16	1,13,800

* Exclusive of surcharge.

APPENDIX XXX

Press Trust of India Tariffs.

At present the tariff charged by the Press Trust of India for different classes of service is as follows:—

<i>English</i>								Rs.
'A' Service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,600 p.m.
'B' Service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000 p.m.
'C' Service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,200 p.m.

<i>Indian Languages</i>								Rs.
'A' Service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,800 p.m.
'B' Service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 p.m.
'C' Service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	600 p.m.

The subscriber has also to pay Rs. 200 per month on each 5,000 circulation in excess of 30,000 copies in respect of the 'A' service for English papers and *pro rata* for the 'B' and 'C' services and half rates for Indian language papers. In addition, each subscriber pays a monthly rental of Rs. 150 in respect of the teleprinter machine lent to him for receiving the service. The total revenue from the service subscriptions and teleprinter rental is below 30 lakhs per year of which approximately Rs. 3 lakhs are in respect of teleprinter rental.

Another category of subscribers receives the commercial service. Their monthly subscription which is fixed *ad hoc* brings in a monthly revenue of approximately Rs. one lakh and no separate rental is charged for the teleprinter machine. The annual revenue from this class of subscribers is therefore only Rs. 12 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the Press Trust of India in respect of maintenance of their circuits and all their machines is not accounted for separately in their books but may be roughly estimated from the following figures:

	Rs.
Line rental	4,34,000
Teleprinter paper	1,80,000
Teleprinter tapes and ribbons	75,000
Spare parts	1,05,000
TOTAL	7,94,000

In addition, annual expenditure on staff connected with the installation of teleprinters and their maintenance is as follows:

	Rs.
Mechanics	92,400
Workshop	82,800
TOTAL	1,75,200

or say Rs. 1,75,000 per annum.

As already mentioned, only a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is recovered from subscribers by way of teleprinter rental. This does not cover the expenditure on actual maintenance, and the cost of the line rental is merged in the subscription recovered from the newspapers. The practice is not, however, uniform in so far as a difference is made between certain papers at certain centres and those at other centres. The reasons given for an increase in tariff at new centres has been the need to cover the additional line rental to such centres. In order to place all newspapers on an equal footing, irrespective of whether they are located at a well developed centre where there are many newspapers or at a new centre where there is only one newspaper, it is essential that no difference should be made on grounds of line rental to specific centres. A satisfactory method of rationalising the tariff would be to recover from each newspaper a fixed sum which would cover the entire cost of distribution of the service and make a separate charge for the news service based on the quantum of material used and the number of copies sold of the newspaper.

The fixed charge will have to be so determined that it distributes equitably the cost of the line rental and machine maintenance in all parts of the country. A newly started paper will therefore bear only its proper share of the fixed cost and if its circulation is small, it should have to pay a very little more in addition to the fixed charge. In the case of different categories of service, the fixed charge would take into account also the number of hours every day that the line will be in use for that service. It will therefore be higher for the services with large wordage and lower for the services with low wordage.

It has been suggested in the Part I of the Report that instead of the present 'A', 'B' and 'C' services, the Press Trust of India should supply only two classes of service, the first of which will be roughly equivalent to the present 'A' service with perhaps a slight reduction in the wordage of international news brought about by closer editing at Bombay and the second class service roughly equivalent to the present 'C' service, but enlarged to include many items now excluded from this service such as, for instance, sports or commercial items.

The fixed charge in respect of Class I service should be Rs. 6,000 per annum including the cost of teleprinter rental and for Class II service Rs. 3,000 per annum. If the suggestion that the renting and maintenance of teleprinters is to be taken over by the Posts and Telegraphs Department is implemented a reduction should be made in this fixed charge of Rs. 1,000 per annum, i.e., the rental charged by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Press Trust of India would, however, continue to supply paper in rolls for use in the newspaper offices. If, however, this too is left to be purchased directly by the newspaper, a further reduction should be made of Rs. 600 per annum in the case of Class I service and Rs. 300 per annum in the case of Class II service.

As regards royalty for the right to use the news in that paper, newspapers should pay in addition to the fixed charge an amount proportionate to circulation and calculated as follows:—

Class I papers—

English papers	Rs. 2 per copy per annum.
Indian language papers	Rs. 1/4 per copy per annum.

Class II papers.

English papers	Re. 1 per copy per annum.
Indian language papers	As 10 per copy per annum

The circulation for the purpose of calculating this surcharge will be determined, as agreed upon, between Press Trust of India and the newspaper but we would suggest in this connection an agreement to abide by the figures of the Audit
18B Mof I&B.

Bureau of Circulations where these are available. Newspapers should pay at the beginning of each month an approximate sum based on its estimated circulation during the month and the whole amount will be subject to recalculation at the end of the year.

The royalty on circulation that we have suggested above is based on the proportionate usage of the news in the newspaper concern. We consider it therefore essential that all newspapers printing more than 32 pages of standard size per week should be required to take Class I service or at least pay royalty on that basis. The principle also involves that where a newspaper subscribes to more than one service, there should be a corresponding reduction in the royalty charged by each agency. We recommend that this may be fixed at 25 per cent. Subscribers to the Press Trust of India service who also take a service from the United Press of India would, therefore, pay royalties not according to the scale mentioned above but 25 per cent. less.

The rates suggested above would bring in Rs. 7 lakhs by way of service charges and Rs. 23·5 lakhs by way of royalty from the present newspaper subscribers. Thus the total revenue from newspapers would be Rs. 30·5 lakhs as against the present revenue of Rs. 27 lakhs. The above calculation takes into account the rebate of 25 per cent. in royalty charges allowable to the papers subscribing to United Press of India service also. This rebate amounts to Rs. 4 lakhs. If all the papers now taking the Press Trust of India service subscribe also to the United Press of India service and thus became entitled to rebate, there would be a reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs in the revenue from royalty. Even then, the total revenue from the newspapers would come to Rs. 27·5 lakhs which is a little above the present figure. On the other hand, we expect that with the rise in the circulations of the papers, the revenues would progressively expand further and in actual practice the revenues would not go down even if all the papers became entitled to the rebate. At the same time this rebate would help both the agencies to serve all newspapers, ensuring the free competition that we consider essential.

In case Press Trust of India find it practicable to adopt our suggestion that a summary service based on All India Radio news service, should be taken over by them for distribution after re-editing, to those papers whose requirements would be fully met by such limited wordage, we would suggest that the subscription should be limited to a fixed service charge of Rs. 2,400 per annum where it is distributed by teleprinter, and Rs. 600 per annum where it is delivered by hand from the nearest Press Trust of India office. If teleprinter instruments are installed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the fixed charge will be only Rs. 1,200 per annum. No royalty should be charged on the basis of circulation. Only papers not exceeding 24 pages of standard size, or its equivalent, per week and not exceeding 5,000 circulation should be eligible to subscribe to this service at these rates.

In respect of Government subscriptions it would be necessary to examine each case and decide the class of service to be provided. The rates should be arrived at by negotiation, but the following is suggested as the basis:

For Class I service . . .	Rs. 9,000 per annum	} These subscriptions would be for a service to each department or office. Where any of these require more than one teleprinter to be installed for their convenience the additional charge should be only Rs. 1,800 per year.
For Class II service . . .	Rs. 4,500 per annum	
For summary service on teleprinter.	Rs. 2,400 per annum	
For summary service by hand delivery.	Rs. 600 per annum	

This would cover only service intended for the information of Government and would not cover re-use. In the case of the External Affairs Ministry, where the news service is intended to serve as the major source material for the bulletin telegraphed to all Indian posts, and thereafter for distribution to newspapers in those countries, an additional royalty of Rs. 36,000 appears reasonable.

In the case of All India Radio subscriptions, the slab system of calculation, whatever purpose it might have had in the beginning, is no longer necessary. Payment may be made at flat rate of As. 10 per licence per annum. In suggesting this figure we have taken into consideration (a) the fact that All India Radio takes services from a number of news agencies and also depends upon monitoring as an important source of news, and (b) that All India Radio does not accept advertisements and its revenue per listener is very much lower than the subscription to the cheapest newspaper. The amount is no doubt very much higher than what is being paid at present, but as we have stated elsewhere, All India Radio is at present paying news agencies much less than what we consider to be its proper share.

APPENDIX XXXI

News Agency Finances.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

The authorised capital of Press Trust of India consists of 25,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, making a total of Rs. 25 lakhs. The issued capital is Rs. 5 lakhs, while the subscribed and paid-up capital is slightly over Rs. 4 lakhs. About 40 per cent. of the capital has been absorbed by the deficit in working, over a number of years since its inception. The Company has issued debentures amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs. The effective working capital at present, is therefore about Rs. 12·5 lakhs. The investment in assets, calculated at depreciated value, amounts to about Rs. 8·5 lakhs out of which teleprinters account for a little over Rs. 7 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is invested in the teleprinter paper and spare parts. Till the end of 1952, P.T.I. was one of the shareholders of Reuters and had invested an amount of Rs. 7·5 lakhs in their shares. It became, therefore, necessary for the P.T.I. to take advances from banks for working capital. In the beginning of 1953, P.T.I. withdrew from partnership in Reuters and Commercial purchasing their service under a new agreement. The investment in Reuters shares was, therefore, realised. A part of this amount has utilised in the purchase of more teleprinters and a part was utilised in paying off some of the liabilities. A part of the amount is still held as fixed deposits.

The annual revenues of the P.T.I., according to the latest balance-sheet available are about 48 lakhs, of which about Rs. 29 lakhs are obtained from newspaper subscribers numbering about 150, Rs. 12 lakhs from commercial subscribers numbering over 300 and Rs. 7 lakhs from Government sources including All India Radio. The revenue from newspapers and commercial subscribers is reported to have slightly declined in 1953-54. The expenditure of the P.T.I. exceeds Rs. 48 lakhs. The payment to Reuters for the purchase of foreign service amounts to £32,500 per year for news service and £7,500 for the commercial service. Of this sum, £10,000 are refunded to the P.T.I. as payment for their sale of Indian news to Reuters. Thus, the net payment to Reuters amounts to £30,000, i.e., Rs. 4 lakhs per year. The annual depreciation on teleprinters is about 1½ lakhs. Expenditure on line rentals is roughly 4½ lakhs per annum and a sum of Rs. 85,000 is payable to Government in respect of reception charges. The establishment expense of P.T.I. are about Rs. 20 lakhs per year. The monthly rate of expenditure is reported to have now been brought down to the level of the revenue earned.

UNITED PRESS OF INDIA

U.P.I. is a public limited company having an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs consisting of 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. A capital of about Rs. 7·5 lakhs has been subscribed. Losses incurred so far amount to more than one-third of this sum. Thus the actual capital available for business is Rs. 5 lakhs. The total investments in assets amount to Rs. 5 lakhs out of which Rs. 4·5 lakhs are accounted for by teleprinters. The capital for the day to day working is obtained by taking an overdraft from the banks on the security of teleprinters.

The total revenue earned per year is a little over Rs. 9 lakhs out of which about Rs. 6 lakhs is from newspapers, Rs. 2 lakhs from commercial subscribers, and the balance from Government sources including All India Radio. The annual expenditure is about Rs. 9.5 lakhs out of which circuit rentals account for Rs. 1.5 lakhs and the wireless reception charges for about Rs. 30,000. It is stated by the agency that the latter expenses are now expected to be about Rs. 50,000 as the wordage of the foreign service has recently been increased. The U.P.I. pays A.F.P. a net amount of Rs. 4,000 per month for the foreign news and A.F.P. is allowed to utilise the output of U.P.I. in their world service.

HINDUSTAN SAMACHAR

The Hindustan Samachar News Agency is owned by a private company named Hindustan Samachar Ltd. incorporated in December 1948 and limited by guarantee. It has no share capital of its own but every member has undertaken to contribute if necessary to a limited extent in the event of its being wound up. Sri S. S. Apte is the Managing Director of the company. The agency has its head office at Bombay and branches at Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur, Kashi, Nagpur, Patna and Bangalore.

The special feature of this news agency is that news is stated to be supplied in the language of the subscribing paper. At present the service is offered in 8 languages, English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Kannada, Bengali, Gujarati and Malayalam, supplied by Post, telegraph and telephones.

It is stated that the agency supplies news on provincial and inter-provincial matters as well as features. No foreign news is supplied. The agency claims to give more attention to news on social, economic and cultural matters, and to give common man's news from country side. How far these objects have been achieved cannot be stated as the agency has not given any breakdown of its news coverage. The total wordage per day is said to be 2,500.

There is no classification of services. The subscribers are charged at varying rates. There are about 40 regular subscribers—7 in English language and 33 in Indian languages. The rates of subscription vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 per month. Some of the papers take the services on column basis.

At the head office and each of the branches, the editorial staff consists of one Editor who also looks to the managerial side and two sub-editors. The news received from the correspondents is edited, and typed or cyclostyled and supplied to the subscribers.

Since a year and half the Bihar Government is subscribing for this agency's service Rs. 4,000 per annum. No other Government has so far subscribed to this agency.

APPENDIX XXXII

ALL INDIA RADIO AND NEWS AGENCIES

I. The following news agencies are at present supplying their news service to All India Radio from the dates indicated against each:—

- (a) *Press Trust of India*: January 1936.
- (b) *United Press of India*: 16th January 1940.
- (c) *Arab News Agency, Cairo*: 19th March 1944.
- (d) *Globe (Nafen)*: 1st July 1950.
- (e) *United Press of India—Agence Francaise de Presse*: 1st November 1950.

(a) *Press Trust of India*: Prior to 1936, when broadcasting was not a regular department of Government, payment to Press Trust of India (then Messrs. Reuter and Associated Press of India) was made at a flat rate of Rs. 9,600 per annum for the supply of their service at the Calcutta and Bombay stations. For 1936, payment to Reuters was made at the rate of annas six per licence over and above the licences in force on the 31st December, 1935, and for the year 1937 at the rate of annas four per licence over and above the licences in force on the 31st December, 1936, in addition to the flat rate payment of Rs. 9,600 per annum.

From 1938 to 1948 payment was made at the following rates on the basis of an agreement signed in 1942. Payment was calculated on the basis of broadcasting receiver licences in force on the last day of each calendar year:—

For the supply of their service for use in All India Radio Home Services:

As. 6 per licence for the first 60,000 licences.

As. 4 per licence for all licences from 60,000 upto 1,00,000.

As. 3 per licence for all licences from 1,00,001 to 1,50,000.

As. 2½ per licence for all licences from 1,50,001 to 2,00,000.

As. 2 per licence for all licences from 2,00,001 to 3,00,000.

As. 1 per licence for all licences from 3,00,001 to 4,00,000.

As. ½ per licence for all licences from 4,00,001 to 5,00,000.

As. ¼ per licence for all licences thereafter.

For the supply of news in External Services:

£2,500 per annum from the 1st January, 1944 to the 31st December, 1946 and £2,000 per annum from the 1st January, 1947 to the 31st December, 1948.

In 1949, the Press Trust of India came into existence and payment was made at the following rates on broadcast receiver as well as community broadcast receiver licences in force on the 31st December each year:—

(i) *For B. R. Licences*

As. 12 per licence on the first 60,000.

As. 8 per licence from 60,001 to 1,00,000.

As. 6 per licence from 1,00,001 to 1,50,000.

As. 5 per licence from 1,50,001 to 2,00,000.

As. 4 per licence from 2,00,001 to 3,00,000.

As. 2 per licence from 3,00,001 to 4,00,000.

As. 1 per licence from 4,00,001 to 8,00,000.

(ii) *For C.B.R. Licences*

One C.B.R. licence equated to 3-1/3 B.R. licences and paid for separately at the above slab rates.

(iii) *External Services*

Rs. 20,000 per annum for four hours news broadcast per day and Rs. 1,250 for every subsequent quarter of an hour.

From 1952 payments to the Press Trust of India are being made at the following rates:—

For B.R. Licences

As. 12 per licence on the first 60,000.

As. 10 per licence from 60,001 to 1,00,000.

As. 8 per licence from 1,00,001 to 1,50,000.

As. 6 per licence from 1,50,001 to 3,00,000.

As. 4 per licence from 3,00,001 to 4,00,000.

As. 2 per licence from 4,00,001 to 8,00,000.

For Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licences.—One Commercial Broadcast Receiver licence is equated to 3-1/3 Broadcast Receiver licences and are paid for separately on the same slab as for Broadcast Receiver licences.

External Broadcast.—Rs. 20,000 per annum for four hours per day of External News Broadcasts and Rs. 1,250 for every subsequent quarter of an hour.

(b) *United Press of India.*—Payment to the United Press of India was made at a flat rate of Rs. 650 p.m. from the 16th January, 1940 to the 19th November, 1942 and this was raised to Rs. 750 p.m. from the 20th November, 1942. Subscription was later enhanced to Rs. 1,000 p.m. with effect from the 1st May, 1948. From the 1st July, 1950, the payment was made on the basis of B.R. and C.B.R. licences as under:—

(i) *For B.R. and C.B.R. Licences*

9 pies per licence per year for licences upto 1,00,000.

6 pies per licence per year from 1,00,001 to 2,00,000.

3 pies per licence per year from 2,00,001 to 3,00,000.

1½ pies per licence per year from 3,00,001 to 5,00,000.

(ii) *For Commercial Broadcasting Receiver Licences*

One Commercial Broadcasting Receiver Licence equated to 3-1/3 Broadcasting Receiver Licences, and paid for separately on the same slab as for B.R. Licences.

(iii) *External Broadcasts Rs. 250 p.m.*

From the 1st January, 1951, the rate was increased as under:—

(i) *For Broadcasting Receiver Licences*

- 1 anna per licence per year for licences upto 1,00,000.
 9 pies per licence per year from 1,00,001 to 2,00,000.
 6 pies per licence per year from 2,00,001 to 3,00,000.
 3 pies per licence per year from 3,00,001 to 5,00,000.
 1½ pies per licence per year on all licences thereafter.

(ii) *For Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licences*

One Commercial Broadcasting Receiver Licence equated to 3-1/3 Broadcasting Receiver Licences, and paid for separately on the same slab as for Broadcasting Receiver Licence.

(iii) *External Broadcasts Rs. 250 p.m.*

From the 1st January, 1953, the payment to the United Press of India is to be made as under:—

(i) Rs. 50,000 per annum for the use of their service in Home Broadcasts, and

(ii) Rs. 3,000 per annum for the use of their service in External Broadcasts.

(c) *Arab News Agency*: Payment to this Agency was made as under:—

19th March 1944 to 28th February 1946.—Editorial fee of £(E) 40 for 100 words services a day per calendar month plus actual cable charges not exceeding £(E) 900 p.a.

1st March 1946 to 29th February 1952.—Editorial fee of £(E) 60 for 150 words services a day per calendar month and actual cable charges not exceeding £(E) 1,125 per annum.

1st March 1952.—Editorial fee of £(E) 60 for 200 words services a day plus cable charges not exceeding £(E) 1,524 per annum.

(d) *Globe/Nafen*.—The payment to this News Agency is made at a flat rate of Rs. 100 p.m.

(e) *United Press of India—Agence Francaise de Presse*.—Trial service from the 1st November, 1951, to the 30th April, 1952, at Rs. 350 per mensem. Thereafter at Rs. 5,000 per annum.

II. Payments made to the above news agencies during the last five years are as follows:—

	PTI			UPI			Globe/Nafen	ANA	UPI-AFP		
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	£ (E)	Rs. A. P.		
1948 .	62,656	4	0	11,000	0	0	Nil	1,325.460	..		
1949 .	2,06,180	15	0	12,000	0	0	Nil	825.770	..		
1950 .	2,24,509	15	0	15,022	8	6	600	1,489.489	..		
1951 .	2,35,280	1	0	26,669	4	0	1,200	1,760.531	700 0 0		
1952 .	3,09,812	8	0	28,443	2	9	1,200	1,784.510	4,733 5 3		

This does not include a sum of Rs. 57,013-11-0 paid to M/s Reuters for their service in External Broadcasts during the period from 16th August, 1947 to 31st January, 1949.

(d) The rates of payment are fixed by Government from time to time.

(e) In addition to the News Agencies indicated above, All India Radio also subscribed to the following news agencies at one time or the other:—

III. *Orient Press of India*.—Service started from the 23rd August, 1943 at Rs. 500 p.m. and was discontinued from the 5th September, 1947, as the service was not found satisfactory.

IV. *United Press of America*.—Service was started from the 12th June, 1944, on the following terms and conditions:—

- (i) The service consisted of not less than 15,000 and not more than 20,000 words every month.
- (ii) An amount of Rs. 1,500 was payable for this service to the United Press of America in advance every month.
- (iii) Actual cost of land tolls between New York and Montreal incurred by the United Press of America on the actual number of words transmitted, upto a maximum of Rs. 500 p.m. to be met by All India Radio.
- (iv) Actual cost of land tolls between Montreal and New Delhi not exceeding Rs. 1,250 p.m. to be borne by All India Radio.
- (v) Service supplied by the United Press of America was to be used by All India Radio in any or all of its broadcasts.
- (vi) All India Radio was at liberty to discontinue the service at any time on giving one month's notice.
- (vii) United Press of America also reserved the right to discontinue the service at any time on giving one month's notice.

After a year the contract was renewed with increase in the wordage for a further period of one year. It was also decided to include the United Press of America Chungking service in the agreement. The terms and conditions of the renewed agreement were as under:—

- (1) Service consisted of not less than 20,000 words and not more than 25,000 p.m. from New York and 1,000 words a day from Chungking.
- (2) Rs. 2,000 was payable in advance every month. This covered both New York and Chungking service.
- (3) Actual cost of land tolls between New York and Montreal was raised upto a maximum of Rs. 580 p.m.
- (4) Actual cost of land tolls between Montreal and New York was raised upto a maximum of Rs. 1,600 p.m.
- (5) Service to be used by All India Radio in any or all of its broadcasts including news bulletins, internal as well as external.

In June 1946, when the question of renewal of the contract for a further period of one year was under consideration, the United Press of America desired to make certain changes in their contract, which were not agreed to by Government, who also felt that the UPA service was a selected service designed for use in AIR external broadcasts directed to the Far East; the war with Japan had ended and its value to India had considerably diminished. In the circumstances it was decided not to renew the contract and the service came to an end on the 12th June 1946.

The service was again started from the 5th May 1952 at Rs. 6,000 per month but was discontinued from the 1st March 1953.

APPENDIX XXXIII

Recommendations for Revision of UPI Tariffs

There are four classes of service given by UPI and their tariffs are as under:—

	"A" incl. local and provincial I	"A" excl. local and pro- vincial 2	"B" 3	"C" (hand delivery) 4
English papers . . .	2,000	1,000	750	550
Indian language papers	1,200	750	500	300

In addition, a teleprinter rental of Rs. 150 per month is charged to the subscribers.

There are about 66 newspapers which subscribe to the various services. One-third of these are English papers and about two-thirds of the subscribers also subscribe to the P.T.I. service.

The tariffs suggested by us are as under:—

Service charges of Rs. 3,000 per annum from each subscriber plus royalty of Re. 1 per copy per annum from English newspapers; and As. 10 per copy per annum from Indian language newspapers. These rates may be brought into force in each region when a regional service is provided, i.e. immediately for Bengal and later for Madras, Bombay and Delhi areas. Until such a service is available, the royalty should be As. 12 for English and As. 8 for Indian languages. A rebate at the rate of 25 per cent. in royalty would be allowable to those subscribers who subscribe to the services of other agencies.

On this basis, we expect that the revenue from service charges would be about Rs. 2 lakhs per annum and from royalty Rs. 7 lakhs per annum even if it is assumed that 25 per cent. rebate is claimed by all subscribers. The total revenue from newspaper subscribers would be about Rs. 9 lakhs.

For Government offices, we would suggest a tariff of Rs. 4,500 per year per teleprinter. This would bring in a revenue of about Rs. 0.5 lakhs from Government sources other than All-India Radio. The royalty receivable from All India Radio at the flat rate of As. 2 per licence holder would be a little over Rs. 1 lakh. If, as suggested by us, UPI develop their regional services in different parts of the country, and make it available to All India Radio, Government will no doubt consider the question of raising the tariff.

Assuming that the revenue from commercial subscribers is maintained at Rs. 2 lakhs, the total revenue earned would amount to Rs. 12·5 lakhs. This would mean a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs. Further saving in the annual expenditure can be effected if the teleprinters are given over to P. & T. Department for management. This would also release an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs which is at present locked up in the capital cost of teleprinters. The release of this amount would ensure an adequate working capital for U.P.I. There would, therefore, be no necessity for a bank overdraft, and considerable saving in interest charges can be effected. As the subscribers will have to pay Rs. 1,000 to the P. & T. Department and spend about Rs. 300 for teleprinter paper, the service charges will have to be reduced by these amounts as already recommended in the case of the P.T.I.

APPENDIX XXXIV

Note on minor news agencies

Apart from the Press Trust of India, United Press of India and the Hindustan Samachar News Agency, there are nine minor news agencies reported to be operating in India. Though called news agencies they work more like feature syndicates distributing mailed reports from one or two correspondents, rather than like news agencies with a net work of correspondents and means for rapid communication. They distribute news and features mainly relating to the happenings at State headquarters. These agencies are generally one-man shows and employ a few part-time correspondents. The services are generally distributed by hand delivery or post though sometimes even by telegrams. The subscription rate generally varies from paper to paper and it is a common complaint that certain papers do not pay for their use of the service.

The following are the minor news agencies about which particulars could be collected:—

1. *Independent News Service, Lucknow* (established in 1930).—Sri Amin Salonvi is the proprietor as well as the editor of the service. There are two classes of service, one meant for the newspapers in U.P. and Delhi, and the other for papers in the other States. The subscribers are mainly Hindi and Urdu papers.
2. *National Press of India, Lucknow* (established in 1939).—Sri B. K. Misra is the proprietor as well as the managing editor of this service. It also has two types of services one meant for dailies and the other which is sent on alternate days for mofussil weeklies. The agency has also a feature service. The subscribers are Hindi papers.
3. *State News Service, Bangalore* (established in 1951).—This service is owned by Sri S. Suryanarayan Rao, and the service is distributed in English, Kannada and Hindi. It contains features as well as background information.
4. *Deccan News, Hyderabad* (established in 1933).—This service is run by Mirza Imam Beg and Mirza Mahmud Beg and is taken by six local Urdu papers.
5. *Modern News Agency, Hyderabad* (established in 1944).—This service is owned by Sri Ganpat Rao who also publishes an Urdu weekly "Modern News". The service is supplied in Urdu and is taken by five local newspapers as well as the Information Department of the State Government.
6. *Public Press News Service, Hyderabad* (established in 1949).—This service is run by Sri Abdur Rahim and is taken by Urdu newspapers in Hyderabad and outside.

7. *Associated News Service, Hyderabad* (established in 1949).—This service is owned by Sri S. Raza Ali and is taken by papers in the State as well as outside. The State Government also subscribes to this service.
8. *Free News Agency, Hyderabad* (established in 1949).—This service is run by Syed Ali Ahmed Hizikhi. The service is supplied in Urdu and is taken by local dailies.
9. *The National News Agency, Hyderabad*.—This service is owned by Sri A. R. Gandhi and was established in 1950.

APPENDIX XXXV

Periodical bulletins issued by Indian Missions abroad

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission	Language	Frequency	Printed (P)	Cyclo-styled (C)
1	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Spanish	Fortnightly	P	..
2	Baghdad	Persian	Monthly	P	..
3	Belgium (Brussels)	Flemish and French.	Weekly	P	..
4	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	Portuguese	Fortnightly	..	C
		"	Ad hoc.	..	C
5	Burma (Rangoon)	English and Burmese.	Weekly	..	C
6	Canada (Ottawa)	English	Fortnightly	..	C
7	Ceylon (Colombo)	English	Fortnightly	..	C
8	China (Peking)	English and Chinese.	Weekly	..	
9	Egypt (Cairo)	English and Arabic.	Fortnightly	P	..
		English and Arabic.	Commercial	..	C
		Arabic	Monthly	..	C
10	Italy (Rome)	Italian	Fortnightly	P	..
11	Malaya (Singapore)	English	Fortnightly	P	..
12	Nairobi	English	Weekly	..	C
13	Nepal (Kathmandu)	English	Fortnightly	..	C
14	Pakistan (Karachi) (Lahore)	English Urdu	Fortnightly Weekly	P ..	.. C
15	Switzerland (Berne)	English German and French.	Weekly Monthly	P P	.. ..
16	Pondicherry	Tamil	Fortnightly	P	..
17	Trinidad	English	Fortnightly	P	..
18	Vienna	German	Monthly	P	..

Hand-outs issued by Indian Information Posts abroad

Sl. No.	Name of the Information Post	Language	Frequency
1	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Spanish	On all working days.
2	Australia (Sydney)	English	Do.
3	Belgium (Brussels)	French	Do.
4	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	Portuguese	Do.
5	Burma (Rangoon)	Burmese and English.	Do.
6	Canada (Ottawa)	English	Do.
7	Egypt (Cairo)	Arabic and English.	Do.
8	France (Paris)	French and English.	Do.
9	Germany (Bonn)	German	Bi-weekly.
10	Indonesia (Djakarta)	English	On all working days.
11	Iran (Teheran)	Persian	Do.
12	Japan (Tokyo)	English	Do.
13	Malaya (Singapore)	English, Chinese and Malayan.	Do.
14	Netherlands (Hague)	English	Do.
15	Pakistan (Lahore)	Urdu and English.	Do.
16	Syria (Damascus)	Arabic	Do.
17	U. K. (London)	English	Do.
18	U. S. A. (Washington & New York)	English	Do.

(These are stencilled and duplicated for distribution).

APPENDIX XXXVI

NOTE ON PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND PRESS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

On October 24, 1940, the Government of India issued an Order under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the printing or publishing of any matter calculated directly or indirectly to oppose to the successful prosecution of the war. Thereupon an emergent Conference of editors of most of the leading newspapers was held in New Delhi to consider the situation arising from these restrictions. The President of this Conference (Sri Kasturi Srinivasan of the "Hindu", Madras) made a statement that it was far from the editors' intention to create difficulties for the Government or to impede their war efforts. As a result of this statement and an understanding reached after discussion with these editors, the Government of India decided to withdraw the Order and also to accept the editors' suggestion that a small Advisory Committee of representatives of the Press should be set up in Delhi to advise on matters affecting the Press. It was also agreed that the Central Government would recommend the constitution of similar Advisory Committees to the Provincial Governments.

The Conference of Editors, which came to be known as the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, established a Standing Committee with power to appoint Provincial Sub-Committees. The Standing Committee was to represent the press of India as a whole in all matters affecting relations between the press and Government. It was also to exercise such influence with the press as it might consider necessary in the best interests of good journalism and liaison with Government.

As a result of the directive issued by the Government of India in November 1940 to the Provincial Governments, Press Advisory Committees came into being in the later part of 1940 in Bihar, Bengal (undivided), Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab (undivided) and Uttar Pradesh, with a Central Committee at Delhi. The latter functioned in two capacities, first as representing the local Press *vis-a-vis* the Delhi Administration (when it met under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner), and, secondly, as representing the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference *vis-a-vis* the Government of India, when it met under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Press Advisor.

After the war, the experiment of the press consultative machinery was reviewed. The views of the Provincial Governments were also invited. It was felt that the Press Advisory Committees had served a useful, though limited purpose of smoothing out relations between the Government and the Press. After consultation between Government and the AINEC, it was agreed in December 1945 that the Press consultative machinery should be continued. The Government of India also recommended to Provincial Governments the continuance of the Press Advisory Committee set up during the war and establishment of such committees where they did not exist. Thus the Press Advisory System continued after the war in the Provinces which are now called Part 'A' States. In Part 'B' and 'C' States

(except Delhi), the system was introduced after independence. Consequently, in Bhopal, a Committee came into being in October 1947; in Hyderabad and Ajmer in 1948 and in Mysore, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin in 1949. Saurashtra set up a Committee in 1951, but this could not function as a result of the AINEC resolution passed shortly thereafter suspending working of the Press Advisory Committees. No Committees were set up in the States of Rajasthan, Coorg, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, Manipur and Kutch.

Scope.—Designed originally to restrain publications in the Press likely to hinder the war effort, and enabling the newspapers to act through their own accredited representatives, these Committees acted as a buffer between Government and the newspapers generally. No subjects were prescribed on which the advice of the Committees was to be sought. But the subjects referred to them generally were publication of "prejudicial reports" including propaganda designed to prejudice recruitment, discourage subscriptions to Defence Loans or otherwise impede the prosecution of the war. Following the review at the end of the war, it was decided to enlarge the scope of the Committees by including such subjects as Press delegations abroad, and legislation directly and indirectly affecting the Press. Later such matters as breaches of the Press Laws, breaches of the Voluntary Press Code and the Indo-Pakistan agreement also came to be referred to the Committees for advice.

Composition.—According to the understanding arrived at in 1940, Provincial Press Advisory Committees were to be nominated by the Standing Committee of AINEC. In 1945, the President of the AINEC suggested that the Press Advisory Committees should work in accordance with the provision of the constitution of the Conference. The relevant para. 22(b) reads as follows:—

"All nominations to Press Advisory Committees shall be made by the President who will be guided by the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Executive Committee as the case may be."

For safeguarding the rights of the Press, it was considered essential by AINEC that these committees are independent and their composition is not controlled by the Government. In their letter dated 2nd February 1946, the Government of India recommended this course to the Provincial Governments but at the same time asked that the latter should warn their Committees that "no Government can be expected to seek advice from a body which they did not consider to represent their Provincial Press adequately". This was also conveyed to the President, AINEC, who was informed that "it is for the President to produce Provincial Committees in which the Provincial Governments can repose confidence as being fully representative". The size of the Committees varied from 5 to 21 members in different provinces. The working of the Press Advisory Committees was reviewed at the Conference of State Directors of Publicity held at Bombay from the 29th to 31st August, 1949, which adopted the following recommendations made by a Sub-Committee of the Conference:—

"The Committee reviewed the organisation, structure and functions of Provincial Press Advisory Committees and their relations with Provincial Governments. Convinced that there was a real need for uniformity with
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regard to the structure and functions of such Committees, the Committee came to the following conclusion:—

- (i) Provincial Press Advisory Committees should be set up by the AINEC. Where the AINEC is unable to constitute an Advisory Committee consisting entirely of its own members, it should arrange with Provincial journalistic organisations to constitute such a committee.
- (ii) To avoid the charge that members of a Committee are nominated by Government, the choice of members should be left entirely to the AINEC and there should be no formal approval of the personnel selected.
- (iii) While recognising that conditions differ from Province to Province, the Committee feels that as a rule the Director of Information should not be associated with the deliberations of Provincial Press Advisory Committees when any Government proposal involving action against a newspaper is discussed.
- (iv) The Press Advisory Committees should be consulted not merely on reports and editorials considered objectionable by Government but also on the action which Government proposes to take against a newspaper.
- (v) The Committee feels that Press Advisory Committees should be set up by the AINEC in the State Unions also."

Personnel of the Committees.—The Committees in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras, West Bengal, Delhi, Mysore and Ajmer were appointed on the recommendations of the President, AINEC. The Committee in Bihar was formed on the recommendations of the Bihar Journalists Committee. In the Punjab, the Committee was nominated by Government. The Committee in Hyderabad was nominated by Government in consultation both with the President of the Journalists Association and with the representative of those members who, for certain reasons, had seceded from that Association. The Travancore-Cochin Committee was nominated in consultation with the local Newspaper Committee. The members on the Committee in Bhopal were Government nominees.

Size.—The size of the Press Advisory Committees varied from 5 (Orissa) to 21 (U.P.). The Bombay Committee had 14 members; Madras, West Bengal and Hyderabad Committees 11 each; Bihar and Madhya Pradesh Committees 9 each; Punjab 8; Travancore-Cochin 7 and Bhopal 6.

Subjects dealt with.—The Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Ajmer Committees advised Governments on matters generally affecting the press.

In 1949 the Madhya Pradesh Press Advisory Committee framed rules for regulating unprofessional writings in the State Press. The Committee in West Bengal was consulted in connection with action to be taken against "offending Newspapers". In Madras and Bihar, the advice of the Committees was sought on action to be taken against newspapers with regard to breaches of the Press Laws. The Punjab and Mysore Committees dealt with communal, scurrilous, obscene, indecent and otherwise objectionable writings. The Hyderabad Committee considered matters relating to the local press,

examined objectionable matters published in newspapers and advised Government about suitable action. It also dealt with applications for starting newspapers, periodicals and news agencies accreditation of press representatives, refund of securities deposited by certain newspapers. It drew up a code of standards relating to the publication of obscene advertisements and other such matters. The Travancore-Cochin Committee adopted a press code regulating relations between the Government and the press. In Delhi, cases of newspapers, which failed to improve after informal warnings, were referred to the Committee.

The Central Press Advisory Committee is consulted by the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India in regard to the framing of rules for accreditation of correspondents of Indian as well as foreign newspapers to the headquarters of the Government of India and in the matter of accreditation or disaccreditation of individual correspondents.

Frequency of Meetings.—The Assam Press Advisory Board met once a year or oftener, if necessary. In Bihar, the Committee met only four times between November 1947 and March 1951. In Bombay, the Press Advisory Committee normally met once a fortnight; in Madhya Pradesh once in three months or whenever necessary; in Madras, West Bengal, Punjab and Ajmer the Committees met as and when occasion arose, though in Madras papers were circulated to members when there was not much room for discussion. In Orissa, the Committee met rarely. In Hyderabad, the Committee had 13 sittings between December 1948 and July 1949 and a further 16 up to February 1951 and two subsequently. The Travancore-Cochin Committee had eight sittings between October 1949 and January 1951 and three thereafter. The Delhi Committee met twice in 1946; 10 times in 1947, 15 times in 1948, 6 times in 1949, 4 times in 1950 and once in 1951.

Procedure for Meetings.—Meetings of the Assam Press Advisory Board are called by its Secretary. Meetings in Bihar were called by the Convenor selected by the Committee or the Chief Secretary on behalf of Government; the Chief Secretary presided. The Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin Committees were presided over by the Minister-in-Charge of Information; the Madhya Pradesh Committee was also attended by the Chief Secretary, Deputy Secretary in charge of Information Department and the Director of Information and Publicity and the Travancore-Cochin Committees by the Chief Secretary and the State Directors of Information and Publicity. In the Punjab; meetings were called by Government and one of the members of the Committee acted as Chairman; the meetings were attended by the Home Secretary, Superintendent, Press Branch and the Director of Public Relations; at times the Chief Minister also attended the meetings. In West Bengal, the meetings are convened by the Convenor and presided over by the Chairman who is one of the members; meetings are attended by the Joint Secretary or Assistant Secretary, Home (Press) Department or both. In Hyderabad, the Home Secretary to the Government presided at the meetings. The Central Press Advisory Committee, which functioned as the Press Advisory Committee for the Delhi State, was formerly presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, and later by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. In Bhopal, the District Magistrate and the Director of Information were members of the Committee. In Madras, notices for meetings were issued by the Convenor. Meetings were called either on request by the Government to the Convenor or by the Convenor on his own accord. According to a decision of the Committee, emergent meetings could be called at 24 hours' notice. The Director of Information

and Publicity also attended the meetings. Bombay reported that copies of the minutes of the meetings were forwarded to the President, AINEC, by the Secretary of the Committee.

Sanction.—There is no sanction behind the decisions of the Press Advisory Committees except in so far as action may be taken by Government against any offending newspaper on the advice of a P.A.C. In Assam, the Board elects a Standing Committee which is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Board. The only pressure a Press Advisory Committee could exercise is moral pressure. The assumption is that the offending paper should realise that it does not enjoy the goodwill of the other established papers in the State.

Consultation on action against the Press.—Action against offending newspapers was generally taken after prior consultation with the Press Advisory Committees, though in a few States like Orissa and Ajmer, action had to be taken in emergency cases without prior reference to the Committees. In Madhya Pradesh, if action was taken without consulting the P.A.C. the earliest opportunity was taken thereafter to inform the P.A.C. of the circumstances leading to the action.

Nature of action taken.—Action taken in consultation with the Press Advisory Committee consisted largely of warnings to offending newspapers, although in a few cases in Madras prosecutions were also recommended. In Bombay, warnings were administered by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay City and by the District Magistrates in the districts. Objection was taken by the Committee to the Commissioner of Police administering warnings to newspapers. It was, however, agreed subsequently that this procedure would be resorted to only in such cases where the State Government considered it clearly essential to do so; ordinarily warnings were conveyed by a letter from Government to the editor.

Working of the Press Advisory Committees.—The Governments of Assam, Bombay, Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin expressed satisfaction with the working of the Committees. The Committee in Ajmer is not reported to have functioned properly.

Shortcomings.—It was reported that journals which were not members of the AINEC were in consequence not “represented on the Committees” and did not feel bound by the decisions. Some States reported that the advice of the Press Advisory Committees was disregarded by some newspapers, especially during elections. In recommending action against newspapers, the Committees would generally not go beyond the issue of warnings, and were reluctant to advise taking strong action against newspapers, like prosecution. Where the subject matter was not legally actionable, the committees generally showed reluctance to interfere.

Action against offending newspapers had to be delayed in some cases for having to refer the matter first to the Press Advisory Committees. One suggestion was that since the new Press Act provided for a regular judicial trial of the offending papers before the Sessions Judge aided by the Jury, the Press Advisory Committees if revived would serve little or no useful purpose.

Other Committees for Press Consultation.—With the return of responsible Government in 1946, a Press Consultative Committee was formed in the

U.P. consisting of 17 members nominated by Government. The functions of this Committee, similar to those of the earlier Committee which functioned from 1938 to 1939, were to advise the Minister on the following subjects:—

- (a) the facilities required by the press to obtain and disseminate correct information and the standards to be observed in granting such facilities to those who may apply for it;
- (b) the best method to secure the co-operation of the press for popularising correct news;
- (c) ways and means by which the Information Department may be able to render necessary help to the press; and
- (d) matters pertaining to the responsibility and liberty of the press.

In 1948, the U.P. Working Journalists' Federation demanded that, since it represented the entire press of the State, the Government may reconstitute the Committee in consultation with them. This demand was endorsed by the then Press Consultative Committee. The State Government, however could not accept the recommendation of the Federation *in toto* and reconstituted the Committee with 21 members in April 1949. In 1950, the U.P. Working Journalists' Federation reorganised itself on trade union lines under the name of "U.P. Working Journalists' Union". On the expiry of the Committee's term in September 1951 the Union demanded that Government should consult the Union only, for determining the list of members to serve on the new Committee. The State Government found it difficult to meet this demand, as it was felt that such a course would not be acceptable to other important press interests not represented on the Union. Government, therefore, addressed enquiries to the U.P. Working Journalists' Union, the outgoing Press Consultative Committee, as well as editors of all dailies in the State, for their views regarding the personnel of the Committee. Some replies were received, though the Union, adhering to its original stand, declined to forward its views. Various other quarters sent no replies at all. As a clear picture did not emerge from the replies received, Government decided to hold a Conference of all concerned in July 1952. The Standing Committee of the Union, however, decided to boycott this Conference. The Conference resolved unanimously that the invitees should submit their lists of names, and also indicate the proposed strength of the Committee and that the Information Minister should nominate a Press Consultative Committee after considering the suggestions that might be received and after further suitably consulting whomsoever he might consider necessary. The Minister accordingly reconstituted the Committee with 21 members for a period of 3 years from September 1, 1952. All those nominated agreed to serve on the Committee except the editor of the "National Herald".

In Pepsu, a six-man Press Liaison Committee nominated by the Pepsu Journalists' Association was set up on the 31st July 1952. Its function had not been defined, nor had its constitution been submitted for approval to Government, till the time of writing this report.

Both in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, small panels of their Committees were set up for emergency consultation.

The question of the Press Advisory Committees was also dealt with by the Press Laws Inquiry Committee which wrote as follows:—

“We note that the Press Advisory system is working fairly satisfactorily in most of the Provinces although much depends on the personal factor in this matter. We would, recommend strongly that, in order to avoid discontent and harmful effects of prosecution or other executive action under emergency legislation on the press, the Provincial Governments should make the widest possible use of the Press Consultative machinery and should avoid taking action against any newspaper except after consultation with the local Advisory Committee We do not contemplate any necessity for Government to make an exception to the rule of prior consultation with the local press committee or a selected body, even in emergency cases.”

Following the amendment to article 19(1) of the Constitution, the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference adopted, on 24th June 1951 a resolution reading as follows:—

“This special plenary session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference resolves—

- (1) to suspend the working of all its Committees functioning in an advisory, consultative or associated capacity with Government both at the Centre and in the States. The Conference authorises the Standing Committee to review the position in the light of the decision of this plenary Session if a suitable calling for such a review arises;
- (2) the Conference remits to the Standing Committee for reconsideration and action the proposal that the Conference should refuse its co-operation with all Committees and inquiries instituted by the Government on matters relating to the Press and the Press Laws in India.”

In consequence the working of those Press Advisory Committees that had been constituted through the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference came to a standstill.

The position was reviewed by the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and their resolution dated 1st March 1952 read as follows:—

“The Standing Committee authorises the President to restore the Press Advisory System with such modifications in the structure and procedure as may be called for in the light of the discussion at the Standing Committee meeting so as to ensure freedom of the Press.”

The question was again taken up by the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in their meeting held on 16th and 17th September, 1952 when the following resolution was adopted:—

“In view of the need for establishing mutually helpful relations between the Government and the Press, the Conference is of the opinion that the Press Advisory Committees should be

revived. It, therefore, authorises the President to contact the Central and State Governments and all branches of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference with a view to reviving the Press Advisory System with such modifications as may be required by local conditions and needs."

The West Bengal Press Advisory Committee resumed working in June 1952. The Central Press Advisory Committee also resumed functioning in so far as its relations with the Government of India through the Principal Information Officer are concerned. Further implementation of the 'revival' resolution has not yet taken place.

APPENDIX XXXVII

SPECIMEN TERMS OF APPOINTMENT

Newspaper A.

THIS AGREEMENT made the.....day of.....
one thousand nine hundred and fifty.....
BETWEEN * * * * * (hereinafter

called "the Proprietors") of the one part and
at present residing in..... (hereinafter
called "the Employee") of the other part.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between the Proprietors and the Employee as follows:—

1. The Proprietors hereby shall employ the Employee and the Employee shall serve the Proprietors in India as.....
for a period of.....years commencing on the.....19..

2. The remuneration of the Employee for his service as such shall be a salary at the rate of Rs.....per month in respect of the first year, at the rate of Rs.....per month in respect of the second year and at the rate of Rs.....per month in respect of the third year, and such other allowances, bonuses, etc., as may be applicable from time to time.

3. The Employee shall and will diligently and faithfully and to the best of his skill and ability serve the Company and perform all the duties appertaining to his office of.....
and shall and will throughout the said term give up and devote the whole of his time and services to such duties and office and shall and will do all such things as may from time to time and at any time during such term be reasonably required of him by the Proprietors or any other person or persons employed by them and having authority to require the same and will not without the consent in writing of the Company engage or be employed in any other business or employment.

4. Notwithstanding anything herein contained this Agreement may be determined at any time by the Proprietors or the Employee giving to the other of them three months' notice in writing or in the case where this Agreement is determined by the Proprietors also by paying to the Employee three months' basic salary in lieu of notice, but in the event of the Employee giving notice hereunder, the Employer will have the right to relieve him earlier by paying upto date of relief.

5. The engagement of the Employee as aforesaid is also subject to the Conditions of Service prescribed by the Proprietors for members of its Covenanted Staff engaged in India and from time to time in force.

6. The Employee shall join and become a member of the * * * * * Fund and shall continue to be a member during the continuance of this Agreement and shall contribute to such Fund in accordance with the Rules and Bye-laws thereof from time to time in force.

7. If at the expiration of the period mentioned in Clause 1, the Employee shall be entitled to any leave under the said Conditions of Service and the Proprietors shall agree to grant to him any leave, then the said period mentioned in Clause 1 shall be deemed to be extended for the period of the leave and all the provisions of this Agreement shall apply during such extended period so far as the same are applicable.

8. In the event of the Employee failing, refusing or neglecting to perform the duties on his part to be performed hereunder or proving in the opinion of the Proprietors incapable or incompetent to perform the same or in the event of the Employee being guilty of any fraud or misconduct whether in the course of the performance of the duties entrusted to him or otherwise or becoming incapacitated for work in consequence of any misconduct or fault of his own it shall be open to the Proprietors forthwith upon any of the matters aforesaid being brought to their notice and notwithstanding anything herein contained to terminate the engagement of the Employee and upon delivery of a notice of termination to the Employee or the posting of such a notice to the Employee at his last known place of residence in * * * * * his engagement with the Company shall absolutely cease and determine and this Agreement shall become null and void but without prejudice to any rights of the Proprietors already accrued against the Employee or to accrue by reason of any of the matters aforesaid which may form the cause of the termination of his engagement.

9. The Employee shall not, either during the continuance of the said engagement or thereafter, disclose, divulge or communicate to any person whatsoever any information of a secret or confidential character relating to the trade or business of the Company or to the methods, process, appliances, machinery or plant used by them or to any experiment made by them or by any person in their employ.

Newspaper B.

SERVICE RECORD FORM

This form is to be filled up by the person concerned in the presence of the Head Assistant of the Department in which the appointment is being made and forwarded to the Establishment Section for record purposes. No Salary voucher in the first instance can be made out unless a Service Record Form has been filed with the Establishment Section.

Name (in full).....
 Father's Name (in full).....
 *Address (Local).....

 *Address (Home).....

 Year of Birth..... (Documentary evidence required).
 Caste.....
 Name and Address of Previous Employer.....

 Date of Appointment.....
 Designation.....

Ticket No.....

Department.....

* All changes of address must be notified to the Establishment Section.

Classification of Appointment:

Permanent.

Probationer (state period).

Temporary.

"Badli".

Apprentice.

Salary on Appointment Rs.....

Clerical Grade.....

One month's notice or one month's pay in lieu on either side covers "permanent" and "apprentice" appointments only, *vide* Rule 12(a) of our Service Rules, except in the event of dismissal for Misconduct, *vide* Rule 13(b) of our Service Rules.

.....

Manager.

.....

Signature of Head of Department,
Section.

.....

Signature of person appointed.

SERVICE RULES FOR THE OFFICE STAFF

1. These rules are for all members of our staff, other than our Works Staff for whom separate rules have been compiled, and shall come into force in accordance with Section 7 of the I. L. (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

2. *Classification of Employees.*—(a) Employees shall be classified as:—
Permanent, Probationer, Badli and Temporary.

(b) A "Permanent" employee is one who has been engaged on a permanent basis and includes any person who has satisfactorily completed a probationary period of three months in the same or another occupation in the establishment, including breaks due to sickness, accidents, leave, lock-out, strike (not being an illegal strike) or involuntary closure of the establishment.

(c) A "Probationer" is an employee who is provisionally employed to fill a permanent vacancy in a post and has not completed three months' service therein. If a permanent employee is employed as a probationer in a new post he may, at any time during the probationary period of three months, be reverted to his old permanent post.

(d) A "Badli" is one who is appointed in the post of a permanent employee or a probationer who is temporarily absent.

(e) A "Temporary" employee is one who has been engaged for work which is of an essentially temporary nature likely to be finished within a limited period.

3. *Attendance.*—Every employee will be required to sign an attendance register, covering both arrival and departure.

4. Publication of Holidays and Pay Days.—(a) Owing to the nature of the work of the Press and the continuous publication of the paper, it is not possible to declare, in advance, days which the Establishment observe as holidays and on which it is entirely closed. The Management undertake, however, to declare, by notices, at least 7 days in advance, any day or days which the Establishment will observe as a holiday or holidays and on which day or days it will remain entirely closed.

(b) *Pay Day.*—The Clerical Staff will be paid on the last day of each calendar month.

The remainder of the Staff will be paid on the seventh day of each calendar month.

The Wage period is a calendar month.

In the event of any Pay Day falling on a Sunday or General Holiday, the Pay Day, so affected, will then be the working day immediately preceding this Sunday or General Holiday.

5. Publication of Grades.—Notices specifying the Grades of pay payable for all classes of work shall be displayed on the Notice Board, *vide* Schedule I, subject to alterations.

6. Leave.—*Vide* Schedule 2.

7. Payment of Salaries.—Any wages due to an employee but not paid on the usual pay day on account of their being unclaimed, shall be paid by the Company on two unclaimed pay days each week. These days for the present shall be Mondays and Fridays.

8. Termination of Employment.—(a) One month's notice or one month's pay in lieu on either side covers "Permanent" appointments only, except in the event of dismissal for Misconduct *vide* Rule 9(b) of our Service Rules.

(b) No temporary employee, monthly-rated or otherwise, and no probationer or *badli* shall be entitled to any notice or pay in lieu thereof if his services are terminated.

(c) Where the employment of any employee is terminated, the salary earned by him and other dues, if any, shall be paid before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated.

9. Disciplinary action for Misconduct.—(a) An employee may be fined up to two per cent. of his pay in a month for any of the following acts and omissions:—

- (1) Incivility.
- (2) Disobedience.
- (3) Carelessness.
- (4) Negligence.
- (5) Laziness.
- (6) Occasional breach of Rules.
- (7) Untruthfulness.

(b) An employee may be *suspended* for a period not exceeding four days at a time or *dismissed* without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice. if he is found to be guilty of Misconduct as defined below:—

- (1) Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether alone or in combination with others, to any lawful and reasonable order of a superior officer.
- (2) Theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the Company's business or property.
- (3) Wilful damage to or loss of the Company's goods or property.
- (4) Taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification.
- (5) Habitual absence without leave or absence without leave for more than 14 days at a time.
- (6) Habitual late attendance.
- (7) Habitual breach of any Law applicable to the Establishment e.g. smoking in prohibited areas.
- (8) Riotous or disorderly behaviour during working hours at the Establishment or any act subversive to discipline.
- (9) Habitual negligence or neglect of work.
- (10) Frequent repetition of any act or omission for which a fine may be imposed to a maximum of 2 per cent. of the wages in a month.
- (11) Striking work or inciting others to strike work in contravention of the provisions of any law or rule having the force of law.

(c) No order of dismissal shall be made unless the employee concerned is informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and is given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him. The order of dismissal for such offence must have the approval of the Manager who may institute independent enquiries before dealing with the charges against the employee.

(d) An order of suspension shall be in writing and may take effect immediately on delivery to the employee. Such order shall set out in detail the alleged misconduct and the employee shall be given an opportunity of explanation. If, on enquiry, the order is confirmed, the employee shall be deemed to have been absent from duty for the period of suspension and shall not be entitled to any remuneration for such period. If, however, the order is rescinded the employee shall be deemed to have been on duty during the period of suspension and shall be entitled to the same emoluments as he would have received if he had not been suspended.

Disciplinary action for Misconduct.—In awarding punishment under this standing order, the Management shall always take into account the gravity of the misconduct, the previous record, if any, of the employees and any other extenuating or aggravating circumstances that may exist. A copy of the order passed by the Manager shall be supplied to the employee concerned.

10. *Dearness Allowance.*—(a) Dearness Allowance will be paid according to the rules in force.

(b) Employees will get the benefit of this allowance in all payments of Overtime.

(c) Dearness Allowances will be deducted along with salary in all cases of deduction (including leave on half pay).

11. *Provident Fund*.—(a) It is obligatory on all "Permanent" employees to become members of the Provident Fund six months after the date of appointment.

(b) Every member shall subscribe every month a sum equal to 10 per cent of his salary.

12. *Retiring Gratuity*.—Employees who are Members of the Staff Provident Fund are eligible to a retiring gratuity in accordance with the Rules of the Retiring Benefits Scheme.

13. *Complaints*.—All complaints arising out of employment, including those relating to unfair treatment or wrongful exaction, shall be submitted to the departmental head with the right of appeal to the Manager. This shall be without prejudice to any right of redress, a member of the office staff may have, under any existing law for the time being in force.

14. *Certificate on Termination of Service*.—Every permanent employee shall be entitled to a service certificate at the time of the termination of his services whether owing to dismissal, discharge, resignation or retirement.

15. *Miscellaneous*.—(a) No employee is permitted to enter the Establishment Section of the Accounts Department. Any query must be made to the head of the Department, who will forward it to the Accounts Department for investigation.

(b) Employees are required to enter and leave the office premises only by the door in front of the Time Office.

16. *Exhibition of Standing Orders*.—A copy of these orders shall be displayed on the notice board in English and Bengali.

APPENDIX . XXXVIII

Managerial staff employed in daily newspapers

TABLE I

GENERAL MANAGERS/MANAGERS
(Classified according to language)

Language	No of papers return- ing information	General Managers
1. Assamese	1	Nil.
2. Bengali	7	4
3. Gujarati	22	12
4. Hindi	60	28
5. Kannada	24	9
6. Malayalam	21	15
7. Marathi	23	12
8. Oriya	3	3
9. Punjabi	9	4
10. Sindhi	5	2
11. Tamil	12	11
12. Telugu	6	3
13. Urdu	58	27
TOTAL	251	130
14. English	39	27
15. Chinese	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	291	158

N. B.—152 papers employ one General Manager/Manager each, and one English paper employs 6 General Managers/Managers. The other 138 papers do not employ any official in this capacity.

TABLE II

GENERAL MANAGERS/MANAGERS
(Classified according to emoluments)

Average pay ranges	Indian languages No. of General Managers	English No. of General Managers
1. Honorary	4	..
2. Below Rs. 500	111	6
3. Between Rs. 500—1,000	9	10*
4. Between Rs. 1,001—1,500	3	3
5. Between Rs. 1,501—2,000	1	1
6. Between Rs. 2,001—3,000	1	3
7. Above Rs. 3,000	1	4
TOTAL	130	27

N. B.—One paper in *Chinese* also (pay range below 500) has got one General Manager.

*Includes 6 persons employed by one paper ; see foot-note to Table I.

TABLE III
EMPLOYMENT OF GENERAL MANAGERS /MANAGERS
(Classified according to location)

Place of Publication	Indian Languages	English
	No. of General Managers	No. of General Managers
1. Delhi	4	3
2. Bombay	12	3
3. Madras	9	3
4. Calcutta	12	8*
5. Other Capitals of Part 'A' States . . .	14	5
6. Capitals of Part 'B' States	22	2
7. Capitals of Part 'C' States	3	..
8. Other towns of population of 1,00,000 and over	41	1
9. Other towns of population of less than 1,00,000	13	2
TOTAL .	130	27

N. B.—There is one paper in Chinese also (from Calcutta) which has got one General Manager.

*Includes 6 persons employed by one paper; see footnote to Table I.

TABLE IV
EMPLOYMENT OF GENERAL MANAGERS/MANAGERS
(Classified according to circulation of papers)

Circulation	Indian Languages	English
	No. of General Managers	No. of General Managers
1. Below 5,000	61	3
2. Between 5,001 and 15,000	46	11
3. Between 15,001 and 35,000	16	2
4. Over 35,000	7	11*
TOTAL .	130	27

N.B.—One paper in Chinese (Circulation below 500) has got one General Manager.

*Includes 6 persons employed by one paper; see footnote to Table I.

TABLE V
ADVERTISEMENT MANAGERS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
(Classified according to language)

Language	No. of papers returning information	No. of advertisement managers
1. Assamese	1	..
2. Bengali	7	6
3. Gujarati	22	11
4. Hindi	60	34
5. Kannada	24	7
6. Malayalam	21	11
7. Marathi	23	8
8. Oriya	3	2
9. Punjabi	9	1
10. Sindhi	5	2
11. Tamil	12	9
12. Telugu	6	3
13. Urdu	58	28
TOTAL	251	122
14. English	39	27
GRAND TOTAL	290	149

Out of 290 papers, 147 employ one advertisement manager each and one English paper employs 2 advertisement managers.

TABLE VI
ADVERTISEMENT MANAGERS
(Classified according to emoluments)

Pay Range	Indian Languages	English
	No. of advertise- ment managers	No. of advertise- ment managers
1. Below Rs. 50	2	1
2. Rs. 50—100	34	..
3. Rs. 101—200	59	3
4. Rs. 201—350	19	6
5. Rs. 351—500	4	5
6. Rs. 501—750	2	6*
7. Rs. 751—1000	1	4
8. Rs. 1001—1500 . . . . .	..	1
9. Above Rs. 1500	1	1
TOTAL	122	27
GRAND TOTAL		149

* Includes 2 persons employed in one paper, *vide* foot note to Table V.

TABLE VII

ADVERTISEMENT MANAGERS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
(Classified according to location)

Place of Publication	Indian languages	English
	No. of advertisement managers	No. of advertisement managers
1. Delhi	5	5
2. Bombay	11	2
3. Madras	7	4
4. Calcutta	15	3*
5. Other Capitals of Part 'A' States	11	5
6. Capitals of Part 'B' States	19	1
7. Capitals of Part 'C' States	4	..
8. Other towns of population of 1,00,000	42	3
9. Other towns of population of less than 1,00,000	8	4
TOTAL	122	27
GRAND TOTAL		149

* Includes 2 persons employed in one paper *vide* foot note to Table V.

TABLE VIII

ADVERTISEMENT MANAGERS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
(Classified according to circulation)

Circulation	Indian languages	English
	No. of advertisement managers	No. of advertisement managers
1. Below 5,000	54	5
2. Between 5001—15,000	47	12
3. Between 15,001—35,000	13	4
4. Over 35,000	8	6*
TOTAL	122	27
GRAND TOTAL		149

* Includes 2 persons employed in one paper.
18B Mof I&B.

TABLE IX
CIRCULATION MANAGERS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
(Classified according to language)

Language	No. of papers returning information	No. of Circulation managers
1. Assamese	1	..
2. Bengali	7	4
3. Gujerati	22	11
4. Hindi	60	26
5. Kannada	24	5
6. Malayalam	21	9
7. Marathi	23	6
8. Oriya	3	2
9. Punjabi	9	2
10. Sindhi	5	2
11. Tamil	12	10
12. Telugu	6	3
13. Urdu	58	21
TOTAL	251	101
14. English	39	26
15. Chinese	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	290	128

N. B.—Out of 290 papers furnishing information, 128 papers employ one circulation manager each.

TABLE X
CIRCULATION MANAGERS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
(Classified according to emoluments)

Pay Ranges	Indian Languages	English
	No. of Circulation managers	No. of Circulation managers
1. Below Rs. 50	1	..
2. Rs. 50—100	39	1
3. Rs. 101—200	45	5
4. Rs. 201—350	8	9
5. Rs. 351—500	5	3
6. Rs. 501—750	3	3
7. Rs. 751—1000 . . . . .	..	2
8. Rs. 1001—1500 . . . . .	..	..
9. Above Rs. 1500 . . . . .	..	3
TOTAL	101	26

N. B.—One paper in Chinese also has a Circulation Manager (Pay Range Rs. 101—200).

TABLE XI

CIRCULATION MANAGERS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(Classified according to location)

Place of Publication	Indian Languages	English
	No. of Circulation Managers	No. of Circulation Managers
1. Delhi	6	5
2. Bombay	9	4
3. Madras	8	3
4. Calcutta	12	2
5. Other Capitals of Part 'A' States	9	5
6. Capitals of Part 'B' States	16	1
7. Capitals of Part 'C' States	1	1
8. Other towns of population of 1,00,000 and over	32	3
9. Other towns of population of less than 100,000	8	2
TOTAL	101	26

N. B.—Each circulation manager is in charge of one newspaper.
One paper in Chinese also (from Calcutta) has one circulation Manager.

TABLE XII

CIRCULATION MANAGERS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(Classified according to circulation)

Circulation	Indian Languages	English
	No. of Circulation Managers	No. of Circulation Managers
1. Below 5,000	33	4
2. Between 5,001 and 15,000	47	14
3. Between 15,001 and 35,000	15	2
4. Over 35,000	6	6
TOTAL	101	26

N. B.—One paper in Chinese (Circulation below 500) has one Circulation Manager.

TABLE XIII

CLERICAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(Classified according to language)

Language	No. of papers	No. of staff	Average No. per paper
Assamese	1	1	1
Bengali	6	241	40.2
Gujerati	14	139	9.9
Hindi	43	350	8.3
Kannada	12	40	3.5
Malayalam	18	87	4.8
Marathi	16	127	7.9
Oriya	1	13	13.0
Punjabi	4	5	1.2
Sindhi	1	4	4
Tamil	10	115	11.5
Telugu	2	26	13.0
Urdu	42	106	2.5
TOTAL	170	1,254	7.4
English	32	1,283	40.1
GRAND TOTAL	202	2,537	12.6

TABLE XIV

CLERICAL STAFF IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(Classified according to average emoluments)

Circulation	Indian Languages			English		
	No. of papers	No. of Staff	Average No. per paper	No. of papers	No. of Staff	Average No. per paper
Below Rs. 51	41	81	2.0	1	1	1.0
Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	65	256	3.9	4	19	4.7
Rs. 76 to Rs. 100	29	185	6.4	5	30	6.0
Rs. 101 to 150	22	334	15.2	11	521	47.4
Rs. 151 to 175	6	127	21.2	3	202	67.3
Rs. 176 to 200	5	222	44.4	3	109	36.3
Rs. 201 to 250	2	49	24.5	4	368	92.0
Above Rs. 250 . . . . .	..	..	..	1	33	33.0
TOTAL	170	1,254	7.4	32	1,283	40.1

TABLE XV
CLERICAL STAFF IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
(Classified according to location)

Place of Publication	Indian Language			English		
	No. of papers	No. of staff	Average No. per paper	No. of papers	No. of Staff	Average No. per paper
1. Delhi	10	155	15.5	6	327	54.5
2. Bombay	15	164	10.9	4	176	44.0
3. Madras	7	95	13.6	3	204	68.0
4. Calcutta	17	297	17.5	3	322	107.3
5. Other capitals of Part 'A' States	15	138	9.2	6	119	19.8
6. Capitals of Part 'B' States	25	66	2.6	2	5	2.5
7. Capitals of Part 'C' States	5	7	1.4	..	..	..
8. Other towns of population of 1,00,000 and over .	59	274	4.6	3	78	26.0
9. Other towns of population of less than 1,00,000 .	17	58	3.4	5	52	10.4
TOTAL	170	1,254	7.4	32	1,283	40.1

TABLE XVI
CLERICAL STAFF IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
(Classified according to circulation)

Circulation	Indian Languages			English		
	No. of papers	No. of Staff	Average No. per paper	No. of papers	No. of Staff	Average No. per paper
1. Below 5,000	86	246	2.9	8	114	14.2
2. Between 5,001—15,000 .	61	431	7.1	14	375	26.8
3. Between 15,001—35,000 .	17	266	15.6	5	200	40.0
4. Over 35,000	6	311	51.8	5	594	118.8
TOTAL	170	1,254	7.4	32	1,283	40.1
GRAND TOTAL	202	2,537	12.6			

APPENDIX XXXIX

THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE.

CONSTITUTION

1. *Name.*—The name of the Conference is The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

2. *The Objects of the Conference are:*

- (a) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism;
- (b) To safeguard the rights of the Press in general, and in particular, the freedom of publication of news and comment;
- (c) To secure facilities and privileges to the Press for the due discharge of its responsibilities;
- (d) To represent the Press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions, and particularly in its relations with Government and to set up committees which would act as liaison bodies between the Government and the Press as a whole; and
- (e) To establish and develop contacts with Associations having similar objects in other countries.

3. *Membership.*—(a) Any periodical in the Indian Union, the publication of which is duly registered under the Indian Registration of Press and Books Act, or equivalent enactment, may be enrolled as a Member on submitting an application in Form A endorsed by the Convener of the local branch or by the President.

(b) Any registered News Agency may be enrolled by a special resolution of the Standing Committee.

4. *Representation.*—(a) Each Member shall be represented at the Conference by its Editor or the Editor's nominee.

(b) No person, even though he may represent at any given session more than one Member, shall have more than one vote at the conference.

5. *Special Members and Associate Members.*—(a) Journalists of standing invited by the President to join the Conference may be admitted as Special Members.

(b) Special Members shall pay the same subscription and enjoy the same rights and privileges as other Members but shall be exempt from the disqualification arising out of want of connection with newspapers.

6. *Subscription.*—(a) Each Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 150 in the case of dailies and Rs. 75 in the case of periodicals. When a weekly is published as the Sunday issue of the daily and is enrolled as a Member separately the subscription for such weekly shall be Rs. 100 per year. The subscription shall be payable in advance.

(b) Any Member whose membership had ceased for declared default in the payment of subscription shall be liable to pay a fee of Rs. 100 together with the arrears of subscription due before being readmitted to membership.

7. *Vacancy in Membership.*—Membership shall cease—

(a) When the Member Paper submits its resignation;

(b) When there is a declared default in the payment of subscription;
or

(c) When the Member Paper ceases publication or suspends publication for more than three months.

8. *Meetings.*—(a) The Conference shall meet once a year on dates and at a place previously fixed by the Standing Committee.

(b) An extraordinary session of the Conference may be called—

(i) by the President;

(ii) by a resolution of the Standing Committee; or

(iii) on a requisition signed by at least 20 per cent. of the Members of the Conference.

(c) In case the Conference is called under sub-clause (iii) of clause (b), the session shall be called within one month of the receipt of such requisition.

9. *Election of President.*—The Conference shall be presided over by a Member previously elected in accordance with the directions of the Standing Committee:

Provided that every Member of the Conference shall have a vote in electing the President.

10. The President of the Conference shall continue to hold office throughout the year. He shall preside over any extraordinary session that may be summoned during the year and he shall be the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

11. *The Standing Committee.*—(a) At every annual session, the Conference shall appoint a Standing Committee consisting of 21 members elected by those present.

(b) The President of the Conference shall have power to nominate additional members to the Committee:

Provided that, the number of members thus nominated shall not exceed seven.

12. *Meetings of the Standing Committee.*—(a) The Standing Committee will ordinarily meet once in three months.

(b) Special meetings may be summoned by the President in his own discretion, or on a requisition signed by not less than 7 members of the Standing Committee.

(c) The quorum for the meeting of the Standing Committee, special and ordinary, shall be seven.

(b) A notice of ten days shall be given in the case of ordinary meetings and five days in the case of special meetings.

13. *Office Bearers.*—(a) The Standing Committee shall elect one or more of its members as Secretary or Secretaries of the Conference.

(b) One of the Secretaries shall act as the Secretary of the Standing Committee.

(c) The Standing Committee shall elect one of its members as Treasurer.

(d) In the absence of the President, the Standing Committee of the Conference shall elect its own Chairman for the meeting.

14. *Vacancy in the Standing Committee.*—A seat in the Standing Committee shall be deemed vacant:

(a) When a member submits his resignation and it is accepted;

(b) When a member ceases connection with the paper on whose behalf he attended the Conference; or

(c) When the paper ceases to be a member of the Conference under Rule 7.

15. All vacancies which occur in the Standing Committee during a year shall be filled by co-option by the Committee at its next meeting.

16. *Functions of the Standing Committee.*—(a) The function of the Standing Committee as Executive of The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference is to carry out the resolutions of the Conference and to represent the Press of India as a whole in all matters affecting the relations between the Press and the Government and also to exercise such influence over the Press in India as they may consider necessary in the interests of journalism. It is a body to which any Provincial Press Advisory Committee or the Central Press Advisory Committee, on the one hand, or the Government on the other, may refer matters of importance or principle in which difficulties or disputes have arisen; but it will not ordinarily entertain complaints from individual newspapers, nor will it take up matters of a purely local or provincial concern, until it is satisfied that the possibilities of negotiation between the Provincial Press Advisory Committee and the Provincial Government or, as the case may be, between the Central Press Advisory Committee and the Central Government have been exhausted.

(b) The Standing Committee shall be entitled to frame bye-laws in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

17. *Central Press Advisory Committee.*—(a) The Standing Committee at its first meeting after the Conference shall make recommendations for nomination to the Central Press Advisory Committee.

(b) The President of the Conference shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Central Press Advisory Committee.

(c) All representations to Government shall go in the name of the President.

18. *Functions of the Central Press Advisory Committee.*—(a) The functions of the Central Press Advisory Committee, so far as newspapers published in Delhi and in such areas where Press Advisory Committees are not in existence, are the same as those of a Provincial Advisory Committee, except that it will also deal direct with the Government of India.

(b) During the intervals between the meetings of the Standing Committee of The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, the Central Press Advisory Committee will also exercise on behalf of the Standing Committee such functions as the Standing Committee or the President may entrust to it in matters affecting the Press as a whole or the Press of more than one province, and in maintaining liaison between the different Provincial Committees and between those Committees and the Standing Committee.

19. *Provincial Committee.*—The Standing Committee shall constitute Provincial Committee to carry on the work of the Conference in the respective province; provided that the members of the Conference in the province are not less than five.

20. Every member of the Conference shall be a member of the Provincial Committee in the Province in which the paper is published.

21. Subject to the directions of the Standing Committee, the Provincial Committee shall constitute their own Executive Committees to carry on the work of the Conference.

22. *Provincial Press Advisory Committees.*—(a) The functions of the Provincial Press Advisory Committees shall be to safeguard the rights of the Press in regard to freedom of publication of news and comment.

(b) All nominations to Press Advisory Committees and other similar bodies shall be made by the President who will be guided by the recommendations of the Standing Committee or the Provincial Executive Committee as the case may be.

(c) A seat in the Provincial Press Advisory Committee or any other similar body constituted under clause (b) shall be deemed vacant:

- (i) when a member submits his resignation and it is accepted;
- (ii) when a member ceases to be connected with the newspaper on whose behalf he was nominated; or
- (iii) when the newspaper ceases to be a member of the Conference under Clause 7.

(d) All vacancies occurring in the above manner shall be filled by nomination by the President on the recommendation of the Standing Committee or the Provincial Executive Committee as the case may be.

(e) The President shall be *ex-officio* member of all Provincial Press Advisory Committees.

23. All residuary powers in regard to the work of the Conference shall vest in the Conference itself and when it is not in session, in the President.

24. *Amendments to the Constitution.*—The constitution of the Conference shall not be amended save by a special resolution of the Conference approved by three-fourths of the members present constituting not less than two-thirds of the total number of the members of the Conference.

INDIAN FEDERATION OF WORKING JOURNALISTS

CONSTITUTION

FOUNDED : OCTOBER 1950

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF WORKING JOURNALISTS AS AMENDED AT THE CALCUTTA SESSION ON APRIL 13, 1952

NAME AND OBJECTS

Rule No. 1.—The name of the organisation is the “Indian Federation of Working Journalists”.

Rule No. 2.—The objects of the Federation are:—

- (a) To raise the status of members of the profession of journalism;
- (b) To promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among working journalists;
- (c) To promote and maintain the highest standards of professional conduct and integrity;
- (d) To strive for the betterment of working conditions of journalists; specially salary, tenure of office and conditions of service;
- (e) To safeguard and promote their interests generally; in particular to assist members where necessary in securing employment;
- (f) To promote amenities for recreation and scope for social and cultural activities;
- (g) To build up and administer funds for the provision of legal aid, unemployment, disablement, retirement and death benefits and benefits of an allied nature;
- (h) To promote wage agreements on a provincial or an all-India basis by the Federation acting between the employers and the employees, and provide assistance to members of the Federation in the event of a trade dispute or when, in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Federation, they are being dealt with wrongly;
- (i) To secure representation of the Federation on national and international organisations and develop friendly contacts with them;
- (j) To strive for the freedom of the press;
- (k) To work for and promote legislation for the welfare of working journalists;
- (l) To secure facility for training of journalists on a country-wide basis and for periodical exchanges of journalists abroad;
- (m) To publish, when conditions permit, an official journal;
- (n) To conduct the affairs of the Federation and its constituent units on trade union lines;

- (o) To secure representation of working journalists through their respective organisations on delegations that are sent abroad by the Government of India or any State Government and also on commissions or committees set up by these on which representations of non-officials is desired and which are required to ascertain public opinion or make recommendations on the basis thereof;
- (p) To affiliate unions of journalists abroad that conform to the rules and the constitution of this Federation;
- (q) To engage in such other legitimate activities as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

HEAD OFFICE

Rule No. 3.—The head office of the Federation shall be in New Delhi. The working office may be located in any such provincial city as the Federation's Working Committee may decide in order to suit the convenience of the President and the Secretary-General.

UNITS

Rule No. 4.—The units of the Federation shall be as per the list given in the First Schedule of the Constitution of India. As a temporary and transitory measure the Federation shall however recognise the existing regional unions in the various states so long as their constitution is in conformity with the basic principles of this constitution. The Working Committee of the Federation is authorised to make due adjustments and additions wherever necessary and these shall be subject to approval by the F.E.C. (Federal Executive Council) at its next meeting.

MEMBERSHIP

Rule No. 5.—Membership of the units of the Federation, subject to other relevant rules of this constitution, is open to all working journalists, working in India, whether employed by Indian or foreign newspapers or news organisations, and journalists employed by Indian concerns but working outside India.

Explanation.—"Working Journalist" means a member of the journalistic profession or freelance journalist or a correspondent who depends on journalism as his principal means of living. It includes proof-readers, cartoonists and press photographers and artists employed by newspapers as employees. It does not include proprietors, and directors or managing editors having proprietary interests:

Provided, however, that the proprietor who has no other employee on his editorial staff shall not be debarred. "Proprietary interest" does not include co-operative concerns of journalists.

RIGHT OF MEMBERS

Rule No. 6.—There shall be two categories of members:—

- (a) *Ordinary members.*—Persons not less than twenty-one years of age who are qualified under Rule 5 and who have worked as journalists for at least one year.
- (b) *Life members.*—Members who retire from work on account of age or infirmity or who have done outstanding service to the profession or the organisation.

Rule No. 7.—(a) Members are entitled to attend, address and vote at any general meeting, annual or extraordinary, of their own branch union.

(b) Members after giving seven days' notice to the office-bearers concerned shall have the right to see, not more than once a month, the membership register, the minutes of the general meeting and accounts but not other files of the Federation or of their respective State Unions.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Rule No. 8.—The Federal Executive Council will elect a Credentials Committee composed of five members who will hear and decide appeals from the affiliated organisations in disputed cases.

If the credentials of any member are questioned the matter shall be referred to the Credentials Committee. An appeal against the decision of the Credentials Committee shall lie to the F.E.C. The affiliated units shall forward to the Secretary-General of the Federation every month lists of new members admitted along with full particulars as to the nature of the work done and the main source of livelihood of the member concerned.

These lists shall be scrutinised *suo motto* by the Credentials Committee for confirmation. Where the committee is of the opinion that an ineligible person has been admitted as member, the committee shall decide the matter after hearing the opinion of the unit concerned.

CENTRE AND STATES

Rule No. 9.—The Federation will consist of such state and regional unions or federations as have agreed to federate with it in accordance with this constitution and have registered themselves as trade unions.

Rule No. 10.—A union may be formed in any state of India where there are not less than seven full members. It will have the power, derived from the F.E.C., to admit members not belonging to or working in the State if it has not been found possible to form a union in any neighbouring state. The union shall be affiliated only if it agrees to be run on trade union lines.

A union may be formed outside India by seven Indian working journalists and it may be affiliated to the Federation if it satisfies the conditions of its constitution.

Rule No. 11.—Any provision in the constitution of a state union which is inconsistent with or repugnant to the spirit of this constitution shall, to that extent, be null and void.

Rule No. 12.—No person shall be a member of more than one provincial union at the same time. When transfer of membership from one affiliated union to another becomes necessary it shall be effected in accordance with provisions stated hereinafter.

ENROLMENT OF MEMBERS

Rule No. 13.—Application for membership shall be in writing and in the form approved by the Federation. It shall be signed by a proposer and a seconder and shall be accompanied by the first instalment of subscription.

Rule No. 14.—The Executive Council of the state union concerned will confirm the election of a member after the admission of the application.

Membership may be revoked at any time by the said council if it is found that the information contained in the application is not correct or that the applicant was not properly qualified.

Rule No. 15.—Any dispute regarding the qualification or fitness of any person for any class of membership shall be decided by the state executive council and its decision shall prevail until a decision is taken by the F.E.C. on appeal, which shall be final.

Rule No. 16.—A person applying for membership shall seek membership of the union of the State or region in which he is working.

Rule No. 17.—If a member is transferred from one state to another he shall continue to be a member of his original state union for six months during which period he shall have all the rights of membership in the visiting state except voting at an election or a bye-election. On the expiry of this period of six months he shall become a member of the visiting

Rule No. 18.—A state union shall have the right to define in its constitution the conditions governing transfer of a member from one district branch to another under its jurisdiction.

Rule No. 19.—The Executive Committee or council of a state union may terminate the membership of any person if (a) he or she defaults payment of subscriptions, and (b) is removed or suspended from membership or otherwise disqualified under the rules of the state or regional union.

Rule No. 20.—If a member's subscription is in arrears for three consecutive months, beyond the period due, he or she shall lose the rights and privileges of membership. In case of unemployment, sickness or other causes, the executive committee or council may relax the rules at its discretion.

Rule No. 21.—The state union shall maintain a register of all its members with particulars of the place of their residence and work and full names. The register shall be open to inspection by any member or office-bearer of the union at its office during office hours on any working day.

Rule No. 22.—The Federal Executive Council, which is the Executive Council of the Federation, shall consist of representatives of the state or regional units affiliated to the Federation, who shall be elected at the rate of one per 50 members of the respective unions at meetings of members of the units at local headquarters or by postal ballot, according to the convenience of affiliated units, and 10 other members, five to be co-opted from among the delegates and five to be co-opted in the manner the President thinks best to represent interests which may go otherwise unrepresented:

Provided that every affiliated unit will have at least one member.

In the day-to-day administration, however, the President shall be assisted by a working committee of 15 members, including two vice-presidents, one Secretary-General, two secretaries and one treasurer, who shall be nominated by the President out of the members of the Federal Executive Council.

Rule No. 23.—Vacancies on the F.E.C. shall be filled by co-option by the President or by the Working Committee of the F.E.C. when a Working Committee is created.

Rule No. 24.—A meeting of the F.E.C. is constitutional and valid:—

- (a) if it is called by the Secretary-General or by one of the secretaries with the approval in writing of the Secretary-General, in either case in consultation with and the approval of the President;
- (b) if the meeting is presided over by the President or in his absence by one of the Vice-Presidents;
- (c) if individual invitations, with the agenda of the meeting, have been sent through letter, registered letter, or letter through special courier, or telegram, to all the members and office-bearers, giving them not less than fifteen days' time:

Provided that in the case of a meeting requisitioned in the manner hereinafter provided, if the President or the Secretaries refuse to convene a meeting, and the members of the F.E.C. after explaining the circumstances, can jointly convene a meeting of the F.E.C. at an agreed place for which one-third of the members or office-bearers of the F.E.C., excluding the President and the Secretary-General, shall constitute the quorum, and at which, in the absence of the President or the Vice-President, any other member may preside:

Provided also that in the event of an unforeseen situation necessitating immediate action, an emergency meeting may be called by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President giving telegraphic information to members, where necessary, and allowing not less than three clear days' time ("clear days" means the number of days between the date of the meeting and the possible date of receiving the notice).

Rule No. 25.—The F.E.C. shall meet ordinarily as and when necessary, provided that at least two meetings are held in a year. It shall make its own rules for the conduct of its meetings.

Rule No. 26.—The decision of the F.E.C. shall be by a majority of votes. The President or the Chairman shall, in the case of a tie, have a casting vote in addition to its own vote.

Rule No. 27.—Any member of the F.E.C. or any committee set up by it or by the general body, who is absent for more than three consecutive meetings without obtaining permission from the President of the Council, shall be deemed to have ceased to be a member of the Council.

Rule No. 28.—The quorum for the meeting of the F.E.C. is one-fourth of its membership.

ANNUAL DELEGATES' CONFERENCE

Rule No. 29.—The annual delegates' conference of the Federation constituting its plenary session shall transact, among others, the following business: (a) to read and confirm the minutes of the previous annual general conference; (b) to consider and adopt the report and the audited accounts of the previous year; (c) to consider any appeals; (d) to take stock of the work of the Federation in the foregoing period and to devise plans and programmes for the following months; and (e) to consider any other matter of which due notice has been given by members or which may be brought up with the permission of the Chairman of the meeting.

Rule No. 30.—One month's notice of an annual general conference and fifteen days' notice of a special conference shall be given to the members. The notice shall mention the date, hour and place of the meeting and the business to be transacted. An adjourned meeting of the general body shall require fifteen days' notice.

Rule No. 31.—On receipt of a requisition for a special meeting the W.C. shall take steps for the purpose. If it does not do so within one month from the date of the requisition any fifty members representing three States who sent the requisition, may themselves convene it.

Rule No. 32.—All decisions of the general body shall be by the vote of a majority of the members present. The President, or the member presiding, shall have a casting vote in case of a tie in addition to his own vote.

Rule No. 33.—Voting by proxy is not permitted.

Rule No. 34.—The General Body will have the right to suspend, disqualify or remove from membership, of any unit of the Federation, for any period, any member who acts or has acted contrary to the interests and objects of the Federation. Any decision of the general body, under this clause, shall be by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting:

Provided that the member concerned shall be given at least three weeks' notice of these proceedings, with the charges against him specified and shall have the right to be heard in person or by proxy:

Provided also that no proxy shall be heard unless the General Body by a bare majority signifies its willingness to hear the proxy.

Rule No. 35.—The annual delegates' conference shall normally meet at the end of every year, but in any case not later than eighteen months from the date of the previous session.

Rule No. 36.—The F.E.C. shall decide the date and venue of the annual delegates' conference. It shall draw up the agenda of its meeting in consultation with its Working Committee.

Rule No. 37.—The President shall be elected by the primary members at the headquarters of local or State units or through postal ballot by State units in the manner prescribed by the Working Committee.

Rule No. 38.—(a) Every State union or a Federation of Unions, where it exists, is entitled to send one delegate for every full ten members on its rolls as they existed on December 31 of the preceding year or in the manner to be decided hereinafter:

Provided that a State union with less than ten members shall be entitled to send one delegate. (In calculating the number of delegates for a State union a fraction of more than half should be counted as one.)

(b) These delegates shall be elected by the State unions at general meetings of members either at local headquarters or through postal ballot within the time-limit intimated by the Federation Office.

(c) The W.C. shall draw up a detailed schedule for the submission of nomination papers, their scrutiny and annual elections to the F.E.C. and shall intimate it to the state unions and announce it in as many newspapers as possible, and in the official organ of the Federation, when it comes into existence, so that not less than two weeks may be assured to intending candidates to submit their nomination papers.

(d) The annual general conference will decide its own procedure.

Rule No. 39.—Visitors may be allowed in open sessions on payment of an admission fee of one rupee per ticket.

SPECIAL GENERAL BODY MEETING

Rule No. 40.—A special meeting of delegates shall be held:—

- (a) when the W.C. or F.E.C. decides to hold such a meeting to discuss definite important problems affecting working journalists or an emergency like a strike of working journalists of one or more States;
- (b) when a motion of no-confidence in the President or the Secretary-General or in the F.E.C. as a whole is to be dealt with on a requisition, as provided in this constitution.

Rule No. 41.—A special meeting will be presided over by the President of the Federation, unless a motion of no-confidence is pending against him, in which case, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take the Chair. One of the delegates will be elected to preside if the no-confidence motion is against the entire Council.

Rule No. 42.—When a resolution other than a no-confidence motion is sought to be moved at a special meet. the notice shall be of not less than seven days.

REQUISITIONING OF MEETINGS

Rule No. 43.—The following conditions shall be observed in regard to requisitioning of meetings:—

- (a) Any seven members of the F.E.C. can requisition in writing a meeting of the F.E.C. to discuss a definite, urgent matter of importance and it shall be obligatory on the part of the Secretary-General and the President to convene a meeting within two weeks of receiving the requisition;
- (b) By a resolution passed by them, any four State executive councils can requisition a special delegates' meeting to discuss a definite urgent matter of importance concerning journalists of the India as a whole, and it shall be obligatory on the F.E.C. to hold such a meeting within four weeks of the receipt of the requisition;
- (c) The State unions may make their own rules in this regard and shall be competent to lay down in their constitutions rules governing requisitioning of meetings of branch unions and of units, if any.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS

Rule No. 44.—The following conditions shall govern motions of no-confidence:—

- (a) A no-confidence motion against the President or the Secretary-General of the F.E.C., or both of them, can be moved only at a special delegates' conference convened for that purpose;
- (b) A no-confidence motion against the F.E.C. or W.C. as a whole, or more than half the personnel of the F.E.C. can be moved only at a special delegates' conference convened for the purpose;

(c) A State union is competent to lay down in its constitution rules and such conditions as it feels necessary in this regard and it is also competent to lay down rules for branch unions and units as well, if any;

(d) A no-confidence motion, in order to be successful, shall secure a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

VOTING

Rule No. 45.—All elections under the Federation are by secret ballot, whether for the centre or for the State unions or for their branches and units, if any;

(b) Nomination for election, proposed and seconded by members, should reach the office in the manner prescribed;

(c) Each member shall cast as many votes as there are seats; provided that it shall be open to a State union to make such rules in this regard as it thinks fit after the lapse of three years from the date on which the Constitution comes into force;

(d) If voting becomes necessary on a no-confidence motion, or a resolution dealing with a proposed or continuing strike, or matters relating to the constitution, wages, working conditions, or terms of employment, or a motion criticising the administration, at a meeting of any of the centre, State or district body or units, any full member, seconded by another can demand voting by ballot and the person occupying the chair shall conduct the voting by ballot; provided that, if the house so decided in cases enumerated above, voting may be open.

(e) A two-thirds majority of the members present at the annual general meeting is required to amend the constitution.

STATE UNIONS, BRANCHES AND UNITS

Rule No. 46.—State unions may make their own rules under their own constitutions but shall, as far as possible, observe the Federal pattern. They shall also be competent to make rules for bodies affiliated to them.

Rule No. 47.—The constitution and rules of the affiliating State unions shall be submitted for the approval of the F.E.C.

Rule No. 48.—Before proceeding to form branches and units hereafter, the State unions shall consult and be guided by instructions from the F.E.C. in the interest of uniformity. In particular they will wait for the F.E.C. to lay down the policy and details with regard to formation of unions in offices of newspapers or news agencies. The F.E.C. shall, as soon as may be, make standing rules in this regard.

QUORUM

Rule No. 49.—(a) For annual and special delegates' conference there shall be no quorum once the conditions governing them have been duly fulfilled.

(b) The quorum for other meetings shall be fixed in their rules by such bodies concerned; provided where necessary the F.E.C. lays down such conditions as it thinks necessary.

OFFICE-BEARERS

Rule No. 50.—All officers shall be honorary, but it shall be open to the Federation and its affiliated bodies to appoint paid office-bearers even from among its members when they think it necessary to do so; provided that such appointments are made only after the principle of payment has been accepted by the F.E.C. This proviso shall not, however, apply to routine office work.

Rule No. 51.—The Standing Rules shall be made by the F.E.C. in such manner as it thinks fit, but they shall be submitted for the approval of the annual general meeting.

Rule No. 52.—The Standing Rules shall be valid like any of the rules incorporated in the Constitution after they have been ratified by the general body.

Rule No. 53.—State unions and their branches may make such standing rules as they think necessary but they shall be submitted for approval of the F.E.C. in the interests of uniformity.

Rule No. 54.—The F.E.C. shall, as soon as may be, proceed to make standing rules on the administration of the funds of the Federation and defining the powers, duties and responsibilities of the office-bearers. These rules shall, as far as possible, be incorporated in the rules of the affiliating bodies.

Rule No. 55.—The F.E.C. shall make standing rules, as and when necessary, but shall, soon after the Constitution comes into force, make standing rules with regard to finance, discipline, employment, disputes, and code of conduct. In the meantime such rules and practices, as are already in force under these heads, shall continue to apply.

Rule No. 56.—The F.E.C. shall have the power to issue such instructions, as it thinks necessary, till standing rules are made under the various subjects concerning its organisations and administration.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Rule No. 57.—The F.E.C. shall examine from time to time, the question of minimum salaries, working hours, tenure of office, and other working conditions of journalists of their respective states in close consultations with state unions. Decision on questions of salaries, mentioned in the foregoing rules shall ordinarily be within the competence of state unions. But in order to bring about greater uniformity in regard to this matter the F.E.C. shall issue such instructions, from time to time, as the conditions may demand, and it shall be obligatory on state unions to abide by such instructions. Where, however, a state union decides a question concerning salaries, working hours and other working conditions of journalists by a three-fourth majority of the members present, the F.E.C. shall leave the matter to the state unions with such recommendations as it finds necessary to make.

Rule No. 58.—The F.E.C. shall have the power to consult any person or body of persons it desires to consult on the above-mentioned matters.

POWERS OF THE F.E.C.

Rule No. 59.—The following are the powers of the F.E.C.

- (a) Administration of the day-to-day affairs and funds of the Federation shall be in the hands of the F.E.C. and shall be subject only to the general direction of the annual delegates' meeting.

- (b) Where the constitution is silent or and where a point of dispute arises between the Federal and the State constitution, the decision of the F.E.C. shall prevail; provided the points in dispute are submitted for final decision of the annual delegates' meeting.
- (c) The F.E.C. shall have power to adjudicate on any matter of dispute in or between state unions, and any award given by the F.E.C. shall be final and binding on the state union concerned, subject to the decision of the annual delegates' meeting on appeal.
- (d) The F.E.C. shall have power to issue directives to state unions. The F.E.C. may suspend or dissolve a state executive council, or disaffiliate it where the F.E.C. is satisfied that any state union has been persistently acting contrary to the provisions of this constitution or against the interests of the Federation, or has created such conditions as have made the working of the Federation difficult.
- (e) If within three weeks after the general elections of a state union, a memorandum, signed by not less than, fifty per cent. of the full members of the state unions is received by the F.E.C. alleging use of unfair means or malpractices by any section or group in the union, in order to influence elections, or the F.E.C. is otherwise satisfied, after full inquiries on the spot, that the elections concerned were not fair and free, the F.E.C. shall have power to order fresh elections within a month and to take necessary steps for that purpose.
- (f) The F.E.C. shall have the right to examine the minutes and proceedings of any state executive council or accounts of a state union. It is also entitled to send one or more of its members, as observer or observers, to attend any of the meetings but not entitled to vote.
- (g) The F.E.C. may institute legal proceedings in the name of the Federation against any member or office-bearer suspected of embezzling funds or falsifying the accounts of the Federation or the state union.
- (h) The F.E.C. shall have the power to appoint a tribunal to settle disputes between state unions, and the award of the tribunal, which shall be open to revision by the F.E.C. on appeal, shall be binding on the unions concerned. The tribunal may be composed of only one person who may or may not be a member of the Federation.
- (i) The F.E.C. shall make such arrangements for the carrying on of its work as it finds necessary.
- (j) The F.E.C. shall authorise the Secretary-General to do work incidental to his office such as keeping minutes of meetings, conducting correspondence, convening meetings, exercising supervision over the activities of the Federation, preparing reports or any other duties that the F.E.C. entrust him in the interest of the Federation or its constituent units. The Secretary-General shall, subject to the approval of the F.E.C., have power to engage staff necessary for the working of the Federation in general or for any specified purpose or purposes.

FINANCES

Rule No. 60.—The Federation may raise its finances in the following manner:—

- (a) Affiliation fee.
- (b) Quota of the membership fee from the affiliated unions.
- (c) Donations.
- (d) Special subscriptions, assessment or levy of the Federation.
- (e) Sale of periodicals or publications or revenue from advertisements.
- (f) Delegates' fee.
- (g) Reception Committee contribution.
- (h) Any other method conforming to the objects of the Federation.

Rule No. 61.—An annual Federation contribution at the rate of rupees two per member of the state or regional union shall be collected by the unions and remitted to the Centre.

Life members may be exempted for the period during which they are unemployed.

The Federation may accept such donations and gifts as it is offered. Contributions collected by branch unions by way of donations will be retained by them, but they may contribute to the Central Fund as often as possible.

Every State or regional union shall pay an affiliation fee of rupees fifty.

Rule No. 62.—The general funds of the Federation shall not be spent on any object other than the following:—

- (a) Payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to the officers of the Federation.
- (b) Payment of expenses for the administration of the Federation, including audit of accounts of the general funds of the Federation and affiliated unions.
- (c) Prosecution or defence of any legal proceedings to which the Federation or any branch or any member thereof, when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Federation as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer.
- (d) Conduct of labour disputes on behalf of the Federation or any of its branches.
- (e) Compensation of members arising out of labour disputes.
- (f) Allowances to members and their dependents on account of death, sickness, old age, accidents or unemployment of such members.
- (g) Issue of, or undertaking of liability under policies of assurance on the lives of members or under policies insuring members against sickness, accidents or unemployment.
- (h) Provision of educational, social or cultural benefits for members or for the dependents of members.
- (i) Upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting working journalists, journalism and problems of the press.

(j) Payment for furtherance of any of the objects on which the general funds of the Federation may be spent, of contributions intended to benefit members in general; provided that expenditure in respect of such contributions in any financial year shall not, at any time during that year, be in excess of one-fourth of the combined total of the gross income, which has up to that time accrued to the general funds of the Federation and of the balance at the credit of those funds at the commencement of the year.

(k) Payment for any other purpose which conforms to the objects of the Federation.

OPERATION OF FUNDS

Rule No. 63.—The Federation Executive Council by a special resolution shall open an account in any bank of reputation in the name of the Federation and may authorise the treasurer and one of the secretaries to operate the same jointly.

The Federation office shall maintain a list of the members of the affiliated unions and any member shall have the right to inspect the list during office hours of the Federation on any working day. These lists shall be supplied by the affiliated bodies every year, two months before the annual session of the Federation.

No member shall be eligible to be a member of any Elective Committee of the Federation if he is in arrears of subscription.

FEES

Rule No. 64.—No member shall be entitled to participate in any proceedings of the Federal Executive Council unless he has obtained a certificate that requisite membership or delegate fee has been duly paid. Every delegate shall pay a fee of rupees five and a member of the F.E.C. shall pay a fee of rupees seven annually.

DISCIPLINE

Rule No. 65.—Any member or affiliated body shall be liable to disciplinary action by the Working Committee of the Federation in case of—

- (a) default of payment;
- (b) criminal breach of trust;
- (c) defiance of any resolution or a directive of the annual delegates' conference, Federal Executive Council and the Working Committee of the Federation;
- (d) any activity or utterance prejudicial to the interests of the Federation or actively serving the interests of the employers as against the interest of the employees.

A member against whom there is a complaint of indiscipline shall be given a written charge-sheet by the W.C. and he shall be asked to submit a written explanation. He shall have a right to address the W.C. on the subject if he so wishes. The W.C. shall take its decision after hearing the member concerned.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Rule No. 66.—The Constitution of the Federation may be amended by the delegates' conference by a two-thirds majority of the delegates present; provided no amendment shall be made without a scrutiny by the Working Committee.

DISSOLUTION

Rule No. 67.—(a) The Federation shall not be dissolved except by a vote of three-fourths majority of delegates called in a special meeting for the purpose.

(b) After dissolution the funds of the Federation shall be disposed of in accordance with the decision of the meeting of delegates called for the purpose.

Rule No. 68.—The funds of the Federation shall be kept in the custody of the bank and shall be operated according to the rules of the Constitution and other standing rules.

Rule No. 69.—There shall be annual audit of the accounts of the Federation by a recognised Auditor and the audit report shall be placed before the Delegates' Conference for approval. The account books of the Federation shall be open for inspection by members during office hours which will be intimated by the Working Committee from time to time.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION, MADRAS
(Established 1950)

Incorporated under XXI of 1860

In the matter of Act XXI of 1860, an Act for the registration of literary scientific, and charitable societies and in the matter of the Southern India Journalists' Federation, Madras.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

1. The persons who have affixed their signatures herein below do hereby constitute themselves along with others into an association called the Southern India Journalists' Federation, Madras, hereinafter described as the Federation.

2. "Southern India" shall mean and include the States of Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin as defined in the Constitution of India, as also the French enclaves in Madras State and the Centrally Administered Area of Coorg.

3. The office of the Federation shall be located in the city of Madras.

4. The objects of the Federation are:

(a) to promote, safeguard and defend the professional interests, welfare and status of working journalists, especially as regards salary, remuneration, conditions of service, tenure of office, allowances and the like;

(b) to establish benevolent funds, unemployment, sickness, pensions and death benefits or other kinds of benefits other than contracts of insurance for the members of the Federation or its employees;

- (c) to arrange for the proper training of journalists and improving their standards of efficiency;
- (d) to establish and maintain institutes of journalism;
- (e) to organise and conduct conferences of journalists;
- (f) to organise and conduct lectures and lecturing tours for the benefit of the members;
- (g) to promote the social enjoyment of members especially by establishing and maintaining press clubs;
- (h) to form and maintain libraries for the use of the members;
- (i) to own canteens for the benefit of the members;
- (j) to own, maintain and run a printing press;
- (k) to conduct, maintain and publish journals on behalf of the Federation;
- (l) to do publishing work of any kind;
- (m) to collect, classify and circulate statistics and other information relating to the Press in India and Southern India in particular and to do all things conducive to the growth of a free Press in Southern India;
- (n) to act on behalf of the members in any matter whatsoever connected with their callings;
- (o) to prescribe, maintain and ensure ethical standards in journalism and the Press;
- (p) to deal with all questions affecting the professional conduct of the members;
- (q) to own, construct and maintain buildings for the benefit of the Federation and the members;
- (r) to acquire properties of every kind, to sell, mortgage or otherwise alienate them or convert them into money or to create, or constitute, maintain or conduct trusts in respect of them or to administer and manage trusts for the benefit of its members or employees;
- (s) to raise funds by collecting subscriptions and donations or by organising benefit performances of music, dance, drama and other kinds of benefit shows, or otherwise for the purposes of the Federation;
- (t) to acquire rights and privileges necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Federation;
- (u) to manage, improve and develop the properties including the rights and privileges of the Federation; and
- (v) to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

5. The Governing Body to whom, by the rules and bye-laws of the Federation, the management of its affairs is entrusted, shall be called the Executive Committee and shall consist of (i) one President, (ii) three Vice-Presidents, (iii) a General Secretary, (iv) a Joint Secretary, (v) a Treasurer, (vi) and not less than eighteen and not more than fifty other members of the Federation.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS AS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

1. The name of the Association shall be the Southern India Journalists' Federation. The office of the Federation shall be located in Madras City.

2. The objects of the Federation are:

- (a) to promote and defend the professional interests and status of working journalists with regard to salary, conditions of service, tenure of office;
- (b) to raise the standards of efficiency and in due course make such arrangements as are necessary for the proper training of journalists;
- (c) to deal with questions affecting the professional conduct of its members;
- (d) the establishment of out-of-work, benevolent, superannuation and death benefits for its members;
- (e) to maintain a Press Club and a library;
- (f) to collect, classify and circulate statistics and other information relating to the Press in South India generally; and
- (g) to do all such other things as may be conducive to the growth of a free Press in South India or incidental to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Southern India shall comprise the States of Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, as also the French enclaves in Madras State and the Centrally-Administered Area of Coorg.

3. Membership of the Federation shall be open to working journalists who are and have been for two years members of a journalistic staff. All working journalists from South India employed outside the jurisdiction of the Federation mentioned above as well as all journalists working on papers which are technically outside the jurisdiction of the Federation but which are published in any of the principal languages of South India, will be eligible to become members of the Federation.

For the purposes of this rule, the expression "members of a journalistic staff" may mean and include:

- (1) salaried members of editorial and reporting staffs, press correspondents accredited to newspapers and drawing a monthly salary or remuneration;
- (2) columnists and free-lance journalists, who have done such work on a professional basis;
- (3) Information or Public Relations Officers, who have been trained for journalism or have worked as journalists and who prepare material for the Press;
- (4) Cartoonists, photographers and other artists doing professional work in the field of pictorial journalism as free lances or on the staffs of newspapers or periodicals.

Members shall be of three kinds—Life, ordinary and corporate. An application from a person for election as a member of the Federation shall be proposed in writing in the Federation's form by one member and seconded by another, and the Executive Committee shall have power to elect such

person as member or reject his application at its discretion. A person whose application is so rejected shall not be elected member for a period of six months from the date of such rejection.

Life Members shall be those who pay a lump sum subscription of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only). Ordinary members shall be those who pay an annual subscription of Rs. 3 (Rupees Three only). Corporate members shall be those associations which pay an annual subscription of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only). A Corporate member can become a Life Member on payment of a sum of Rs. 100 (Rupees One Hundred only).

All subscriptions shall be payable in January each year. Any member whose subscription is three months in arrears and who has not paid such an arrear within one month after written notice calling on him for such payment, shall not be eligible either to vote or to take part in meetings or to exercise any other rights or privileges of members before payment.

Any member who does not pay subscription for twelve months after the same has fallen due shall cease to be a member of the Federation and the Secretary shall remove the names of such defaulters from the Register of Members.

3-A. The Executive Committee may admit as Associate Members working journalists of less than two years' standing and recognised apprentices of newspaper offices. Associate Members shall pay the rates of subscription for Ordinary Members and shall be entitled to all privileges of the Federation except the right to vote at meetings and to stand for elective offices.

4. If it appears to the Executive Committee that any member has not conformed to the Rules or Bye-Laws of the Federation, or that any member has been guilty of any conduct likely to reflect detrimentally on the Federation, it shall be competent to the Committee to request such member to resign, and, if the member so requested shall not resign within two weeks after such request, the Committee shall thereupon convene a special General Body Meeting and if at such meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting, vote for the expulsion of the member so offending, such member shall thereupon cease to be a member. Any member who is expelled shall not be eligible for re-election as member until after the expiry of one year from the date of expulsion.

Any member who shall for any reason cease to be a member, shall nevertheless remain liable for and shall pay to the Federation all monies which, at the time such member ceases to be a member, may be due from such member to the Federation.

5. The Executive Committee of the Federation shall consist of the President, three Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Treasurer and 18 other members, besides a representative each of those of the affiliated District Associations with a minimum membership of ten, and all former Presidents of the Federation. The representatives of the affiliated associations shall be elected by the respective associations.

6. In advance of the annual meeting each year, which shall ordinarily be not later than April 30, the Secretary shall invite nominations from the members of the Federation for Presidentship. The nomination shall be in the Federation's form and shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another and they shall both make a declaration in writing that they have obtained the prior consent of the nominee to the nomination. The

nominations shall be scrutinised by the President and the General Secretary, and a list of valid nominations shall be announced before March 31. Members in Madras City shall have their voting papers deposited on the date specified by the General Secretary, in a letter box kept for the purpose in the office of the Federation. Mofussil members can exercise their vote by post. The list of valid nominations shall be sent to them and their voting papers shall be made returnable by the date prescribed for voting in Madras City. The person who receives the largest number of votes shall be declared elected President by the Executive Committee at its meeting specially convened for the counting of votes on that day. In the case of equality of votes, the President or the Chairman of the Committee meeting, shall cast lots. The affiliated associations shall communicate to the General Secretary by a specified date every year the names of their representatives for the year.

7. The Vice-Presidents, General Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and other members of the Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting.

8. If any vacancy occurs in the office of the President during the interval between two annual meetings, the Committee shall elect one of the Vice-Presidents to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting. The election, if contested, shall be determined by votes given on voting cards numbered and signed by the Secretary.

9. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Vice-President or other offices in the Executive Committee during the interval between two annual meetings shall be filled up by the Executive Committee.

10. The President shall preside over all meetings of the Executive Committee and general meetings and lead all deputations. He shall have one original vote and a casting vote on all resolutions at all meetings and the right of casting lots at all elections and meetings. In the absence of the President a Vice-President, if one is present, or any other member of the Executive Committee, if no Vice-President is present, may be requested to act for the President.

The President shall also at any time he shall deem proper, communicate to the Federation or to the Committee such matters, and shall make such suggestions as may, in his opinion, tend to promote the welfare of the members and increase the usefulness of the Federation and shall perform other duties as may be incidental to the office of President.

11. In the absence of the President one of the Vice-Presidents who is to be nominated by him for the purpose shall have all the powers and perform other duties of the President.

12. The Executive Committee shall meet at such time as they may deem advisable, usually once a month, and may make such regulations as they think proper as to the summoning and holding of such meetings of the Committee and for the transaction of business at such meetings. A record of the proceedings of the Committee shall be maintained by the General Secretary.

13. Seven members of the Executive Committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

14. A yearly report of the management and proceedings of the Executive Committee shall be prepared and circulated for the information of the members of the Federation at least a fortnight previous to the annual general meeting. Such report shall be submitted to the annual general meeting for confirmation and shall be confirmed or otherwise dealt with as the meeting may determine.

15. The management of the business and funds of the Federation shall be vested in the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to incur all necessary expenses for the maintenance and carrying out of the objects and intentions of the Rules and Bye-Laws of the Federation.

16. The General Secretary shall devote himself to the business and affairs of the Federation and shall have charge of all correspondence. He shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Federation and of the Executive Committee. He shall have care of the rooms, furniture, library and all documents belonging to the Federation. He shall prepare the annual report of the Federation under the guidance of the Committee.

17. The Joint Secretary shall ordinarily help the General Secretary in his work and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the General Secretary, and in the absence of the General Secretary, shall perform all or any of the duties of the General Secretary as may be assigned to him.

18. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the funds of the Federation and of funds connected with or in any way controlled by the Federation.

19. At the annual general meeting an Auditor shall be appointed and he shall audit the accounts of the Federation and all funds connected with or controlled by the Federation.

20. The Annual General Meeting shall be held not later than the 30th April every year at such place and time as the Committee may determine, to transact the following business: to receive the annual report of the Committee and the audited statement of accounts of the Federation for the previous calendar year; to elect an auditor for the current year, to elect the Vice-Presidents, General Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and other members of the Committee; to discuss resolutions on matters of general interest to working journalists, which may be placed before the meeting by the Committee, or of which notice had been given by members 15 clear days prior to the date of the meeting.

21. Every year an annual conference shall ordinarily be held along with the annual general meeting.

22. The Committee may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any twenty members of the Federation, convene a Special Meeting. Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the special meeting proposed to be called and shall be left with the Secretary.

Upon the receipt of such requisition the Committee shall forthwith proceed to convene a special general meeting with 14 days' notice and such meeting shall be announced within 15 days from the date of the receipt of such requisition, unless it be convened to consider, revise or amend any bye-law or bye-laws relating to the Federation, in which case such meeting

shall be held within 45 days from the date of the receipt of such requisition.

At Special Meetings only the business of which notice has been given or such questions as naturally arise thereon shall be discussed or decided.

Resolutions passed at any Special Meeting shall take effect and come into force on the dates on which they are passed, unless the time from which they shall take effect and come into operation be otherwise expressly stated in such resolutions.

23. The non-receipt of notice convening any General Meeting by any member shall not invalidate proceedings of any meeting. Publication of notice of General or Special Meetings in the official organ of the Federation within the prescribed time shall constitute sufficient notice. At any special meeting, twenty members present and entitled to vote at an annual meeting shall constitute a quorum. No business shall be transacted at any special or annual meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business and during the progress of the meeting. Twenty-five members present and entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum for the annual meeting.

24. If within half an hour from the time appointed for a special or annual general meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned *sine die*. The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

1. The name of the Company (hereinafter called "the Society") is the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.

2. The registered office of the Society will be situated in the State of Delhi.

3. The objects for which the Society is established are:—

- (a) To act as a Central organization primarily of the Press of India, and of any other country in Asia, which desires to associate itself with the Society.
- (b) To promote and safeguard the business interests of its members incidental to the production of their publications and to take suitable steps in respect of such business as are affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, Law Courts, Municipal and local bodies, and Associations or organizations, commercial or formed for any other purpose.
- (c) To collect information upon all topics having a practical business interest for its members and to communicate the same to them.

- (d) To promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common business interests of its members.
- (e) To hold periodical Conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common business interest.
- (f) To make Rules and Regulations and bye-laws to govern the conduct of its members in accordance with the decisions of the Society, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement.
- (g) To maintain a permanent secretariat in India to watch over the business interests of its members and to permit of a constant interchange of information and views.
- (h) To purchase, take on lease or hire or otherwise acquire or build any moveable or immovable property for the purpose of the Society, and sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, charge, dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any such property in the business interests of the Society.
- (i) To invest and deal with the assets of the Society in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Committee of the Society and to operate Current or Fixed Deposit Accounts with any Bank or Banks or in Government Securities as approved by the Committee.
- (j) To subscribe, become a member of or otherwise co-operate with any other Association whose objects are wholly or in part similar to those of the Society.
- (k) To collect subscription and other contributions from its members for the recurring and incidental expenses of the Society.
- (l) To undertake any arbitration for settlement of general or special disputes arising between members of the Society.
- (m) To provide for the grant of any pension, gratuity, allowances bonus or other payment to or for the benefit of the employees of the Society as deemed expedient whether they have or have not a legal claim upon the Society for such grants.
- (n) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money which may be required for the purposes of the Society in such manner as the Society may think fit.
- (o) To undertake and execute any Trusts which may lawfully be undertaken by the Society and may be conducive to its objects.
- (p) To do or concur in doing all such other things as may be considered conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects or to the business interests of newspapers and periodicals in general or the Society or any of its members in particular.

4. The income and property of the Society, whence-so-ever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Society as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus, or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the members of the Society, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment, in good faith, of remuneration to any officer or servant of the Society in return for any services actually rendered to the Society.

5. Membership of the Society shall be restricted to individuals, firms, or companies who own and carry on the business of the Management of a newspaper or newspapers or periodicals, and no other individual, firm, or Company shall be entitled to become or be or remain a member of the Society.

6. The liability of the members is limited.

7. Every member of the Society undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Society, in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Society contracted before he ceased to be a member and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustments of the rights of the contributories among themselves, and such amount as may be required, not exceeding in the case of each member Rs. 10 (Rs. ten only).

8. In the case of the winding up or dissolution of the Society which can be done only by a Resolution carried at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society, all liabilities of the Society shall first be satisfied from the Society's Funds, and the balance of the assets left therefrom shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Society but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Society, or to some charitable object, determined in either case by the Society at the aforesaid General Meeting.

WE, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

1. PRELIMINARY

The Regulations contained in Form B Schedule III of the Indian Companies Act shall apply to the company if they are not expressly provided in the articles given below.

2. DEFINITIONS

- (a) "The Society" means the Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society.
- (b) "Member" means any individual or firm or company or Trust, who is for the time being a duly elected member of the Society.
- (c) "Represent" means to speak, write, vote, and/or otherwise act for a Member with the Member's authority as prescribed in these Rules. "Representative" means where the context permits either a member personally or an individual duly appointed by a member under these Rules to represent him.
- (d) "Newspaper" means any publication which falls within the category of a "Registered Newspaper" as defined in the Indian Post Office Act.
- (e) "General Body" means the body of ordinary members constituting the Society at any time.
- (f) "Committee" means the body of members elected as members of the Committee in manner prescribed by these Rules.

(g) "Month" and "Year" mean a calendar month and a calendar year respectively according to the English Calendar.

(h) "In Writing" and "Written" include typewriting, printing, lithography, and other modes of representing words in a visible form.

(i) Words importing singular number include the plural number and *vice versa*.

(j) Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender and *vice versa*.

(k) Words importing persons include an individual, corporation partnership, firm, trust, company, or other association.

3. MEMBERS

(a) For the purpose of registration the number of members of the Society is declared to be unlimited.

(b) A member of the Society shall be any individual, firm, or company or Trust owning and carrying on the business of publishing a newspaper in India, or Burma, Ceylon, or in any other country in Asia, which is either one of the individuals, firms, or companies which formed themselves into a body for the purpose of constituting the Society or which shall have been elected a member of the Society and has agreed to be bound by the Rules, Bye-laws, Rulings, and decisions of the Society.

Explanation: The use of the name of a newspaper or periodical as a Member in any record or proceeding of the Society instead of the name of the individual, firm, or company or Trust owning such newspaper and periodical which has been duly elected as a Member will be permissible for convenience in the transaction of business and will not be construed as affecting the legal status of Membership enjoyed by such individual, firm, or company owning the newspaper or periodical concerned.

(c) (i) A member shall be entitled to the rights of a member in respect of the Newspaper in respect of which such member is elected or in the case of a Founder Member in respect of which he is stated in this rule to be a member.

(ii) Any member may also be elected in accordance with these Rules to membership in respect of any other Newspaper under his or its proprietorial control and management provided he or it shall have been duly elected a member in respect of such other newspaper and have paid the fees and contributions in respect thereof as prescribed by these rules.

(d) Any individual, firm or company or Trust owning and carrying on the business of publishing a Newspaper in India, or in any other country in Asia which is desirous of becoming a member must submit an application on a printed Form prescribed for the purpose which is to be obtained from the Secretary of the Society. The application should bear on it the signatures of two members of the Society as "Proposer" and "Seconder" thereof and be signed by the Proprietor or Proprietors of the Newspaper concerned. Every application for membership shall be circulated to the members of the General Body and no application shall be decided upon nor enrolment of a new member effected in any circumstance until thirty days have elapsed from the date of the aforesaid circular for the receipt of objections to the application. Objections received from one-fourth of the

members shall be a bar to election. In the absence of such objection a candidate shall be deemed to have been elected with effect from the date of expiry of the period allowed for objections, provided that the candidate shall have paid within this period the requisite entrance-fee and subscription leviable according to the Rules as intimated by the Secretary to the applicant.

(e) In the event of a candidate not paying the above dues within the due date as intimated by the Secretary, his enrolment as a member shall be held in abeyance for thirty days thereafter; and if these amounts remain unpaid even after the expiry of these thirty days, his application for membership will be deemed to be cancelled.

(f) A member shall cease to be a member of the Society in any of the following events:

- (1) Upon the closing down of the Newspaper which he represents in the Society.
- (2) Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Society of notice in writing and sent under registered post of intention to resign membership signed by a member.
- (3) Upon a member failing in the first instance to pay his annual subscription for any year on due date, that is, by December 31st of the preceding year and continuing to do so up to March 31st following in spite of three reminders having in the meantime been sent to him by the Secretary the last of which should be under registered post, such cessation taking automatic effect from April 1st of the year for which the subscription has fallen due.
- (4) Upon a member failing to pay within thirty days after written demand has been made any contribution other than the admission fee and annual subscription for the expense of the Society leviable as decided by the Committee and a resolution having been passed by the Committee that such member shall cease to be a member, or
- (5) Upon a member failing to observe any Rule, bye-law, regulations, ruling, resolution, or decision of the Society which is passed as binding upon all members and a resolution having been passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Society at a General Meeting that such member shall cease to be a member.

Provided that before a resolution is passed as laid down either under clause (f) 4 or (5) *ante*, an opportunity shall be given to the member concerned to appear and explain his position with regard to the point in issue at the Committee Meeting or the General Meeting as the case may be at which the Resolution is to be moved, but that in the event of his not availing of this opportunity or the Committee Meeting or General Meeting not accepting his explanation, there shall be no question with regard to the validity and effectiveness of a Resolution passed in the manner laid down.

(g) The Secretary shall send a reminder to all Members by December 20 each year drawing attention to Rule 11(b) *post* whereby the annual subscription for each year becomes payable in advance by December 31 of the preceding year, and in the cases of Members from whom no notice to resign membership from the following year is received by the Secretary

under registered post on or before that date, the memberships of such Members shall be taken as to continue for the following year, and the due subscription for that year shall be payable by them as provided in Rule 11(b) post read with Rule 3(f) (3) *ante*.

(h) A member resigning his membership may be re-elected on completion of the conditions governing new membership as provided in Rule 3 (b), (c), (d) and (e) *ante* provided that any dues to the Society which were payable by him at the time of his resignation but which had remained unpaid up to the date of his application for re-election are paid by him before his enrolment as a member.

(i) A member losing his membership for the non-payment of his due subscription to the Society as contemplated in clause (f) (3) *ante* shall have his membership restored on payment of such subscription with an additional re-admission fee of Rs. 100 and a member losing such membership for the non-payment of any other contribution as contemplated in clause (f) (4) *ante* shall have his membership restored on the payment of the contribution.

(j) In the case of a newspaper which had lost its membership for non-payment of its subscription applying for admission in any subsequent year, such an application will be treated as one for re-admission and the newspaper concerned shall have to pay its arrear subscription and re-admission fee as provided in Rule 3(i) *ante* besides the due subscription for the year of re-admission but shall not be chargeable to a further admission fee.

(k) In no circumstance will any subscription or other dues payable according to these Rules and received from a member be returnable.

(l) Each member of the Society shall appoint after his election one representative in respect of each newspaper under his or its proprietorial control and management in respect of which the required entrance fee and due subscription shall have been paid who must either be such member or possess a proprietorial interest in such newspaper or other publication or be an officer in the Editorial or Managerial Department of such newspaper or other publication authorised by the member in writing to act as his representative in the Society. A representative so appointed shall have full power to deal with any matter brought before the Society on behalf of the newspaper represented by him and to attend General Meetings of the Society in the same capacity.

(m) Where any member has two or more newspapers under his or its proprietorial control and management the representative appointed in respect of one such newspaper shall not be entitled to represent another except at General Meetings as immediately hereinafter provided.

(n) If any member is unable to be represented in respect of any newspaper under his or its proprietorial control and management at any Meeting for whatever cause, any individual duly authorised by the member newspaper concerned to represent him at the Meeting shall be entitled to act as his or its proxy at the Meeting in all respects as though the member concerned was represented. No other individual except one authorised as above may act as a proxy for a member.

(o) Each member shall, after his election, communicate to the Secretary of the Society the name of his or its representative appointed under Rule 3 (l) *ante* and the individual so nominated shall be deemed to be the representative of the member concerned for all purposes provided for in the Constitution until the latter ceases to be a member or intimation is received by

the Secretary from the member concerned advising termination of or any change in the previous appointment.

(p) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in the form given hereunder, duly signed by the member concerned or his representative, and should reach the Secretary of the Society not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the Meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

FORM OF PROXY

I (Name of Proprietor or his representative) of (Name of newspaper and address), being a member of the Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society, hereby appoint (Name of proxy) as my proxy to act and vote for me and on my behalf at the General Meeting of the Society to be held on the..... day of.....or at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this.....day of.....19 .

Signature of Proprietor
or his representative.

(q) The Society shall maintain a Register of Members furnishing the following particulars, viz.,

- (i) The names of the Members,
- (ii) The names of the Newspapers which the members represent, and
- (iii) The names of the individuals appointed by the Members as their representative in the Society as communicated to the Secretary of the Society under Rule 3(l) *ante*.

4. THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS

(a) The President, the Deputy President, the Vice-President and the Treasurer shall each be a member or representative of a Member of the Society and shall be *ex-officio* member of the Committee.

(b) The President, the Deputy President, the Vice-President and the Treasurer shall be elected by the Society at each Annual General Meeting and their term of office shall be from the close of the Annual General Meeting of the Society at which such election takes place until the close of the next Annual General Meeting provided that all or any of them shall be eligible for re-election if they offer themselves for that purpose.

(c) In the event of any of the said officers or any other member of the Committee ceasing to be a representative of a Member of the Society he shall, *ipso facto*, vacate office. In that case and/or in the event of the resignation through any cause of any of the said officers or any member of the Committee, the Committee shall have power to nominate a successor in his place to hold office or to be a member of the Committee for the balance of the period for which the original holder of such office or member of the Committee was elected.

(d) The Secretary shall be appointed by the Committee and shall hold office on a salaried capacity for such period as may be determined by the Committee

5. THE COMMITTEE

(a) The general management and control of the business, powers and policy of the Society shall be vested in the President, Deputy President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Committee, which, in addition to the President, Deputy President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, shall consist of eleven members, each of whom must be an officer or employee of a member. The officers and Committee shall meet whenever required to do so by summons received from the President or in his absence, the Deputy President.

(b) The Committee shall be elected annually, and at the first and every subsequent Annual General Meeting a new Committee shall be elected provided always that retiring members of the Committee shall be eligible for re-election if they offer themselves for that purpose. Voting for members of the Committee shall be by votes of representatives of Members present at the Annual General Meeting.

(c) Every question raised in Committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of representatives serving upon such Committee and present at the meeting where such question is raised. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and the Chairman shall in the event of equality of voting have a casting vote.

(d) Any casual vacancies which may arise among the representatives upon the Committee may be filled by the appointment of another representative elected by ballot among the members at an Ordinary General Meeting subject to the right under Rule 4(c) hereof not having been previously exercised. The person so appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

(e) A representative appointed by a member of the Society shall cease to be a representative upon the Committee:

- (i) If at any time he ceases to act as a representative of member of the Society.
- (ii) If his resignation as a member of the Committee be accepted by the Committee.
- (iii) If the member appointing him as a representative ceases to be a member of the Society or if the newspaper in respect of which he was appointed a representative ceases publication.
- (iv) If the member which he represents has failed to pay by the 31st day of March in each year its subscription for that year and/or any other contribution for the expenses of the Society as laid down in Rule 11 (b) hereof.
- (v) If he fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Committee and his explanation for these absences be not accepted by the Committee.
- (vi) If the Committee is of the opinion that he is not working to the interest of the Society.

(f) The property both movable and immovable and Funds of the Society shall be vested in and under the control of the Committee. Investments out of the Society's Funds shall be made and operated by the Honorary Treasurer in the name of the Society and under the orders of the General Body. The assets of the Society derived from the subscriptions and other

sources shall be utilized for the expenses incurred by the Society as sanctioned by the Committee from time to time, and the Committee shall be responsible for the payments of salaries to the Office Staff of the Society and other recurring monthly office expenditure.

6. GENERAL MEETINGS

(a) In these rules unless the context does not permit, the expression General Meeting comprises an Annual General Meeting, and an Extraordinary General Meeting.

(b) An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be convened and held once in each calendar year, at such place, on such date and at such time as shall be determined by the President in consultation with members at a previous Meeting of the General Body or the Committee.

(c) Notice specifying the day, place and hour of General Meetings of the Society and the general nature of the business to be transacted shall be posted, in the ordinary course, to every member of the Society at least twenty-one days before the Meeting, provided that this period of Notice shall, in no circumstance, be less than fourteen days before the date of the Meeting.

(d) In the case of an adjournment of a General Meeting on not less than 21 days' notice, notice of the adjournment shall be posted to every member at least ten days before the new date thereof and in the event of an adjournment of a General Meeting on not less than 14 days' notice, notice of adjournment shall be posted to every member at least five days before the next date thereof.

(e) The accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt of notice by any Member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any Meeting.

(f) (1) No business except ordinary business (as hereinafter defined) shall be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

(2) Ordinary business at an Annual General Meeting shall be as follows:—

- (i) To receive, consider and pass the Annual Report of the Committee and the Accounts which shall be submitted to the meeting.
- (ii) To elect the President and other officers and members of the Committee for the ensuing year.
- (iii) To discuss matter of general interest of which 14 days' clear notice shall have been given to the Secretary.

(g) All other business, not being such as is deemed by the President to be fit for consideration at a Meeting of the Committee, shall be transacted at Extraordinary General Meetings which may be called by the President at any time in his discretion and which must be called by the Committee through the President on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than fifteen members and deposited with the Secretary, subject in either case to the Notices being posted to members as provided in Rule 6, (c), (d) and (e) *ante*.

(h) The quorum of any General Meeting shall be persons representing one-third of all newspapers under the proprietorial control and management of members whether such persons are the usual representatives of such newspapers

or appointed to act as their proxies at the Meeting as provided in Rule 3, (n) & (p) *ante*.

(i) The President shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting. Should he be unable to be present, the Deputy President, and in the absence of both the President and Deputy President, the Vice-President shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting. In the event of all the aforesaid three officers being absent, the Meeting shall elect a representative who is serving on the Committee to act as Chairman. If no representative upon the Committee is present, the Meeting shall elect any representative to act as Chairman.

(j) The Chairman shall have power to adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place.

(k) Votes may be given at General Meetings either by members, or by members' representatives, or by members' proxies duly appointed. The voting shall be decided, unless a poll be demanded, by a show of hands in which every member or member's representative or proxy present at the meeting shall have one vote. If a poll be demanded, which must be by at least three members or members' representatives or proxies, every member, member's representative and proxy shall have one vote each for every newspaper he represents either as a member, or as a member's representative, or as a proxy. No member, or member's representative, or proxy shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless the member represented has paid his dues to the Society as laid down in these Rules accrued up to the date of the meeting.

(l) No resolution shall be deemed to be carried at a General Meeting unless it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members represented at the meeting either by themselves, or their representatives, or proxies. A declaration by the Chairman that any resolution has been carried and an entry in the Minutes of the meeting to that effect shall be conclusive without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against such resolution.

(m) The ruling of the Chairman at any General Meeting on any point of order shall be final and shall not be discussed.

(n) If within half an hour from the time appointed for any meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if called upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, and in any other case it shall stand adjourned to some other date and at such time and place as the Chairman may decide, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall constitute a quorum.

(o) In the event of a member desiring to have any subject considered at a General Meeting, intimation thereof must reach the President within fifteen days of the date of the Meeting if such a meeting has been convened with a not less than 21 days' notice and within five days of the date of the Meeting if the meeting has been convened with a not less than 14 days' notice.

(p) It shall be lawful for the members of the Society in General Meeting or for the Committee to appoint *ad hoc* Sub-Committees to deal with any matters affecting the interests of members and with such powers as in the discretion of the members or of the Committee are deemed fit.

7. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

- (a) The President or any other Officer acting in the capacity of President may at any time summon or call upon the Secretary to summon a meeting of the Committee.
- (b) A Notice of every Meeting of the Committee shall be posted under postal certificate to every representative of the Committee 14 days before the meeting, provided that the President shall have full power to call a meeting of the Committee at shorter notice if such a measure is, in his opinion, justified by the urgency of the business or the exigencies of the moment.
- (c) The Agenda for each meeting of the Committee shall be posted by the Secretary to every representative upon the Committee with the Notice of the meeting or as shortly thereafter as possible. In the event of a member desiring to have any subject considered at a Committee Meeting, intimation thereof must reach the President or the Secretary within seven days of the date of the meeting and its inclusion in the Agenda for the meeting shall rest wholly upon the President's discretion.
- (d) The Agenda for a meeting of the Committee shall be approved by the President and signed by the Secretary before circulation.
- (e) One-third of the full number of representatives upon the Committee shall form a quorum of a meeting of the Committee.
- (f) The President shall be Chairman at every Meeting of the Committee except that if at any time he is not present within five minutes of the appointed time for the Meeting, or has given previous advice that he will not be present, the Chair shall be taken by the Deputy President or in his absence by the Vice-President and in the absence of both these officers, the representatives upon the Committee present shall elect one of their members to be Chairman of the meeting.
- (g) (i) Any representative upon the Committee may, if he is unable to be present at a meeting, send a deputy authorizing the deputy in writing to act on his behalf.
- (ii) No person may be appointed a deputy who is not an officer or employee of the member whom he is to represent.
- (iii) The vote of any deputy shall count as the vote of the representative for whom he is deputising.
- (h) The ruling of the Chairman at any meeting of the Committee or any point of order shall be final and shall not be discussed.

8. MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS

- (a) The Minutes of Meetings of the Committee shall be sent by the Secretary to the Chairman and circulated to Members of the Committee present at the Meetings in question and one week's time is to be allowed to the latter for sending their comments thereon to the Secretary. In the event of no comment being received from any of such members within a week from the date of dispatch of the Minutes, his approval thereof shall be taken as given. The comments received are to be forwarded to the Chairman and such modifications in the original version of the Minutes as are approved by the Chairman are then to be made therein. The Minutes thus finalised are then to be circulated to all members of the General Body.

(b) The Minutes of the Meetings of the General Body shall be sent to the Chairman and circulated to all Members present at the Meetings in question and a week's time is to be allowed to the latter for sending their comments thereon to the Secretary. In the event of no comment being received from any of such members within a week from the date of dispatch of the Minutes, his approval thereof shall be taken as given. The comments received are to be forwarded to the Chairman and such modifications in the original version of the Minutes as are approved by the Chairman are then to be made therein. The Minutes thus finalised are then to be circulated to all Members of the General Body.

(c) After the circulation of the Minutes as hereinbefore provided, the Minutes shall be entered by hand in the official Minute-book kept for the purpose, and no alteration of these Minutes or defacement of their entries in the Minute-book shall thereafter be allowed.

(d) The Minutes of all Meetings of the Committee and of the General Body are to be confirmed and signed by the Chairman at each successive Meeting of these two bodies and such confirmation will be the final and conclusive proof of their accuracy.

9. THE SECRETARY'S FUNCTIONS

The Secretary shall

(a) be responsible for carrying out the entire routine work of the Society under the general guidance of and instructions received from the President or any Officer acting in the capacity of the President.

(b) maintain all the records books, and documents of the Society.

(c) issue general circulars to members and carry on with them correspondence on all matters of general interest.

(d) issue Notices of and Agenda for meetings.

(e) enter Minutes of the meetings in the Minute-books kept for the purpose.

(f) submit Annual Reports at Annual General Meetings.

(g) receive admission-fees, subscriptions and other sums for which he shall issue official receipts signed by him.

(h) arrange for meetings.

(i) meet Officers of the Government and others in connection with the Society's business.

(j) compile the Annual Handbook of the Society for the exclusive use of Members and advertising agents accredited by the Society.

(k) be in general charge of the Society's office at New Delhi, make necessary disbursements for the running thereof and draw vouchers and cheques for such disbursements which are to be signed by the President or Honorary Treasurer and himself.

10. THE HONORARY TREASURER

The Honorary Treasurer shall

(a) be in charge of the Society's Funds and assets and dispose of them under the directions of the Committee.

(b) sign all cheques drawn by the Secretary or President.

(c) maintain the Account Books and submit Annual Accounts, duly audited, at the Annual General Meetings.

11. FINANCE

(a) Every member on joining the Society shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 100.

(b) Every member shall pay to the Society in advance, that is, by December 31 of each year, an annual subscription of Rs. 1000/- in respect of the succeeding year.

(c) The first annual subscription payable by a member before his election will be calculated *pro rata* on a quarterly basis for the quarters remaining in the year with effect from the date of his enrolment and the full annual subscription will thenceforth be payable by December 31st for the subsequent years of his membership.

(d) Every member shall pay besides his due subscription such other sums as may be agreed upon by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Society represented at an Extraordinary General meeting.

12. AUDITORS

The Accounts of the Society shall be made up to the 31st day of December in each year and shall be audited by a firm of qualified Accountants to be nominated for that purpose by the General Body at the preceding Annual General Meeting who shall in no way be otherwise connected with the Society.

13. ALTERATION IN ARTICLES & RULES

Any alteration, in addition to, or repeal of any of these Articles must be approved by a Special resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society to be specially called for such purpose and for which not less than 21 days' notice must be given: any such resolution must be passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members represented at the Meeting either by themselves, or their representatives, or their proxies.

In furtherance of and without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these Articles, the Society may make, vary, and repeal Rules and Bye-laws through the General Body or through the Committee for the proper control and management of the Society provided that such additions, amendments and repeals shall not be inconsistent with any of these Articles.

WE, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of these Articles of Association.

THE INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION CONSTITUTION

(1) NAME

The Association shall be called "The Indian Languages Newspapers Association."

(2) OFFICE

The Office of the Association shall be at such place as may be decided from time to time by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(3) OBJECTS

The objects for which the Association is established are:

- (a) To promote and safeguard the business interests of newspapers and periodicals published in Indian languages.
- (b) Consideration of all questions of interest connected with the management of Indian Language newspapers and periodicals.
- (c) Collection and compilation of statistical and other information regarding newspaper business and industry in India and abroad for distribution amongst its members.
- (d) Promoting or opposing legislative and other measures affecting business interests of Indian Language newspapers and periodicals.
- (e) Encouragement of friendly feeling and co-operation among Indian Language newspapers and periodicals.
- (f) Securing organised action on all subjects relating to business interests of Indian Language newspapers directly or indirectly.
- (g) Making representations to Municipal, District, Provincial, Central or Imperial authorities, on any matter, executive or legislative, affecting business interests of Indian Language newspapers.
- (h) Securing representation on Committees and Commissions governmental or otherwise that may be set up to consider questions affecting business interests of the Indian Language newspapers.
- (i) Undertaking special enquiries and action for securing redress of legitimate grievances of any branch of newspaper business or industry.
- (j) And generally to do all things that may be necessary for the realization of the above objects of the Association directly or indirectly.

(4) ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP

Any newspaper or periodical published in any of the Indian Languages or an Organization or Society of newspapers and/or periodicals whose objects are similar to or are not opposed to those of this Association shall be eligible for membership.

(5) ELECTION OF MEMBERS

A newspaper, periodical or an organization or society of newspapers and/or periodicals desirous of becoming a member of the Association shall sign the printed admission form of the Association giving details as required therein and send it to the Secretary of the Association. The application shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for decision. The applicant will be admitted to membership if 3/4th members of the Executive Committee present vote in favour of its admission.

(6) MEMBERSHIP FEES

(a) The annual subscription or membership fee shall be as follows:

- (i) Organisations or societies Rs. 50/- each (The words "organisations" and "societies" include associations and unions).
- (ii) Dailies Rs. 23/-, Bi-Weeklies Rs. 10/-, Weeklies, Fortnightlies and Monthlies Rs. 5/- each.

(b) The annual subscription to the Association shall be paid in advance and in case of new enrolments, along with the application (*vide* form attached). The year for determining the period of annual subscription shall start with April, 1. Three months grace period will be given for payment of subscription. No member who is in arrears of subscription shall be competent to participate in the election of the office bearers and the Executive Committee or in the proceedings of a general meeting of the Association.

(7) RESIGNATION

A member wishing to resign shall give written notice to the Secretary of not less than one calendar month before the completion of the official year of the Association otherwise it will be liable for the subscription for the current year.

(8) DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS

A member shall be deemed to be disqualified if:—

- (a) it ceases publication permanently or
- (b) it fails to discharge its subscription for a period exceeding twelve months.

(9) PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

A member of the Association shall be entitled:—

- (a) To vote at all meetings of the Association or any matter referred to the general body of members by circular.
- (b) To be elected as an Office-bearer or a member of the Executive Committee of the Association.
- (c) To obtain gratis publications, if the Association makes any.

(10) MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

There shall be held a general meeting of the members within three months of the 31st March of each year when the official year of the Association closes, which shall be called the Annual General Meeting to transact the following business:—

- (a) To receive the annual report of the retiring Executive Committee and the audited statement of accounts of the Association.
- (b) To elect Office-bearers and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.
- (c) To elect an auditor for the ensuing year.
- (d) To transact any other business of which notice may have been given by a member seven days before the date fixed for the Annual General Meeting and of which the Secretary will have given notice to the General Body by post or otherwise two days before the date of the meeting.

There may be held during the course of the year, in addition, any other Ordinary general meeting or meetings when a review of the work done during the previous period will be supplied to the members.

A Special General Meeting of the members may also be called whenever the Executive Committee thinks fit, and the Committee shall call a Special General Meeting on the requisition of at least fifteen or one-fifth of the total number of members of the Association, whichever is higher, stating the object of the meeting.

At least seven days' clear notice shall be given to members specifying the day, place, hour and object of the meeting, even when a Special General Meeting is convened by the Committee.

Ten days' clear notice of all other general meetings shall be given to members specifying the day, place, hour and object of the meeting.

(11) QUORUM

Eleven members shall be deemed a quorum for a general meeting whether Ordinary or Special. No business can be transacted at any general meeting whether Ordinary or Special if within thirty minutes of the hour specified for the meeting no quorum is formed. In that case the meeting shall stand adjourned to such date, hour and place as the members present at the meeting may fix.

(12) ADJOURNED MEETING

An adjourned meeting can transact the business for which it is called without the necessary quorum.

(13) PRESIDENT

The President of the Association shall preside at every general meeting or a Vice-President in his absence. In the absence of both of them the members present may vote one from among themselves to take the chair.

(14) VOTING AT MEETINGS

Every resolution submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a show of hands. In the case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own vote.

(15) OFFICE-BEARERS

At its Annual General Meeting the Association shall elect the following Office-bearers:—

1. President.
2. One or more Vice-Presidents.
3. One or more General Secretaries.

(16) COMMITTEES

At its Annual General Meeting the Association shall elect the Executive Committee, hereinafter called the Committee, constituted as under:

(a) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

1. President.
2. One or more Vice-Presidents.
3. One or more General Secretaries.
4. Not less than six and not more than fifteen other members to be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

(i) There shall be at least 3 members from outside Bombay.

(ii) Either the President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall be from outside Bombay.

(b) The quorum of the Committee shall be 3.

(c) The committee shall conduct the business of the Association as per its objects. The Committee shall have powers to appoint paid staff at the Office and to incur necessary expenses to conduct the business of the Association.

(d) REGIONAL COMMITTEES:

The Executive Committee may constitute Regional Committees to carry out the objects of the Association.

(17) VACANCY ON THE COMMITTEE

The Committee shall fill up any vacancy of an ordinary member thereof occurring during the year. Any vacancy during the year in the office of the President or Vice-President shall be filled by election by calling a Special General Meeting or in an Ordinary General Meeting.

(18) RETIREMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee shall retire at the end of its term of office but shall continue in office till its successor is elected.

(19) ACCOUNTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee shall cause accounts of the Association to be kept and all receipts and funds shall be paid into such bank or banks as may be selected by it. Such accounts shall be regularly audited at the close of the year and adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

(20) MINUTES BOOK

The Executive Committee shall cause to be kept a book in which the minutes of the proceedings shall be regularly recorded.

(21) SUB-COMMITTEES

The Executive Committee can appoint Sub-Committees when it thinks proper for such work as may be decided by it.

(22) REGISTER OF MEMBERS

A register of members shall be maintained. The name of the representative nominated by the member will be entered against the name of the member nominating him and such representative will be entitled to exercise all the privileges until his nomination is changed by the member nominating him.

(23) EXPULSION OF MEMBERS

The Association reserve to itself the right of expelling any member in case he does any act detrimental to its credit or conducts himself in contravention of the rules of the Association or in any way injurious to its welfare and interest or for any other good and sufficient reason it is thought desirable to remove him from membership of the Association. Action in this behalf shall be taken only on the resolution of a general meeting where at least four-fifths of members present have voted in favour of the proposal. The decision thus arrived at shall be final and binding on the member concerned.

(24) ALTERATION IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS

The foregoing rules and regulations shall be copied in a book to be kept with the records of the Association. Printed copies of the same shall be forwarded to all the members and no alteration or addition shall be made therein

or thereto save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a Special General Meeting convened for the purpose or by due notice at the Annual General Meeting. The Executive Committee shall have the power to frame Bye-laws on all points on which this Constitution does not provide any specific rule or regulation and change the Bye-laws so framed.

(25) FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION

All moneys or funds of the Association shall primarily be paid into the hands of the President or General Secretary who shall pay the same into an account to be opened with bank that may be approved by the Committee in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the President or by a Vice-President or a General Secretary as may be resolved by the Executive Committee.

FORM—B

APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP

To

The President,

THE INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS
ASSOCIATION

Sir,

Please enroll.....
as a member of the INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION.
Full name of the organisation or society
.....
Date of establishment.....
Name of Representative.....
Head Office
Number of Members

We have read the constitution of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association and we are in agreement with the aims and objects of the Association.

*We enclose herewith a cheque for Rs.....
being the first annual subscription.

We enclose a note giving brief history, names of the Office-bearers and Executive Committee of our Organisation/Society. We also enclose a copy of our Organisation's/Society's Constitution.

Yours truly,

PRESIDENT/SECRETARY

*Annual Subscription

Organisation or Society—Rs. 50/-.

APPENDIX XL

NEWSPAPER SPACE ANALYSIS

by major categories—in columns of 20 inches

(average of 14 random days, January—March 1953)

	Total Space	Editorial Space	Advertise- ment Space	Title and imprint
<i>English Papers</i>				
1. Advance	43	35	7½	½
2. Amrita Bazar Patrika	75	50	24	I
3. Assam Tribune	49	36½	11	I½
4. Hindu, Madras	86	54½	31	½
5. Hindustan Times, Delhi	97	71½	24½	I
6. Indian Express	75	54½	20	½
7. Statesman, Calcutta	85	49	35	I
8. Times of India, Bombay	95	60	34	I
<i>Indian Language Papers</i>				
1. Ananda Bazar Patrika	75½	57½	17	I
2. Andhra Patrika	51½	44	7	½
3. Andhra Prabha	62½	50½	11	I
4. Dinamani	48	37	10	I
5. Janmabhumi	77	57	19	I
6. Loksatta	47½	34	12½	I
7. Maharashtra	36	28½	6	I½
8. Malayala Manorama	39	26	12½	½
9. Mathrubhumi	44½	35½	8½	½
10. Milap	46½	35½	10½	½
11. Nav Bharat Times	70	60½	8	I½
12. Pratap	47½	35½	11½	½
13. Sakal	49	32½	16	½
14. Samaja	43	34	8	I

ADVERTISEMENT AND EDITORIAL SPACE DISTRIBUTION OF 28 NEWSPAPERS JANUARY – MARCH 1953

ADVERTISEMENT
SPACE

EDITORIAL
SPACE

ENGLISH PAPERS

ADVANCE

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

ASSAM TRIBUNE

HINDU MADRAS

HINDUSTAN TIMES, DELHI

INDIAN EXPRESS

STATESMAN, CALCUTTA

TIMES OF INDIA, BOMBAY

INDIAN LANGUAGE PAPERS

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA

ANDHRA PATRIKA

ANDHRA PRABHA

DINAMANI

JANMABHUMI

LOKSATTA

MAHARASHTRA

MALAYALA MANORAMA

MATHRUBHUMI

MILAP

NAV BHARAT TIMES

PRATAP

SAKAL

SAMAJA

SAMYUKTA KARNATAKA

SWADESAMITRAN

SWADHINATA

TAI NADU

VANDEMATRAM

VISHWAMITRA

	Total Space	Editorial Space	Advertise- ment Space	Title and imprint
15. Samyukta Karnataka . . .	48	37	10½	½
16. Swadesamitran . . .	45	36	8½	½
17. Swadhinata . . .	32	30	1½	½
18. Tai Nadu . . .	37½	30	7	½
19. Vandematram . . .	76	59	16	I
20. Vishwamitra . . .	73½	56	16½	I

APPENDIX XLI

NEWSPAPER SPACE ANALYSIS

Major categories of editorial matter column—inches per day
(average of 14 random days, January—March 1953)

	News	Editorial comment	Features and Articles	Photos, maps etc.	Reader corres- ponden- ce	*Total editorial space
<i>English Papers</i>						
1. Advance	423	38	73	55	35	648
2. Amrita Bazar Patrika	643	61	142	64	23	998
3. Assam Tribune	588	38	32	39	24	736
4. Hindu, Madras	913	38	66	47	15	1,096
5. Hindustan Times, Delhi	1,063	38	165	116	17	1,435
6. Indian Express	869	40	85	57	13	1,086
7. Statesman, Calcutta	721	34	118	59	27	981
8. Times of India, Bombay	766	42	208	99	21	1,208
<i>Indian Language Papers</i>						
1. Ananda Bazar Patrika	767	65	170	76	24	1,152
2. Andhra Patrika	730	32	30	63	12	886
3. Andhra Prabha	768	27	103	81	7	1,006
4. Dinamani	634	27	34	35	2	744
5. Janmabhumi	731	53	247	45	11	1,132
6. Loksatta	373	46	139	76	13	675
7. Maharashtra	412	55	85	6	14	573
8. Malayala Manorama	430	31	41	17	5	526
9. Mathrubhumi	601	33	51	16	9	712
10. Milap	419	64	99	52	33	706
11. Navbharat Times	811	33	162	85	16	1,209
12. Pratap	411	53	146	61	22	712
13. Sakal	335	28	194	39	24	647
14. Samaja	489	61	99	9	14	674

	News	Editorial comment	Features and Articles	Photos, maps etc.	Reader corres- pondence	*Total editorial space
15. Samyukta Karnataka .	653	29	41	6	6	736
16. Swadesamitran . .	621	22	23	46	..	721
17. Swadhinata . . .	438	45	61	20	11	595
18. Tai Nadu . . .	491	14	73	5	9	598
19. Vandematram . .	816	47	179	51	22	1,177
20. Vishwamitra . . .	848	74	172	20	1	1,117

* Balance made up of other categories.

APPENDIX XLII

NEWSPAPER SPACE ANALYSIS

*News by categories— column-inches per day
(average of 14 random days, January-March 1953)*

TABLE I

(National news—major categories)

	Politics	Culture	Education, social Welfare	Finance and commerce	Sport	Industry, science.	Crime, accident	Statements, speeches	Personalities	*Total
Advance	28	40	5	6	..	16	13	..	24	148
Amrita Bazar Patrika . . .	110	7	19	38	35	25	17	18	21	307
Assam Tribune	77	11	12	49	11	18	8	7	15	215
Hindu	107	8	22	41	14	34	6	26	9	281
Hindustan Times	193	24	31	62	48	40	22	66	19	515
Indian Express	89	16	23	33	32	33	6	69	9	330
Statesman	73	12	9	39	22	37	21	19	16	256
Times of India	86	19	13	94	32	32	12	6	18	321
Ananda Bazar Patrika . . .	83	20	13	41	31	8	5	32	5	257
Andhra Patrika	128	10	32	15	10	2	3	4	15	219
Andhra Prabha	148	7	10	8	3	9	3	16	11	216
Dinamani	101	6	12	18	1	3	12	45	15	214
Janmabhumi	70	4	9	16	..	4	1	19	6	133
Lokasatta	73	5	8	11	7	7	1	24	8	145
Maharashtra	27	3	6	17	5	3	2	7	4	76
Malayala Manorama . . .	37	1	4	8	..	2	3	12	1	68
Mathrubhumi	73	3	5	2	2	9	1	30	4	130
Milap	53	..	1	6	...	5	8	18	1	99
Navabharat Times	58	9	14	52	2	4	4	43	5	202
Pratap	53	..	3	5	1	2	8	40	4	122

	Politics	Culture	Education social welfare	Finance and commerce	Sports	Industry, science	Crime, accidents	Statements, speeches	Personalities	Total
Sakal	39	2	6	3	6	4	2	9	2	74
Samaja	99	4	6	11	..	..	2	30	1	156
Samyukta Karnataka . . .	131	8	11	81	9	2	20	36	20	324
Swa-desamitran	146	6	10	9	2	7	11	29	12	240
Swadhinata	44	..	4	8	..	8	2	3	..	71
Ta-i Nadu	49	5	4	8	6	1	11	18	5	110
Vande Mataram	83	..	8	10	..	3	2	2	2	110
Vishwamitra	90	4	5	74	4	1	14	43	10	268

*(Balance made up of other items.)

NOTE.—Space allotted to photographs, maps etc. connected with news has been included and classified in the figures above.

TABLE II
(Regional news—major categories)

	Politics	Culture	Education, social Welfare	Finance and Commerce	Sports	Industry, science	Crime, accidents	Statements, speeches	Personalities	*Total
Advance	17	14	12	2	3	8	31	2	4	100
Amrita Bazar Patrika	40	10	19	15	33	13	12	14	7	179
Assam Tribune	43	7	23	63	25	21	44	10	6	250
Hindu	87	24	65	83	78	9	40	23	13	450
Hindustan Times	117	7	27	66	36	14	50	24	4	361
Indian Express	86	11	44	40	63	23	48	42	11	468
Statesman	61	7	16	36	31	17	23	19	14	252
Times of India	51	6	12	73	65	5	35	4	4	261
Ananda Bazar Patrika	109	48	42	35	67	5	33	19	6	468
Andhra Patrika	180	29	98	45	20	..	34	50	20	464
Andhra Prabha	168	30	100	23	10	4	35	57	18	464
Dinamani	119	22	41	42	2	1	56	38	9	359
Janmabhumi	168	24	55	110	2	2	72	28	18	497
Lokasatta	70	7	36	15	16	2	30	11	7	208
Maharashtra	76	17	41	35	6	2	25	16	9	265
Malayala Manorama	178	54	22	7	6	3	16	16	13	317
Mathrubhumi	129	37	16	28	13	6	44	32	4	326
Milap	93	7	12	20	2	4	49	30	2	247
Navabharat Times	127	13	80	90	2	3	60	44	9	450
Pratap	73	2	7	6	1	1	52	34	3	211
Sakal	92	10	17	21	18	..	64	6	6	236
Samaja	77	10	90	8	8	1	15	45	8	278
Samyukta Karnataka	69	15	47	36	4	..	16	9	6	210
Swadesamitran	124	22	45	39	16	..	49	39	3	349
Swadhinata	125	10	16	9	8	33	4	23	..	268
Tai Nadu	79	40	36	14	15	3	37	35	5	288
Vande Mataram	259	22	92	107	1	1	98	15	20	623
Vishwamitra	104	16	19	31	11	3	133	36	11	446

(* Balance made up of other categories.)

TABLE III
(*International News—major categories*)

	Politics	Culture	Education social welfare	Finance and commerce	Sport	Industry, science	Crime accident	Statements, speeches	Personalities	*Total
Advance	77	43	6	14	4	20	27	3	20	230
Amrita Bazar Patrika	120	7	7	15	25	10	3	21	7	231
Assam Tribune	98	..	1	8	16	2	23	2	8	159
Hindu	126	2	1	19	49	5	16	..	7	237
Hindustan Times	157	5	3	23	48	8	28	10	9	291
Indian Express	109	4	6	16	34	7	13	27	12	289
Statesman	111	5	4	51	37	18	22	11	11	219
Times of India	126	6	4	34	48	4	28	..	11	264
Ananda Bazar Patrika	75	1	7	5	26	3	5	3	2	133
Andhra Patrika	67	1	1	3	3	..	2	..	3	89
Andhra Prabha	115	2	1	2	4	4	6	3	3	147
Dinamani	66	2	1	3	3	1	7	1	5	89
Janmabhumi	71	2	1	21	12	1	8	4	9	129
Lokasatta	41	1	..	3	16	1	3	3	5	73
Maharashtra	56	..	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	72
Malayala Manorma	45	3	..	1	..	1	4	5	3	62
Mathrubhumi	105	2	1	4	13	1	17	14	2	161
Milap	48	1	..	3	1	..	12	6	2	75
Navabharat Times	81	2	5	16	6	1	16	17	8	159
Pratap	46	..	1	2	1	2	14	17	4	91
Sakal	29	..	..	1	8	..	2	1	2	44
Samaja	45	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	2	55
Samyukta Karnataka	89	..	2	5	8	..	12	9	8	134
Swadesamitran	65	..	..	2	3	2	5	..	..	78
Swadhinata	101	..	..	3	1	1	..	13	..	119
Tai Nadu	57	1	2	4	8	1	8	1	8	94
Vande Mataram	68	..	1	11	14	1	6	..	5	108
Vishwamitra	95	3	1	14	6	..	14	10	5	154

(* Balance made up of other items.)

APPENDIX XLIII

NEWSPAPER SPACE ANALYSIS

of editorial comment—column—inches per day
(average of 14 random days, January—March 1953)

1937

	International affairs		National affairs		State and Local affairs		Total Columns
	Political	Others	Political	Others	Political	Others	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7
<i>English papers</i>							
1. Advance .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
2. Amrit Bazar Patrika .	25	..	20	13	2	1	3
3. Assam Tribune	6	..	8	12	6	5	2
4. Hindu, Madras	7	8	6	13	..	3	2
5. Hindustan Times, Delhi .	8	2	11	11	5	..	2
6. Indian Express .	11	2	8	10	4	7	2
7. Statesman, Calcutta. .	15	5	2	10	..	2	2
8. Times of India, Bombay .	9	5	8	14	3	3	2
<i>Indian language papers</i>							
1. Ananda Bazar Patrika .	22	4	11	14	4	11	3
2. Andhra Patrika	3	..	24	..	6	..	1.5
3. Andhra Prabha	4	2	9	4	..	7	1.5
4. Dinamani .	8	..	6	3	8	3	1.5
5. Janmabhumi .	12	2	22	4	12	2	2.5
6. Loksatta .	8	8	10	18	1	1	2.5
7. Maharashtra .	9	2	15	12	7	9	2.5
8. Malaya Manorma	6	..	11	3	8	2	1.5

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Mathrubhumi .	9	..	..	II	II	2	1.5
10. Milap .	II	I	36	3	II	2	.3
11. Nav Bharat Times .	9	4	5	7	2	6	1.5
12. Pratap .	15	..	23	4	10	I	2.5
13. Sakal .	..	..	I	I	..	I	..
14. Samaja .	9	..	37	10	5	..	
15. Samyukt Karna- taka .	6	..	14	7	2	..	0 1.2
16. Swadeshmitran	3	I	5	6	2	4	I.
17. Swadhinta .	21	..	9	3	8	3	
18. Tai Nadu .	..	..	5	I	5	3	.5
19. Vandematram .	II	I	I	6	23	5	2.5
20. Vishwamitra .	24	2	25	12	9	I	3.5

APPENDIX XLIV

NOTE ON SOME TRUSTS AND SOCIETIES CONTROLLING NEWSPAPERS

1. *Tribune Trust, Ambala.*—The Tribune Trust publishes an English daily *Tribune* from Ambala. This Trust was created under the will of Sardar Dayal Singh Majithia in 1898. The object of the Trust is to maintain the press and the newspaper in an efficient condition, keeping up the liberal policy of the newspaper and devoting the surplus income to improving the newspaper and placing it on a footing of permanency.

The first Committee of Trustees consisted of three members nominated by the Testator. The number of trustees at present, is five, one of them being the Chairman. The vacancy of a trustee is filled by a person appointed by the remaining trustees. The Trust has framed rules and regulations for the management. The editor and the senior members of the staff are appointed by the Board of Trustees.

2. *Saurashtra Trust, Bombay.*—The Saurashtra Trust publishes a group of papers at Bombay including *Janmabhumi*, a Gujarati daily, and *Lokamanya*, a Marathi daily. This Trust is registered under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 and was founded in 1931 by Sri A. D. Sheth and Dr. M. T. Shah who settled certain properties upon the Trust. The objects of the Trust include education of the people and provision of medical aid.

The Board of Trustees consists of 2 to 7 members the first trustees being Sarvasri A. D. Sheth and M. T. Shah. The vacancies are filled by the existing or, if all retire together, the retiring trustees. A Managing Trustee is elected by the Board every five years. Sri A. D. Sheth was the first Managing Trustee according to the declaration of the Trust. The Managing Trustee manages the Trust. Provision is made to frame rules and regulations and bye-laws for administration and management of the Trust. The States People Ltd., a company in which all the shares are owned by the Saurashtra Trust, have been appointed as managers of the newspaper business.

3. *Peoples' Education Trust, Hubli.*—The Peoples' Education Trust publishes the *Samyukta Karnatak*, a Kannada daily, from Hubli. This Trust is registered under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. Its objects include spread of education among the people by various methods. This Trust was created in 1935 out of the donations which were received from the public. Sri R. R. Diwakar is the Sole Trustee. He was appointed by the original donors and he will continue in this office till his death, and will appoint his successor or successors. The Sole Trustee manages the Trust either himself or through a nominee. He is empowered to appoint the editor.

4. *Navyug Trust, Hubli.*—The Navyug Trust publishes a Kannada daily, *Navyug*, from Hubli. This Trust is registered under the Bombay Public Trust Act. The objects of the Trust include service of the common and down-trodden masses and awakening and educating the people. This Trust was created in 1952 out of the donations received from the public.

Sri T. R. Nesvi is the sole Trustee and was appointed by the persons who collected the funds in the beginning. He will remain in this office during his lifetime and may appoint by will or otherwise his successor or successors. In case the Sole Trustee dies without appointing a successor, the Council of Advisers shall appoint a successor. The Sole Trustee manages the Trust himself or through a manager. He is assisted by a Council of Advisers consisting of not more than 7 members nominated by the Sole Trustee and ordinarily holding office for 5 years or till the appointment of successors. The Council of Advisers is empowered to determine and lay down the general policy of the Trust and recommend it for the acceptance and guidance of the Sole Trustee. The editor is appointed by the Sole Trustee.

5. *Sainik Trust, Agra.*—The Sainik Trust publishes a Hindi daily, *Sainik*, from Agra. This Trust is registered under the Societies Registration Act, No. XXI of 1860. The objects of the Trust include the advancement of mental, moral, social, political, economic and technical education among the public.

The Board of Trustees consists of 5 to 11 members. Seven trustees were nominated at the time of creation of the Trust. The vacancies in the Board of Trustees are filled by election by the remaining trustees. The Board elects one of them as Managing Trustee. Sri S. K. D. Paliwal is the first Managing Trustee and remains so during his lifetime unless he resigns or is removed on his being found guilty, by unanimous decision of all the other trustees, of having done anything detrimental to the interests of the Trust. The general management is in the hands of the Managing Trustee subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The first Managing Trustee has the sole authority to decide the policy of the papers or journals and his authority cannot be taken from him without the unanimous consent of all the trustees except himself. The editor is appointed by the Managing Trustee.

6. *Pratap Trust, Kanpur.*—The Pratap Trust publishes a Hindi daily *Pratap* from Kanpur. Shiv Narain Mishra and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi conducted the *Pratap* with public support and in 1919 they created this Trust. The object of the Trust is to carry out the policy of the paper as explained in its first issue, which in political field follows the policy of the Indian National Congress.

The Board of Trustees consists of five life members appointed by the Testators. The management vests in the Board of Trustees who appoints the editor and has general control over the editorial policy along with the editor.

7. *Kesari Maratha Trust, Poona.*—The Kesari Maratha Trust publishes a Marathi tri-weekly, *Kesari*, and an English weekly *Maratha* from Poona. The Trust was created in 1920 according to the will of late Lokmanya Tilak. The object of the Trust is to carry on the policy laid down by Lokmanya Tilak for the two publications, *Kesari* and *Maratha*, which included spreading political knowledge and consciousness and conduct of national movements. The properties vest in the trustees for its perpetual use, but will revert to the heirs of Lokmanya Tilak in case the institution ceases to function.

There shall be at least two trustees, the first trustees being N. C. Kelkar and D. V. Vidwans. The retiring trustee or the remaining trustee has the power to appoint his successor or further trustees as the case may be. The control and management of the Trust vests in the Board of Trustees who appoint the editor.

8. *Servants of India Society, Poona*.—The Servants of India Society publishes *Hitavada*, an English daily, from Nagpur. This Society was founded in 1905 and is registered under the Societies Registration Act, No. XXI of 1860. The objects of the Society are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote by constitutional means the interests of the Indian people.

Membership of the Society is open only to persons who devote themselves to the work of the Society for lifetime on a small allowance. The First Member or President assisted by a Council manages the affairs of the Society in accordance with the bye-laws framed. The editor is one of the members of the Society.

9. *Shramik Trust Society, Calcutta*.—The Shramik Trust Society publishes a Bengali daily *Lokasevak* from Calcutta. This Society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, No. XXI of 1860.

A person paying a fee of Rs. 12 per year can be a member of the Society. The property vests in the Board of Trustee consisting at least of three members. Seven persons were appointed initially as trustees. The vacancies are filled by nomination by the resigning trustee or by the remaining trustees. The trustees at their discretion may co-opt to the Board any person recommended by any donor donating a sum of Rs. 50,000 or more at a time. The Governing Body consists of all Trustees as well as some members elected by the Society at the general meeting. The editor is appointed by the Secretary of the Governing Body with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

10. *Prajantra Prachar Samiti, Cuttack*.—The Prajantra Prachar Samiti publishes a group of papers at Cuttack, *Prajantra*, an Oriya daily, and *Eastern Times*, an English daily. This Society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, No. XXI of 1860. The persons who accept the objects of the Society and pay a fee of Rs. 5 per annum can become members of the Society.

The Board of Directors consists of 3 to 5 members, the senior-most member being the chairman. The management is in the hands of Board of Directors who appoint a Secretary from among themselves or from outside, and delegate such powers to him as they consider necessary from time to time.

APPENDIX No.XLV.

List of owners controlling more than one newspaper.

Name of the owner	Publications	Year of establishment	Place of publication	Language	Periodicity	Claimed Circulation
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. <i>Amrit Bazar Patrika</i> —		COMBINES				
A. Amrit Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta	1. Amrit Bazar Patrika	1868	Calcutta	English	Daily	53,007
	2. Amrit Bazar Patrika	1943	Allahabad	English	Daily	20,614
	3. Amrit Patrika	1950	Allahabad	Hindi	Daily	12,072
B. Jugantar Ltd., Calcutta	1. Jugantar	1937	Calcutta	Bengali	Daily	80,953
II. <i>Birla</i> —						
A. Hindustan Times, Delhi	1. Hindustan Times	1924	Delhi	English	Daily	48,141
	2. Hindustan Times Evening News	1944	Delhi	English	Daily Evening	3,785
	3. Hindustan	1936	Delhi	Hindi	Daily	21,463
	4. Overseas Hindustan Times	1950	Delhi	English	Weekly	1,627
	5. Saptahik Hindustan	1950	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	9,990
B. Bihar Journals Ltd., Patna	1. Searchlight	1918	Patna	English	Daily	9,646
	2. Pradeep	1947	Patna	Hindi	Daily	6,600

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
C. Newspapers Ltd., Allahabad	1. Leader	1909	Allahabad	English	Daily	8,565
	2. Bharat	1933	Allahabad	Hindi	Daily	4,473
D. Eastern Economist Ltd., Delhi	1. Eastern Economist	1943	Delhi	English	Weekly	3,700
III. Agrawal—						
A. Agarwal Bros., Calcutta .	1. Vishwamitra	1917	Calcutta	Hindi	Daily	25,751
	2. Vishwamitra	1940	Bombay	Hindi	Daily	5,115
	3. Vishwamitra	1941	Delhi	Hindi	Daily	4,913
	4. Vishwamitra	1948	Kanpur	Hindi	Daily	6,137
	5. Vishwamitra	1948	Patna	Hindi	Daily	6,276
B. Advance Ltd., Calcutta .	1. Advance	1929	Calcutta	English	Daily	4,500
IV Cama—						
A. Bombay Chronicle Ltd., Bombay	1. Bombay Chronicle	1913	Bombay	English	Daily	5,441
B. Bombay Samachar Ltd., Bombay	1. Bombay Samachar	1822	Bombay	Gujerati	Daily	28,901
C. Bombay Associated News- papers Ltd., Bombay . .	1. Bombay Sentinel	1953	Bombay	English (Evening)	Daily	1,105
V Saurashtra Trust—						
A. Saurashtra Trust, Bombay	1. Janmabhoomi	1934	Bombay	Gujerati	Daily	16,653

B. Jai Bharat Ltd., Rajkot	2. Lokmanya	.	.	.	1935	Bombay	.	Marathi	.	Daily	.	13,074
	3. Janmabhoomi Pravasi	.	.	.	1939	Bombay	.	Gujerati	.	Weekly	.	28,453
	4. Vyapar	.	.	.	1949	Bombay	.	Gujerati	.	Fortnightly	.	8,972
	1. Phulchab	.	.	.	1950	Rajkot	.	Gujerati	.	Daily	.	7,646
I. Goenka— Express Newspapers Ltd., Bombay	CHAINS											
	1. Indian Express	.	.	.	1932	Madras	.	English	.	Daily	.	42,684
	2. National Standard (Now Indian Express)	.	.	.	1946	Bombay	.	English	.	Daily	.	12,321
	3. Delhi Express (Now Indian Express)	.	.	.	1951	Delhi	.	English	.	Daily	.	2,100
	4. Dinamani	.	.	.	1934	Madras	.	Tamil	.	Daily	.	44,455
	5. Dinamani	.	.	.	1951	Madurai	.	Tamil	.	Daily	.	20,524
	6. Andhra Prabha	.	.	.	1938	Madras	.	Telugu	.	Daily	.	54,084
	7. Lokasatta	.	.	.	1948	Bombay	.	Marathi	.	Daily	.	43,406
	8. Janasatta*	.	.	.	1952	Delhi	.	Hindi	.	Daily	.	12,700
	9. Sunday Standard	.	.	.	1936	Bombay	.	English	.	Weekly	.	47,482
	10. Sunday Standard	.	.	.	1951	Delhi	.	English	.	Weekly	.	..
	11. Sunday Standard	.	.	.	1953	Madras	.	English	.	Weekly	.	..
	12. Dinamani Kadir	.	.	.	1949	Madras	.	Tamil	.	Weekly	.	52,201
	13. Andhra Prabha Weekly	.	.	.	1952	Madras	.	Telugu	.	Weekly	.	..

* Since closed down.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. <i>Dalmia</i> — Bennett Coleman and Co. Ltd. Bombay	14. Screen	1951	Bombay	English	Weekly	38,879
	15. Screen 'Hindia'	1952	Bombay	Hindi	Weekly	
	1. Times of India	1938	Bombay	English	Daily	87,002
	2. Times of India	1950	Delhi	English	Daily	7,229
	3. Navbharat Times	1950	Bombay	Hindi	Daily	11,521
	4. Navbharat Times	1950	Delhi	Hindi	Daily	11,680
	5. Navbharat Times*	1950	Calcutta	Hindi	Daily	2,350
	6. Satyayug*	1949	Calcutta	Bengali	Daily	13,061
	7. Evening News of India	1923	Bombay	English	Daily	11,415
	8. Illustrated Weekly	1901	Bombay	English	(Evening). Weekly	68,940
	9. Dharmayug	1950	Bombay	Hindi	Weekly	49,408
	10. Filmfare	1952	Bombay	English	Fortnightly	41,498
III. <i>Anand Bazar Patrika</i> — Anand Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta	1. Anand Bazar Patrika	1922	Calcutta	Bengali	Daily	90,011
	2. Hindustan Standard	1937	Calcutta	English	Daily	37,672
	3. Hindustan Standard	1951	Delhi	English	Daily	13,815
	4. Desh	1933	Calcutta	Bengali	Weekly	

*Since closed down.

IV. Milap Newspaper Co., Delhi—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Milap	.	1923	Delhi .	Urdu .	Daily .	15,000
2. Milap .	.	1948	Jullundur .	Urdu .	Daily .	7,000
3. Milap	.	1949	Hyderabad .	Urdu .	Daily .	2,271
4. Hindi Milap .	.	1929	Jullundur .	Hindi .	Daily .	1,500
5. Hindi Milap	.	1950	Hyderabad .	Hindi .	Daily .	1,262

V. Shri K. M. Chacko Kottayam—

1. Powradhwani	.	1939	Kottayam .	Malayalam .	Daily .	14,500
2. Powrakahalam*	.	1951	Trivendrum .	Malayalam .	Daily .	7,350

*VI. Ramanlal Chotalal Sheth—

A. Ramanlal Chotalal Sheth . . .	.	1951	Baroda .	Gujarati .		7,090
B. Ramanlal Chotalal Sheth and others . . .	.	1953	Ahmedabad .	Gujarati .		17,550
I. Sadanand—		GROUPS				

I. Sadanand—

Indian National Press (Bombay) Ltd., Bombay	.	1930	Bombay .	English .	Daily .	34,748
	.	1947	Bombay .	English .	Daily (Evening) .	12,430

* Since closed down.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. <i>Shri Kameshwar Singh</i>	3. Navashakti	1932	Bombay	Marathi	Daily	26,098
	4. Janashakti	1950	Bombay	Gujerati	Daily	6,256
	5. Bharat Jyoti	1938	Bombay	English	Weekly	28,614
The Newspapers and Publications Ltd., Patna .	1. Indian Nation	1932	Patna	English	Daily	19,808
	2. Aryavart	1941	Patna	Hindi	Daily	18,124
III. <i>Prajatantra Prachar Samiti, Cuttack—</i>	1. Prajatantra	1947	Cuttack	Oriya	Daily	18,507
	2. Eastern Times	1949	Cuttack	English	Daily	8,493
IV. <i>Shri N. C. Bodiwala—</i> Sandesh Ltd., Ahmedabad .	1. Sandesh	1923	Ahmedabad	Gujerati	Daily	22,364
	2. Sevak	1941	Ahmedabad	Gujerati	Daily (Evening).	5,120
	3. Aram	1932	Ahmedabad	Gujerati	Weekly . . . . .	..
	4. Bal Sandesh	1952	Ahmedabad	Gujerati	Weekly	22,150
	5. Chaya Sandesh	1952	Ahmedabad	Gujerati	Weekly . . . . .	..
	6. Sat-Sandesh	1948	Ahmedabad	Gujerati	Monthly . . . . .	..

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI. Sheikh Mohammad Jan—						
	1. Asre Jadid	1919	Calcutta	Urdu	Daily	10,000
	2. Imroz	1951	Calcutta	Urdu	Daily (evening)	950
XII. K.K. Khadilkar, Bombay—						
	1. Navakal	1923	Bombay	Marathi	Daily	4,188
	2. Sandhyakal	1939	Bombay	Marathi	Daily (Evening)	4,870
XIII. Narkesari Prakashan Ltd. Nagpur						
	1. Tarun Bharat	1944	Nagpur	Marathi	Daily	7,097
	2. Yugadharma	1948	Nagpur	Hindi	Daily	1,900
XIV. Mater Tara Singh—						
	A. Community Trust	1942	Jullundur	Urdu	Daily	4,700
	B. Master Tara Singh	1952	Jullundur	Punjabi	Daily	2,160
XV. D. S. Potnis, Nasik—						
	1. Gavakari	1938	Nasik	Marathi	Daily	6,271
	2. Sayan Dainik	1949	Nasik	Marathi	Daily (Evening)	300
XVI. Kothari, Poona—						
	1. Poona Daily News	1950	Poona	English	Daily	056
	2. Prabhat	1926	Poona	Marathi	Daily	3,885

XVII. *Narayana, Mysore—*

1. Mysore Patrika	.	.	.	Mysore	.	Kannada	.	Daily	.	1,500
2. Prabhat	.	.	.	Mysore	.	Kannada	.	Daily	.	500

I. *Statesman Ltd., Calcutta—*

MULTIPLE UNITS

1. Statesman	.	.	.	Calcutta	.	English	.	Daily	.	48,441
2. Statesman	.	.	.	Delhi	.	English	.	Daily	.	16,591
3. Overseas Statesman	.	.	.	Calcutta	.	English	.	Weekly	.	..

II. *Adityan, Madras—*

1. Thanthi	.	.	.	Madura	.	Tamil	.	Daily	.	13,868
2. Thanthi	.	.	.	Madras	.	Tamil	.	Daily	.	16,834

III. *Virbharat Charitable Trust, Delhi—*

1. Virbharat	.	.	.	Delhi	.	Urdu	.	Daily	.	15,844
2. Virbharat	.	.	.	Amritsar	.	Urdu	.	Daily	.	6,400

IV. *Pratap—*A. Mahashaya Krishna, K.
Virendra and K.
Narendra, Delhi . .

1. Pratap	.	.	.	Delhi	.	Urdu	.	Daily	.	14,560
1. Pratap	.	.	.	Jullundur	.	Urdu	.	Daily	.	6,708

B. Mahashaya Krishna, Delhi

V. *R. S. Tripathi, Calcutta—*

1. Lokmanya	.	.	.	Calcutta	.	Hindi	.	Daily	.	8,828
2. Lokmanya	.	.	.	Nagpur	.	Hindi	.	Daily	.	4,000

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Hindustan Journals Ltd., Gwalior—						
	1. Navprabhat	1948	Gwalior	Hindi	Daily	7,304
	2. Navprabhat	1951	Indore	Hindi	Daily	3,633
	3. Navprabhat	1951	Ujjain	Hindi	Daily	1,140
	4. Navprabhat	1952	Bhopal	Hindi	Daily	1563
VII. Maheshwari, Nagpur—						
	1. Navbharat	1938	Nagpur	Hindi	Daily	7,661
	2. Navbharat	1950	Jabalpur	Hindi	Daily	3,070
ASSOCIATED UNITS						
I. Jagran—						
A. P. C. Gupta, Kanpur	1. Jagran	1947	Kanpur	Hindi	Daily	8,383
B. J. C. Arya, Jhansi	1. Jagran	1942	Jhansi	Hindi	Daily	3,897
II. Sanmarg—						
A. Dharma Shiksha Mandal, Banaras	1. Sanmarg	1945	Banaras	Hindi	Daily	2,575
B. Sri Krishna Sandesh Ltd., Calcutta	1. Sanmarg	1948	Calcutta	Hindi	Daily	8,500

APPENDIX XLVI

Daily Newspaper coverage

The position of daily newspapers in this country is set out in the following table with reference to all the major facts. The classification is according to States, cities and towns. The date of first publication of each paper is also shown in order to give an idea of the relative age of the Press in that particular place. The circulation of the paper as stated in the table has reference to mid-1952 figures as furnished by newspapers themselves or as certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulation. In addition, the circulation of the paper in the city of publication is shown as a percentage of its total circulation. The figure will, therefore, show the extent to which the newspaper is primarily confined to the city or serves a much bigger area. The retail selling price per copy and the average number of pages per week has also been given in order to give a general indication of the nature of the paper.

In addition to these statistics of the newspapers themselves, the figures for each city of publication include its population and an estimate of the local readership (E.L.R.) based on the total of the circulation in that city as claimed by the different papers which sell in that city. This has also been indicated in the form of number of copies per hundred households. For this purpose, the average size of the household has been estimated as 4.8 persons.

The table includes those cities and towns from which newspapers are published as well as those whose population exceeds one lakh. Detailed analysis of the circulation in each town is discussed in the chapter on Competition and Monopoly.

DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY PRESS IN INDIA

Town	Name of papers published in the towns (language of publication)	Year of first Publication	Total circulation of the paper	Percentage of circulation in the town of publication	Retails selling price per copy	Average No. of pages per week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I ASSAM				
a. Gauhati	1. Assam Tribune (English)	1946	5,812	24	A. 0. 2 0	44
	2. Nutan Assamiya (Assamese) (p. 43,615 E.L.R.4000)	1949	3,137 (C per 100 H. 33)	13	2 0	28
b. Shillong	Nil (p. 53,756 E.L.R.3200)		(C per 100 H. 29)			

N.B. In this table : P—population.
E.L.R.—Estimated local readership.
c per 100 H —Number of copies per hundred house-holds.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II BIHAR			Rs. A. P.	
a. Patna	1. Indian Nation (Eng.)	1932	19,808	41	0 2 0	44
	2. Aryawarta (Hindi)	1941	18,123	37	0 1 6	32
	3. Navarashtra (Hindi)	1947	17,309	37	0 1 6	28
	4. Searchlight (Eng.)	1918	9,646	18	0 2 0	42
	5. Pradeep (Hindi)	1947	6,600	16	0 1 6	28
	6. Sathi (Urdu)	1949	11,151	27	0 1 6	24
	7. Rashtravani (Hindi)	1939	9,500	17	0 1 0	28
	*8. Vishwamitra (Hindi)	1948	6,276		0 1 0	28
	9. Sada-e-Aam (Urdu) (p.2,83,479 E.L.R.32000)	1942	3,225 (C per 100 H, 54)	22	0 1 6	24
b. Jamshedpur	Nil (p.2,18,162 E.L.R.9000)		(C per 100 H. 20)			
c. Gaya.	Nil (p.1,33,700 E.L.R. 5000)		(C per 100 H, 19)			
d. Bhagalpur	Nil (p.1,14,530 E.L.R. 4000)		(C per 100 H, 17)			
e. Ranchi	Nil (p.1,06,849 E.L.R. 3600)		(C per 100 H, 16)			
		III BOMBAY				
a. Bombay	1. Times of India (Eng.)	1838	87,002	59	0 2 6	68
	2. Evening News of India (English Evening)	1923	11,415	95	0 1 6	48
	3. Navabharat Times (Hindi)	1950	11,521	56	0 1 6	50
	4. Free Press Journal (Eng.)	1930	34,748	50	0 2 0	42
	5. Free Press Bulletin (English Evening)	1947	12,430	...	0 1 0	24
	6. Janashakti (Gujarati)	1950	6,256	48	0 1 0	28
	7. Navashakti (Marathi)	1932	26,098	75	0 1 0	28
	8. National Standard (English) (now Indian Express)	1946	12,321	79	0 2 0	60
	9. Loksatta (Marathi)	1948	43,406	61	0 1 0	36
	10. Bombay Chronicle (Eng.)	1913	5,441	78	0 2 0	42
	11. Bombay Sentinal (Eng.) (Evening)	1933	1,105	...	0 1 0	48
	12. Bombay Samachar (Gujerati)	1822	28,901	82	0 2 6	54
	13. Janmabhoomi (Gujerati)	1934	16,653	54	0 2 6	48
	14. Lokmanya (Marathi)	1935	13,074	58	0 1 6	40
	15. Chitra (Marathi)	1935	19,500	77	0 1 0	28
	16. Sayan Chitra (Marathi) (Evening.)	1952				
	17. Vandematram (Guje- rati)	1941	9,006	56	0 2 6	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a. <i>Bombay—</i> <i>contd.</i>	18. Navakal (Marathi) .	1923	4,188	25	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	24
	19. Sandhyakal (Marathi) (Evening.)	1939	4,870	...		
	20. Jam-e-Jamshed (Gujerati)	1832	8,090	40	0 3 0	48
	21. Hindustan (Sindhi)	1951	5,990	35	0 2 0	42
	22. Vishwamitra (Hindi)	1940	5,115	...	0 1 6	38
	23. Inquilab-e-Jadid (Urdu)	1939	4,500	52	0 2 0	36
	24. Jambhooriat (Urdu)	1950	1,500	80	0 2 0	26
	25. Rozana-e-Khilafat (Urdu)	1921	1,450	...	0 2 0	36
	26. Ajmal (Urdu)	1928	1,275	67	0 1 0	24
	27. Mashal (Urdu)	1950	1,000	50	0 2 0	24
	28. Hindustan (Urdu)	1939	700	44	0 2 0	24
	29. Nai Roshani (Urdu)	1948	500 (Estimated)	100	0 1 0	24
	30. Ittehad (Urdu)	1947	400	100	0 2 0	24
	31. Hilal-e-Nau (Urdu)	1925	200	100	0 2 0	24
	32. Iqbal (Urdu) (p.28,39,270 E.L.R.2,45,000)	1939	100 (C per 100 H, 41)	100	0 2 0	24
b. <i>Ahmedabad</i>	1. Sandesh (Gujerati) .	1923	22,364	37	0 2 0	64
	2. Sevak (Gujerati) (Evening)	1941	5,120	...	0 1 0	24
	3. Gujarat Samachar (Gujerati)	1932	13,200	53	0 2 6	62
	4. Loknad (Gujerati) (Evening)	1947	5,940	...	0 1 0	24
	5. Prabhat (Gujerati) (p.7,88,333 E.L.R. 33,000)	1939	12,000 (C per 100 H. 20)	...	0 0 6	
c. <i>Poona</i>	1. Sakal (Marathi). .	1932	27,262	45	0 1 0	26
	2. Kal (Marathi) .	1940	5,575	...	0 1 0	24
	3. Poona Daily News (Eng.)	1950	1,150	100	0 1 0	24
	4. Prabhat (Marathi)	1926	3,885	35	0 1 0	28
	5. Dainik Bharat (Marathi)	1948	4,010	24	0 1 0	24
	6. Manvantar (Marathi)	1948	3,300	67	0 1 0	28
	7. Lokshakti (Marathi)	1935	3,000	...	0 1 0	28
	8. Sandhya (Marathi) .		2,500			
	9. Dainik Lokrajya (Marathi) (p.4,80,982 E.L.R.32,000)	1947	1,400 (C per 100 H, 32)	...	0 0 6	24
d. <i>Sholapur</i>	1. Sholapur Samachar (Marathi)	1930	2,760	50	0 1 0	26
	2. Divyashakti (Marathi) (p.2,66,050 E.L.R. 6,000)	1939	300 (C. per 100 H, 11)	100		
e. <i>Surat</i>	1. Gujrat Mitra and Guja- rarat Darpan (Gujerati)	1936	6,852	63	0 1 0	32
	2. Pratap (Gujerati)	1936	5,513	65	0 1 0	34
	3. Sami Sanj (Gujerati)	1927	3,250	48	0 1 0	28
	4. Gujerat (Gujerati) (p.2,23,182 E.L.R. 12,000)	1929	1,650 (C. per 100 H, 26)	44	0 1 0	

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A. P.	
a. Baroda	1. Loksatta (Gujerati)	1951	7,090	38	0 2 0	56
	2. Sayaji Vijay (Gujerati)	1892	5,200	38	0 2 0	42
	3. Prakash (Gujerati) (p.2,11,407 E.L.R.9,000)	1941	1,400 (C per 100 H, 1)	50	0 1 0	24
g. Kolhapur	1. Pudhari (Marathi)	1939	3,160	16	0 1 0	24
	2. Satyawadi (Marathi)	1926	2,000	40	0 1 0	24
	3. Samaj (Marathi) (p. 1,36,835 E.L.R. 7,000)	1952	1,000 (C per 100 H, 25)	...	0 0 6	
b. Hubli	1. Samyukta Karnatak (Kannada)	1933	12,449	19	0 1 6	42
	2. Navayug (Kannada)	1947	6,909	...	0 1 0	28
	3. Vishal Karnatak (Kannada)	1947	32,00	15	0 1 0	28
	4. Parunkarnatak (Kannada) (p.1,29,009 E.L.R.6,000)	...	1,850 (C per 100 H, 22)	53	0 0 6	12
d. Ahmednagar	1. Azad Hind (Marathi)	1951	370	100	0 0 3	12
	2. Sandhyakal (Marathi) (Evening) (p.30,873 E.L.R. 3,000)		(C per 100 H, 18)			
e. Nasik	1. Givakari (Marathi)	1945	16,271	21	0 1 0	32
	2. Sayan Dainik (Marathi) (Evening) (p.97,042 E.L.R. 4,500)	1949	300 (C per 100 H, 23)	...	0 0 3	12
k. Kalyan	1. Ailan (Sindhi)	...	500			
	2. Nirvasi (Sindhi)	1951	450	...	0 0 3	12
	3. Inquilab (Sindhi) (p. 53,900 E.L.R. 4,000)		(C per 100 H, 32)			
IV. MADHYA PRADESH						
a. Nagpur	1. Tarun Bharat (Marathi)	1944	7,097	54	0 1 6	28
	2. Yugdhharma (Hindi)	1951	1900	35	0 1 6	28
	*3. Navbharat (Hindi)	1938	7661	25	0 1 6	28
	4. Hitavada (English)	1911	6,240	51	0 2 0	46
	5. Nagpur Times (English)	1939	5,259	39	0 2 0	56
	6. Maharashtra (Marathi)	1914	3,950	20	0 1 6	30
	*7. Lokmanya (Hindi) (p.4,49,099 E.L.R. 17,000)	1952	4,000 (C per 100 H, 18)	...	0 1 0	28
b. Jabalpur	1. Jai Hind (Hindi)	1946	3,500	...	0 1 0	
	*2. Navbharat (Hindi)	1950	3,070	46	0 1 6	28
	3. Pradeep (Hindi) (p.2,56,998 E.L.R.7,000)	1950	540 (C per 100 H, 13)	100	0 0 6	24
c. Raipur	1. Mahakoshal (Hindi) (p.39,804 E.L.R.2,400)	1951	5,675 (C per 100 H, 13)	...	0 1 0	28
V. MADRAS						
a. Madras	1. Indian Express (Eng.)	1932	42,684	26	0 1 6	48
	2. Dinamani (Tamil)	1934	44,455	15	0 1 0	36
	3. Andhra Prabha (Telugu)	1938	54,084	3	0 1 0	42

	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A. p.	
1. Madras— contd.						
	4. Hindu (English)	1878	65,748	24	0 2 0	68
	5. Swadeshamitran (Tamil)	1880	39,509	7	0 1 0	38
	6. Mail (English)	1867	34,115	23	0 1 6	56
	7. Andhra Patrika (Telugu)	1914	23,086	11	0 1 0	38
	*8. Thanthi (Tamil)	1948	16,834	54	0 1 0	28
	9. Bharata Devi (Tamil)	1939	16,150	37	0 1 0	28
	10. Viduthalai (Tamil)	1935	17,250	16	0 1 0	28
	11. Musalman (Urdu)	1923	14,500	56	0 1 0	24
	12. Indian Republic (English)	1949	4,500	66	0 1 0	36
	13. Muslim (Tamil) (p. 14,16,056 E.L.R. 70,000)	1947	2,315 (C per 100 H, 24)	7	0 1 6	32
b. Madurai	*1. Dinamani (Tamil)	1951	20,524	13	0 1 0	36
	*2. Thanthi (Tamil)	1942	13,610	...	0 1 0	28
	3. Tamil Nadu (Tamil) (p. 3,61,781 E.L.R. 10,000)	1951	2,955 (C per 100 H, 13)	19	0 1 0	34
c. Tiruchinapally	Nil (p. 2,18,921 E.L.R. 9,000)		(C per 100 H, 20)			
d. Salem	Nil (p. 2,02,335 E.L.R. 4,800)		(C per 100 H, 11)			
e. Coimbatore	1. Nava India (Tamil) (p. 1,97,755 E.L.R. 10,000)	1948	11,010 (C per 100 H, 24)	26	0 1 0	28
f. Vijayawada	1. Visalandhra (Telugu) (p. 1,61,193 E.L.R. 8,000)	1952	17,166 (C per 100 H, 24)	...	0 1 0	32
g. Kozhikode	1. Mathrubhoomi (Malayalam)	1922	25,736	11	0 1 0	32
	2. Desabhimani (Malayalam)	1948	10,000	16	0 1 0	28
	3. Chandrika (Malayalam)	1934	5,800	9	0 1 0	28
	4. Powrasakthi (Malayalam) (p. 1,58,724 E.L.R. 8,000)	1944	13,855 (C per 100 H, 24)	21	0 1 0	24
h. Guntur	Nil (p. 1,25,255 E.L.R. 4,500)		(C per 100 H, 17)			
i. Mangalore	1. Navabharat (Kannada) (p. 1,17,083 E.L.R. 4,000)	1942	1,180 (C per 100 H, 17)	29	0 1 0	28
Vijayanagara	Nil (p. 1,03,042 E.L.R. 1,500)		(C per 100 H, 7)			
k. Vellore	Nil (p. 1,05,024 E.L.R. 3,000)		(C per 100 H, 14)			
l. Rajahmundry	Nil (p. 1,05,276 E.L.R. 3,000)		(C per 100 H, 14)			
m. Tanjore	Nil (p. 1,02,630 E.L.R. 3,400)		(C per 100 H, 16)			

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
n. Kakinada .	1. Aruna (Telugu) .	1950	836	...	0 0 6	14
	2. Manadesam (Telugu) (p. 99,952 E.L.R. 3,000)	1952	500 (C per 100 H, 14)	...	0 0 6	14
			VI. ORISSA			
a. Cuttack .	1. Eastern Times (English)	1949	8,493	24	0 1 0	24
	2. Prajatantra (Oriya) .	1947	18,507	11	0 1 6 or 0 1 0	32
	3. Samaj (Oriya)	1919	22,030	20	0 1 6 or 0 1 0	30
	4. Mathrubhumi (Oriya) (p. 1,02,505 E. L.R. 12,000)	1951	2,000 (Estimated) (C per 100 H, 57)	50	0 1 0	28
			VII. PUNJAB			
a. Amritsar .	*1. Virbharat (Urdu) .	1928	6,400	31	0 2 0	42
	2. Sikh (Punjabi) .	1948	3,000	...	0 1 0	36
	3. Khalsa Sevak (Punjabi) (p. 3,25,747 E.L.R. 10,000)		2,800 (C per 100 H, 15)	...	...	36
b. Jullundur .	1. Hind Samachar (Urdu)	1948	10,540		2 0	42
	{ 2. Milap (Urdu) .	1948	7,000	...	0 2 0	56
	{ 3. Hindi Milap (Hindi)	1929	1,500	...	0 2 0 & 0 1 6	42
	{ 4. Prabhat (Urdu) .	1942	4,700	6	0 2 0	42
	{ 5. Akali (Punjabi) .	1952	2,160	...	0 1 0	...
	*6. Pratap (Urdu) .	1949	6,708	17	0 2 0	50
	7. Ajit (Urdu) .	1942	5,565	...	0 2 0	...
	8. Akali Patrika (Punjabi)	1920	3,000	...	0 1 0	42
	9. Naya Zamana (Urdu) . (p. 1,68,816 E.L.R. 8,000)	1952	2,100 (C per 100 H, 23)	4	0 2 0	42
c. Ludhiana	1. Sadaqat (Urdu) .	...	2,300	...	0 1 0	24
	2. Tarjaman (Urdu) .	1952	2,000 (Estimated)	25	0 1 0	
	3. Nirdosh (Urdu)	1952	500	100	...	...
	4. Sandesh (Urdu)	...	400 (Estimated)	...	...	...
	5. Sharanarthi (Urdu) .	1949	...	...	0 0 6	12
	6. Awaz (Urdu) .					
	7. Siyasat (Urdu) (p. 1,53,795 E.L.R. 7,000)	1951	...	100	0 0 6	12
d. Ambala .	1. Tribune (English) (p. 1,46,728 E.L.R. 3,600)	1881	17,290 (C per 100 H, 12)	8	0 2 0	60
e. Simla .	Nil except Simla Supplement to Hindustan Times. (p. 46,150 E.L.R. 3,500)		(C per 100 H, 37)			
f. Khanna .	1. Chamatkar (Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu & Eng.) (E.L.R. 900)	1951	3,000	17	0 0 6	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	VIII. UTTAR PRADESH					
a. Kanpur	1. Jagran (Hindi)	1947	8,383	49	0 1 0	28
	*2. Vishwamitra (Hindi)	1948	6,137	...	0 1 6	38
	3. Pratap (Hindi)	1932	3,120	66	0 1 6	24
	4. Daily Telegraph (Eng.)	1943	3,463	100	0 1 0	24
	5. Jai Bharat (Hindi)	...	2,000	...	...	...
	6. Baghi (Hindi)					
	7. Sahyogi (Hindi)					
	8. Vartman (Hindi)					
	9. Veerbharat (Hindi)					
	10. Garib (Urdu)					
	(p. 7,05,383 E.L.R. 28,000)		(C per 100H, 19)			
b. Lucknow	1. Pioneer (English)	1865	10411	43	0 2 0	42
	2. Swatantra Bharat (Hindi)	1947	4,847	65	0 1 6	30
	3. National Herald (Eng.)	1938	9,609	30	0 2 0	46
	4. Navjiwan (Hindi)	1947	2,870	33	0 1 6	30
	5. Quami Awaz (Urdu)	1945	2,613	42	0 1 6	28
	6. Haque (Urdu)	1926	380	50	0 1 6	24
	7. Haqiqat (Urdu)					
	8. Sarfraz (Urdu)					
	9. Vijayaa (Hindi)					
	(p. 4,96,861 E.L.R. 16,000)		(C per 100H, 16)			
c. Agra	1. Sainik (Hindi)	1925	7,856	32	0 1 0	28
	2. Ujala (Hindi)	1940	7,125	36	0 1 0	24
	3. Amar Ujala (Hindi)	1948	6,600	35	0 1 0	28
	4. Matawala (Hindi)	1936	3,800	90	0 0 6	24
	5. Sandesh (Hindi)					
	6. Ahsas (Urdu)					
	7. Citizen (English)					
	(p. 3,75,665 E.L.R. 14,000)		C per 100H, 18)			
d. Banaras	1. Aj (Hindi)	1920	9,165	37	0 2 0	42
	2. Chingari (Hindi)	...	3,100		0 0 6	
	3. Sanmarg (Hindi)	1945	2,575		0 1 6	28
	4. Sansar (Hindi)	1943	1,582	25	0 1 6	36
	5. Azad (Urdu)	1947	1,100	100	0 1 0	24
	6. Banaras (Hindi)	1950	1,050	100	0 1 0	28
	7. Gandiva (Hindi)		300		0 0 3	
	8. Halchal (Hindi)					
	(p. 3,55,777 E.L.R. 12,000)		(C per 100H, 16)			
e. Allahabad	1. Amrit Bazar Patrika (Eng.)	1943	20614	20	0 2 6	56
	2. Amrit Patrika (Hindi)	1950	12,072		0 2 0	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	{ 3. Leader (English) .	1909	8,565	40	0 2 0	52
	{ 4. Bharat (Hindi) . (p. 3,32,295 E.L.R. 13,000)	1933	4,473 (C per 100 H19)	24	0 2 0	50
f. Meerut .	1. Prabhat (Hindi) . (p. 2,33,183 E.L.R. 7,000)	1950	3,000 (C per 100 H14)	85	0 0 6	24
g. Bareilly .	Nil (p. 2,08,083 E.L.R. 2,800)		(C per 100 H 7)			
h. Moradabad	1. Jiddat (Urdu) . (p. 1,61,854 E.L.R. 2,500)	1933	1,023 (C per 100 H 8)	...	0 1 0	20
i. Saharanpur	Nil (p. 1,48,435 E.L.R. 2,000)		(C per 100 H 7)			
j. Dehra Dun	Nil (p. 1,44,216 E.L.R. 4,800)		(C per 100 H 6)			
k. Aligarh .	1. Naya Bharat (Hindi) 2. Prakash (Hindi) . 3. Sudharak (Hindi) (p. 1,41,618 E.L.R. 2,000)		(C per 100 H7)			
l. Rampur	1. Nazim (Urdu) . (p. 1,34,277 E.L.R. 1,200)	1939	700 (C per 100 H4)		0 1 6	24
m. Gorakhpur	Nil (p. 1,32,435 E.L.R. 3,000)		C per 100 H11)			
n. Jhansi .	1. Jagran (Hindi) . (p. 1,27,365 E.L.R. 3,600)	1942	3,897 (C per 100 H13)	47	0 1 0	24
o. Mathura .	1. Brijbani (Hindi) . (p. 1,05,773 E.L.R. 2,500)		(C per 100 H11)			
p. Shahjahanpur	Nil (p. 1,04,835 E.L.R. 1,000)		(C per 100 H 5)			
q. Hathras .	1. Nagrik (Hindi) . (p. 56,619 E.L.R. 1,200)	1947	1,400 (C per 100 H10)	44	0 0 6	12
r. Etawah .	1. Yugwani (Hindi)					
s. Amroha .	1. Sandesh (Urdu) .					
IX. WEST BENGAL						
a. Calcutta .	{ 1. Amrit Bazar Patrika (Eng.)	1868	53,007	78	0 2 6	56
	{ 2. Jugantar (Bengali)	1937	80,953	77	0 2 6	64
	{ 3. Ananda Bazar Patrika (Beng)	1922	90,011	64	0 2 6	60
	{ 4. Hindustan Standard (Eng.)	1937	37,672	59	0 2 6	64
	* 5. Statesman (English)	1875	48,441	56	0 2 6	68
	{ 6. Vishwamitra (Hindi)	1917	25,751	56	0 2 0	50
	{ 7. Advance (English) .	1929	4,500	100	0 1 0	24
	8. Basumati (Bengali) .	1880	21,000	77	0 1 6	38
	{ 9. Satyayug (Benga i)	1949	13,061	14	0 2 0	36
	{ 10. Navbharat Times (Hindi)	1950	2,350	45	0 1 6	50

(*Started as Fortnightly and then Changed to Weekly and Daily.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	11. Loksevak (Bengali)	1948	14,487	65	0 1 6	36
	12. Janasevak (Bengali)	1951	13,362	...	0 1 6	28
	{ 13. Asre Jadid (Urdu) .	1919	10,000	57	0 2 0	16
	{ 14. Imroz (Urdu) .	1951	950	100	0 1 3	28
	15. Rozana Hind (Urdu)	1929	10,000	41	0 2 0	42
	*16. Lokmanya (Hindi)	1930	8,828	...	0 2 0	56
	17. Sanmarg (Hindi) .	1948	8,500	35	0 2 0	42
	18. Swadhinata (Bengali)	1951	7,025	...	0 1 6	28
	19. Jagriti (Hindi) .	...	3,800	...	0 1 0	30
	20. Desh Darpan (Punjabi)	1930	3,250	69	0 2 0	24
	21. Al-Huq (Urdu) .	1942	2,060	61	0 1 3	24
	22. Azad Hind (Urdu)	...	2,140	71	0 2 0	36
	23. China Review (Chinese)	1950	480	100	0 2 6	28
	24. Angarah (Urdu) .	1937	350	100	0 1 3	24
	25. Rahnuma (Urdu)	1952	250		0 1 0 & 0 1 6	24
	26. Prabhat (Punjabi) . (p.34,80,255 E.L.R.3,00,000)	1952 C per 100 H 41)	104	100	0 1 0	...
b. Kharagpur .	Nil (p.1,29,636 E.L.R. 2,200)	C per 100 H 8)				
	X. HYDERABAD					
a. Hyderabad	1. Deccan Chronicle (English)	1942	6,000	48	0 1 6	42
	2. Saltanat (Urdu) .	...	4,000	...	...	...
	{ 3. Milap (Urdu) .	1949	2,271	43	0 2 0	42
	{ 4. Hindi Milap (Hindi)	1950	1,262	49	0 1 6	28
	5. Nizam Gazette (Urdu)	...	3,500	...	...	...
	6. Siyasat (Urdu) .	1949	3,400	21	0 2 0	42
	7. Daily News (English)	1947	3,1800	46	0 1 0	42
	8. Rahnuma -e-Deccan (Urdu)	1949	3,085	68	0 2 0	46
	9. Golkonda Patrika (Telugu)	1925	2,600	13	0 1 3	30
	10. Sentinal (English)	...	2,000	...	...	...
	11. Hamara Eqdam (Urdu)	...	2,225	...	...	...
	12. Musher-e-Deccan (Urdu)	1884	1,500	100	...	...
	13. Hamdam (Urdu) .	...	700	...	...	...
	14. Pyam (Urdu) .	1933	600	...	0 2 0	42
	15. Awam (Urdu) .	1952	600 (Estimated)	...	0 2 0	28
	16. Iqdam (Urdu) .	...	400 (Estimated)	...	...	...
	17. Hyderabad Bulletin (Eng:) (p.10,85,722 E.L.R.22,000)	1907 C per 100 H 10)	330	70	0 1 0	56

(*Started as Fortnightly and then changed to Weekly and Daily.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
b. Warangal	Nil (p.1,33,130 E.L.R. 2,000	C per 100 H 7)				
XI. MADHYA BHARAT						
a. Indore	1. Indore Samachar (Hindi)	1946	5,350	41	0 1 0	36
	2. Nai Dunia (Hindi)	1947	4,900	19	0 1 0	28
	3. Jagran (Hindi)	1950	2,569	64	0 1 0	30
	*4. Nav Prabhat (Hindi)	1951	2,070	58	0 1 0	28
	5. Sanjay (Hindi) (p.3,10,859 E.L.R. 9,500	1949				
		C per 100 H 146)				
b. Gwalior.	*1. Nav Prabhat (Hindi)	1948	6,164	46	0 1 0	24
	2. Madhya Bharat Pra- kash (Hindi)	1950	4,000	85	0 0 6	24
	3. Hamari Awaz (Hindi) (p. 2,41,577 E.L.R. 12,000	1952	800	...	0 0 6	24
		C per 100 H 24)				
c. Ujjain	*1. Nav Prabhat (Hindi) (p.1,29,817 E.L.R. 3,400	1951	1,140	...	0 1 0	24
		C per 100 H)				
XII. MYSORE						
a. Bangalore	1. Deccan Herald (English)	1948	11,238	62	0 1 6	46
	2. Prajavani (Kannada)	1948	10,595	31	0 1 6	36
	3. Tainadu (Kannada)	1927	7,338	34	0 1 6	32
	4. Vishvakarnatak (Kannada)	1936	4,760	18	0 1 6	28
	5. Azad (Urdu)	1941	4,000	44	0 1 0	24
	6. Janavani (Kannada)	1946	2,900	31	0 1 6	28
	7. Pasban (Urdu)	1946	2,150	46	0 1 0	24
	8. Alkalam (Urdu)	1924	1,100	45	...	...
	9. Sathya (Kannada)					
	10. Daily Post (English) (p.7,78,977 E.L.R. 30,000	1873	515	...	0 1 6	30
		C per 100 H 19)				
b. Mysore	1. Mysore Prabha (Kannada)	1951	2,500	...	0 0 3	12
	2. Mysore Patrika (Kannada)	1941	1,500	99	0 0 3	12
	3. Prabhata (Kannada)	1949	500	100	0 0 6	12
	4. Satyawadi (Kannada)	1942	2,000	100	0 0 3	12
	5. Aruna (Kannada)	1947	1,880	75	0 0 3	12
	6. Varthman (Kannada)	1950	1,800	83	0 0 3	...
	7. Sadhvi (Kannada)	1935	1,680	100	0 0 3	14
	8. Vijaya (Kannada)	1947	1,500	...	0 0 3	12
	9. Samachara (Kannada)	1950	1,000	...	0 0 3	...
	10. Visvavani (Kannada) (p.2,44,323 E.L.R. 16,000	1948	300	100	0 0 3	12
		C per 100 H 31)				
c. Colar Gold Field.	Nil (p.1,59,084 E.L.R. 1,00					
		C. per 100 H 30)				

(*Started as Fortnightly and then changed to Weekly and Daily)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. Devengere	1. Netaji (Kannada) . 2. Samachara (Kannada) 3. Janatha (Kannada) . 4. Pudhari (Kannada) (p.56,018 E.L.R. 2,000)	1949 1953 (C per 100 H 17)	2,000 2,280 500 500		0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6	12 12
e. Hassan	1. Janamana (Kannada)	...	300			
XIII. PEPSU						
a. Patiala	1. Prakash (Punjabi) 2. Ranjit (Punjabi) (p. 97,869 E.L.R.C per	1947 1952 100 H 20)	46,32 1,300	20 ...	0 1 0 0 1 0	44 36
XIV. RAJ ASTHAN						
a. Jaipur	1. Rashtradoot (Hindi) 2. Lokwani (Hindi) 3. Jagrit (Hindi) 4. Naya Sansar (Hindi and Sindhi) 5. Khabar (Urdu) 6. Jai Bhoomi (Hindi) (p.2,91,130 E.L.R.	1951 1946 1947 ... 1948 1946 C per 100	10,561 7,100 4,950 3,000 1,440 200 H 16)	25 33 36 20 75	0 1 6 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 9 0 1 0	42 36 14 24 24
b. Jodhpur	Nil (p.1, 80,717 E.L.R. 4,000	C per 100	H 11)			
c. Bikaner	Nil (p.1,17,113 E.L.R. 3,000	C per 100	H 13)			
XV. SAURASHTRA						
a. Bhavanagar	Nil (p.1,37,951 E.L.R. 3,000	C per 100	H 10)			
b. Rajkot	1. Jal Hind (Gujarati) 2. Nutan Saurashtra (Gujarati) *3. Phulchhab (Gujarati) (p.1,32,069 E.L.R. 7,000	1948 1948 1950 C per 100	11,267 7,900 7,646 H 25)	22 22 15	0 1 6 0 1 0 0 1 6	42 28 40
c. Jamnagar	Nil (p. 104,419 E.L.R.3,500	C per 100	H 15)			
XVI. TRAVANCORE COCHIN						
a. Trivandrum	1. Keral Kaumudi (Malayalam) *2. Powrakahelam (Mala- yalam) 3. Malayali (Malayalam) 4. Dinamalar (Tamil) 5. Veera Kesari (Mala- yalam) (p.1,86,931 E.L.R. 19,000	1911 1951 1894 1951 1951 C per 100	16,159 7,350 4,620 2,125 581 H 49)	25 31 61 15 ...	0 1 3 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 3	24 24 24 28 24
b. Allappey	Nil (p.1,16,278 E.L.R. 6,000	C per 100	H 25)			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. Ernakulam	1. Malabar Mail (Malayalam)	1936	8,408	19	0 1 0	24
	2. Navalokam (Malayalam)	1951	4,400	2	0 1 0	24
	3. Deepam (Malayalam)	1931	4,068	24	0 0 6	24
	4. Deenabandhu (Malayalam)	1942	3,000	10	0 1 0	26
	(p.62,283 E.L.R. 7,800)	(C. per 100	H 60)			
d. Kottayam	1. Malayala Manorama (Malayalam)	1890	22,025	...	0 1 3	28
	*2. Powradhwani (Malayalam)	1939	14,500	14	0 1 3	24
	3. Desabandhu (Malayalam)	1948	13,970	7	0 1 3	24
	4. Deepika (Malayalam)	1887	9,895	2	0 1 3	28
	5. Keralabhusanam (Malayalam)	1944	6,600	38	0 1 3	24
	(p.44,204 E.L.R. 8,000)	(C per 100	H 87)			
e. Trichur	1. Express (Malayalam)	1944	11,100	14	0 0 6	24
	2. Gomati (Malayalam)	1930	3,500	30	0 1 0	24
	(p.69,515 E.L.R. 8,200)	(C per 100	H 57)			
f. Quilon	1. Malayalarajyam (Malayalam)	1929	14,826	16	0 1 3	24
	2. Prabhatam (Malayalam)	1944	5,430	13	0 1 3	28
	(p. 66,126 E.L.R. 8,000)	(C per 100	H 57)			
g. Nagercoil	1. Thyagnad (Tamil)	1874	1,300	62	0 1 0	24
	(P.79,284 E.L.R. 2,800)	(C per 100	H 17)			
XVII AJMER						
a. Ajmer	1. Navjyoti (Hindi)	1947	9,750	14	0 1 0	24
	2. Hindu (Sindhi & English)	1948	3,108	...	0 1 6	42
	3. Hindwasi (Sindhi)	1949	1,800	...	0 1 6	24
	4. Darbar (Hindi)	1947	1,700	44	0 0 6	16
	5. Jwala (Sindhi)	1949	1,000	...	0 1 0	24
	(p.1,96,633 E.L.R. 5,000)	(C per 100	H 12)			
b. Beawar	1. Veer Rajasthan (Hindi)	1951	600	100	0 0 9	24
XVIII BHOPAL						
a. Bhopal	1. Afkar (Urdu)	1951	2,680	...	0 1 0	24
	2. Nadeem (Urdu)	1935	705	...	0 1 0	24
	3. Nav Prabhat (Hindi)	1952	1,563	...	0 1 0	24
	(p. 1,02,333 E.L.R. 4,000)	(C per 100	H 19)			
XIX DELHI						
a. Delhi	1. Hindustan Times (English)	1924	48,141	41	0 2 6	74
	2. Evening News (Eng. evening)	1944	3,785	100	0 1 0	46
	3. Hindustan (Hindi)	1936	21,463	21	0 2 0	56

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
	XIX. DELHI. —contd.					
	{ 4. Times of India (Eng.)	1950	7,229	38	0 2 6	60
	{ 5. Navabharat Times (Hindi)	1950	11,680	21	0 1 6	46
	*6. Statesman (English)	1931	16,591	40	0 2 6	68
	*7. Veer Bharat (Urdu)	1928	15,844	...	0 2 0	42
	*8. Milap (Urdu)	1923	15,000	21	0 2 0	50
	{ 9. Delhi Express (Eng.) Indian Express)	1951	2,100	81	0 2 0	60
	{ 10. Janasatta (Hindi)	1952	12,700	20	0 1 0	40
	*11. Pratap (Urdu)	1919	14,099	41	0 2 0	50
	*12. Hindustan Standard (Eng.)	1951	13,815	65	0 2 6	64
	13. Daily Tej (Urdu)	1923	11,262	19	0 2 0	52
	*14. Vishwamitra (Hindi)	1941	4,913	...	0 1 0	42
	15. Aljamiat (Urdu)	1925	4,150	12	0 2 0	42
	16. Nai Duniya (Urdu)	1951	2,175	...	0 1 6	28
	17. Watan (Urdu)	1930	1,000	...	0 1 0	24
	18. Bande-Mataram of of Lahore (Urdu)	...	200	...	...	...
	19. Ajit (Urdu) (p.11,91,104 E.L.R. 75,000)	(C per 100	H 30)			
	XX. KUTCH					
Bhuj	1. Kutch Mitra (Gujarati)	1952	1,000	...	0 1 0	24
	2. Azad Kutch (Gujarati)	1949	600	36	0 1 6	28
	3. Jay Kutch (Gujarati) (p.30,985 E.L.R. 2,000)	1934 (C per 100	67 H 31)	...	0 1 0	24
	XXI. MANIPUR					
a. Imphal	1. Prajatantra (Manipuri)	1951	500	...	0 1 0	...
	*2. Ngashi (Manipuri)	1946	250	...	0 1 0	...

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APPENDIX XLVII
TOTAL CIRCULATION OF DAILIES BY LANGUAGES
(Publishers' figures—1952)

Language I	Name 2	Place of publication 3	Percentage to total circulation in that language 4
I. BENGALI . . .	1. Ananda Bazar Patrika . . .	Calcutta	37
	2. Jugantar . . .	Calcutta	34
	3. Basumati . . .	Calcutta	9
	4. Loksevak . . .	Calcutta	6
	5. Janasevak . . .	Calcutta	6
	6. Satyayug . . .	Calcutta	5
	7. Swadhinata . . .	Calcutta	3
II. ENGLISH . . .	1. Times of India . . .	{ Bombay { Delhi	14
	2. Amrit Bazar Patrika . . .	{ Calcutta { Allahabad	11
	3. Hindu . . .	Madras	9
	4. Statesman . . .	{ Calcutta { Delhi*	9
	5. Hindustan Standard . . .	{ Calcutta { Delhi	7
	6. Hindustan Times . . .	Delhi	7
	7. Indian Express . . .	Madras	6
	8. Free Press Journal . . .	Bombay	5
	9. Mail . . .	Madras	5
	10. Indian Nation . . .	Patna	3
	11 to 37. 27 other papers . . .		24
III. GUJARATI . . .	1. Bombay Samachar . . .	Bombay	16
	2. Sandesh . . .	Ahmedabad	12
	3. Janmabhoomi . . .	Bombay	9

I	2	3	4
	4. Gujarat Samachar . . .	Ahmedabad	7
	5. Jai Hindi . . .	Rajkot	6
	6. Vandemataram . . .	Bombay	5
	7. Jame-e-Jamshed . . .	Bombay	4
	8. Nutan Saurashtra . . .	Rajkot	4
	9. Phulchhab . . .	Rajkot	4
	10. Loksatta . . .	Baroda	4
	11. Gujarati Mitra and Gujarati Darpan . . .	Surat	4
	12. Janashakti . . .	Bombay	2
	13. Prabhat . . .	Ahmedabad	3
	14. Loknad . . .	Ahmedabad	3
	15. Pratap . . .	Surat	3
	16 to 23. 8 other papers . . .		13
IV. HINDI . . .	1. Vishwamitra . . .	{ Calcutta Bombay Delhi Patna Kanpur	13
	2. Navbharat Times . . .	{ Bombay Delhi Calcutta	7
	3. Hindustan . . .	Delhi	6
	4. Aryavart . . .	Patna	5
	5. Navrashtra . . .	Patna	5
	6. Lokmanya . . .	{ Calcutta Nagpur	3
	7. Jansatta . . .	Delhi	3
	8. Amrit Patrika . . .	Allahabad	3
	9 to 64. 56 other papers . . .		55
V. KANNADA . . .	1. Samyukta Karnatak . . .	Hubli	17
	2. Prajavani . . .	Bangalore	15
	3. Tainadu . . .	Bangalore	10
	4. Navyug . . .	Hubli	10
	5. Vishwa Karnatak . . .	Bangalore	7
	6. Vishal Karnatak . . .	Hubli	4

I	2		4
	7. Janavani	Bangalore	4
	8. Mysore Prabha	Mysore	4
	9. Samachar	Devangere	3
	10 to 25. 16 other papers		26
VI. MALAYALAM .	1. Mathrubhoomi	Kozhikode	13
	2. Malayala Manorama	Kottayam	11
	3. Kerala Kaumudi	Trivandrum	8
	4. Malayala Rajyam	Quilon	8
	5. Powradhwani	Kottayam	7
	6. Deshbandhu	Kottayam	7
	7. Express	Trichur	5
	8. Deshabhimani	Kozhikode	5
	9. Deepika	Kottayam	5
	10. Malabar Mail	Ernakulam	4
	11. Powrakahalam	Trivandrum	4
	12. Keralabhushanam	Kottayam	3
	Other papers		20
VII. MARATHI .	1. Loksatta	Bombay	23
	2. Sakal	Poona	15
	3. Navshakti	Bombay	14
	4. Chitra	Bombay	10
	5. Lokmanya	Bombay	7
	6. Tarun Bharat	Nagpur	3
	7. Gaokari	Nasik	3
	8 to 23. 16 other papers		24
VIII. ORIYA .	1. Samaj	Cuttack	52
	2. Prajatantra	Cuttack	43
	3. Mathrubhoomi	Cuttack	5
IX. PUNJABI .	1. Prakash	Patiala	20
	2. Desh Darpan	Calcutta	14
	3. Akali Patrika	Jullundur	13
	4. Sikh	Chheharta	13

I	2	3	4
	5. Chamatkar	Khanna	13
	6. Khalsa Sevak	Amritsar	12
	7. Akali	Jullundur	9
	8. Ranjit	Patiala	6
	9. One other paper	Patiala	negligible
X. SINDHI	1. Hindustan	Bombay	47
	2. Hindu	Ajmer	24
	3. Hindwasi	Ajmer	14
	4. Jwala	Ajmer	8
	5. Nirvasi	Kalyan	3
	6 and 7. <i>Two other papers</i>		4
XI. TAMIL	1. Dinamani	{ Madras Madurai	39
	2. Swadesamitran	Madras	23
	3. Thanthi	{ Madras Madurai	19
	4. Nav India	Coimbatore	6
	5. Viduthalai	Madras	4
	6. Bharata Devi	Madras	4
	7 to 10. <i>4 other papers</i>		5
XII. TELUGU	1. Andhra Prabha	Madras	55
	2. Andhra Patrika	Madras	24
	3. Vishalandhra	Vijayawada	17
	4. Golkonda Patrika	Hyderabad	3
	5 and 6. <i>2 other papers</i>		1
XIII. URDU	1. Milap	{ Delhi Jullundur Hyderabad	12
	2. Virbharat	{ Delhi Amritsar	11
	3. Pratap	{ Delhi Jullundur	10
	4. Daily Tej	Delhi	5
	5. Sathi	Patna	5

I	2	3	4
	6. Hind Samachar . . .	Jullundur	5
	7. Asre Jadid . . .	Calcutta	5
	8. Rozana Hind . . .	Calcutta	5
	9 to 66. 58 other papers . .		42

APPENDIX XLVIII

NOTE ON COMBINES, CHAINS, ETC.

Common ownership of more than one daily newspaper takes the form of combines, chains multiple units and groups which may be defined as follows:

- (1) Multiple unit i.e. publication of more than one daily of the same title and language at different centres under one ownership;
- (2) Groups i.e. publication of more than one daily from the same centre under one ownership, in the same language (i.e. morning and evening papers under different names) or in more than one language;
- (3) Chains i.e. publication of more than one daily under one ownership from more than one centre. These are only combinations of two or more of the types mentioned earlier;
- (4) Combines. These are in essence Chains, Groups, or Multiple Units but the units appear outwardly as different concerns;
- (5) Associated Units. These are dailies having outward appearance of a multiple unit but having different ownership, but generally a common policy.

A brief survey is given below of the existing combines etc. among the newspapers in India today:

COMBINES

1. *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.—This combine consists of two concerns, *Amrit Bazar Patrika Ltd.* a public limited company and *Jugantar Ltd.* a private limited company. The latter is more or less a subsidiary of the former today. The combine is controlled by the Ghose family. It has two papers at Calcutta, one in English and the other in Bengali, and two papers at Allahabad one in English and the other in Hindi. Thus at both the places the combine gets advantages of group economy. Though the two papers at Calcutta are owned by different companies, some of the operations such as purchases of newsprint are common and the papers are housed in the same premises. The printing is also done at a common press owned by *Amrit Bazar Patrika Ltd.* and the *Jugantar Ltd.*, pays its printing charges to the other paper. At Allahabad both the papers belong to *Amrit Bazar Patrika Ltd.* The Combine also gets advantage of the economy of multiple unit as *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, the English paper, is published both at Calcutta and Allahabad. Sri T. K. Ghosh is the Chairman of both the companies. *Amrit Bazar Patrika Ltd.* also acts as Managing Agents to *Jugantar Ltd.*

The history of this combine illustrates a development from a single unit paper to a combine. *Amrit Bazar Patrika* was established in the year 1868 at Calcutta. In 1941 it took over *Jugantar*, a Bengali daily

from Calcutta, which was making losses, by the purchase of a major portion of its share capital. In 1943, *Amrit Bazar Patrika* started a simultaneous edition at Allahabad. In 1950 *Amrit Patrika*, a Hindi Daily, was started from Allahabad.

II. *Birlas*.—The Birlas own major shareholdings in the three concerns, Hindustan Times Ltd., Bihar Journals Ltd., and Newspapers Ltd., which are all public limited companies. Each of them has the advantage of group economy. The Hindustan Times Ltd., publishes an English morning daily, an English evening daily and a Hindi daily. Bihar Journals Ltd., and Newspapers Ltd., publish one English and one Hindi paper each at Patna and Allahabad respectively. Sri Devadas Gandhi is the Managing Director of Hindustan Times Ltd., and he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors in Bihar Journals Ltd., and one of the Directors in Newspapers Ltd. Similarly Sri Parasnath Sinha is also connected with also these concerns being Managing Director in Bihar Journals Ltd., and Director in the other companies.

The *Hindustan Times* was taken over in 1924 by certain eminent persons, to put forward the national point of view. The finances were mainly obtained in form of donations and loans and later on these were converted to shareholdings. When the paper was in financial difficulties, Birlas helped this concern by giving it donations and loans. These were being converted into shares gradually and in 1931 the holdings of Birlas crossed the mark of 50 per cent. of the total holdings. Afterwards a Hindi daily Hindustan was started in 1936, an English Evening paper was started in 1944, and an *Overseas Hindustan Times*, a weekly edition of the English paper, was also started in 1950. Supplements of Hindustan Times were started at Simla and Kanpur in 1949 and 1950 respectively, which provide special coverage, are printed locally, and are distributed free along with the dak edition copy of *Hindustan Times* at these centres. The *Leader* was a well established paper started in 1909. This paper after the death of C. Y. Chintamani gradually declined in appeal to the public and hence in circulation. Ultimately it passed into the hands of Birlas. The company had started Bharat, a Hindi Weekly in 1928, and this was converted into a daily in 1933. This company also published a Hindi Weekly *Sangram* during the years 1947 to 1952. The *Searchlight* was started in Patna in 1918 by the leaders of the province to provide a forum for nationalist opinion. The paper was always in financial difficulties. In 1940 additional capital was required which was supplied mainly by Birlas and the concern passed into their hands. A Hindi daily, *Pradeep*, was also started by this concern in 1947. It will thus be seen that all the 3 papers which have developed into groups were started by leaders of political opinion to put before the public the national point of view. These papers had to face financial difficulties and ultimately passed into the hands of Birlas who had been supporting the papers financially. The public could not apparently bring in sufficient capital which was called for by the steady growth of these papers.

III. *Agrawal*.—The Agrawal Bros. is a partnership concern publishing 5 simultaneous editions of *Vishwamitra* from Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Patna, and Kanpur. It is a multiple unit paper but the prices differ at different centres. In Calcutta the paper is sold at 2 annas, in Bombay and Kanpur at -/1/6, and in Delhi and Patna at one anna. The advertisement tariff for each of the editions is different. The Calcutta edition is printed on a

rotary press, the other editions are printed on flat-bed machine. The Advance Ltd., is a private Limited company of which all the shares are held by the Agrawal family. It publishes an English Daily *Advance* at Calcutta (A Kanpur edition has now been started). There is a group economy in the production of *Vishwamitra* and *Advance* at Calcutta and the machinery belonging to *Vishwamitra* is being used by *Advance* and some of the staff is also common.

Vishwamitra was established in 1917 at Calcutta. The *Advance* was established in 1929. During and after the war this combine developed, and the Bombay and Delhi editions of the paper were started in 1940 and 1941 respectively. After the war, in 1948 the editions at Kanpur and Patna were also added.

IV. *Cama*.—This combine consists of 3 private limited companies the shares of which are held by the Cama family. The Managing Director and other Directors in these companies are common. Each of the Companies publishes one paper and thus the combine publishes one English morning paper, one evening English paper and one Gujarati paper. The combine gets all the advantages of group production. Though the papers are owned by separate companies, the premises and the press used are common, belonging to one paper to which the other two publications pay charges for use of the machinery. The purchases of newsprint, stores, and other overhead expenses are incurred in common and later allocated between the 3 concerns. The distribution arrangements for all the papers are also common. The *Bombay Samachar* is a Gujarati daily of very long standing having been established in 1822. The *Bombay Chronicle* was established in 1913. The Cama family took over the interest in these two concerns in 1933 when they became creditors of the companies for the newsprint purchased from them and as the then proprietor could not pay for the bills the ownership passed into the hands of Camas. The *Bombay Sentinel* was started by them in 1933.

V. *Saurashtra Trust*.—This Trust publishes one Gujarati Daily and one Marathi Daily at Bombay as well as one Gujarati Weekly and one Gujarati Fortnightly. The Trust also holds substantial shares in Jai Bharat Ltd., which publishes a Gujarati Daily, *Phulchhab* at Rajkot. The publication of the group papers at Bombay is managed by States People Ltd., which is a private limited company in which all the shares are held by the Trust.

Janmabhoomi, a Gujarati Daily at Bombay was established in 1934 and the Marathi Daily *Lokmanya* was started in 1935. The Gujarati Weekly *Janmabhoomi Pravasi* was started in 1939 and *Vyapara* Fortnightly dealing with commercial subjects was started in 1949. The Trust had also published a paper *Lokshahi*, during the period 1948 to 1950 and *Nutan Gujarati* during the period 1946 to 1951. *Phulchhab* was first published from Rampur, Ahmedabad District with the object of supporting the freedom movement in Saurashtra and then the publication shifted to Rajkot from where it is now published.

CHAINS {

1. *Goenka*.—Express Newspapers Ltd., is a private limited company, the major share capital in which is held by Goenka family. This company publishes 8 dailies and 7 weeklies from 4 centres. From Madras which is the main centre of publication for this chain, 3 dailies, one in English,

one in Tamil and one in Telugu and 3 weeklies, one Sunday paper in English, one weekly in Tamil and another in Telugu are published. The Tamil daily *Dinamani* is published simultaneously from Madras and Madurai and is thus a multiple unit. The Bombay Unit publishes one English and one Marathi daily, one English Sunday paper, one English and one Hindi Weekly. The Delhi unit publishes one English and one Hindi daily and one English Sunday paper, (recently the Hindi paper at Delhi has closed down). The English Daily *Indian Express*, and the English *Sunday Standard* are simultaneously published from Madras, Bombay and Delhi and are thus multiple units. It will be observed that this chain has the advantage of group production at 3 centres Madras, Bombay and Delhi.

The growth of the Goenka chain is an illustration of accelerated expansion of a chain after the war. The *Indian Express* and *Dinamani* were started in 1932 and 1934 respectively by Sri Sadanand under the proprietorship of a company called Free Press of India (Madras) Ltd. Somewhere in 1935 or 1936 Sri Goenka took over the control of this company and of these papers. He further expanded this group by starting *Andhra Prabha*, a Telgue daily in 1938. He was also publishing *Eastern Express*, an English daily and *Bharat*, a Bengali daily at Calcutta when in 1946 he took over *National Standard* and *Sunday Standard* from N. J. Hamilton and Co. In the same year Free Press of India (Madras) Ltd., went into liquidation and the present company, Express Newspapers Ltd., took over the business. In 1947 the papers published at Calcutta were found to be uneconomic and were sold to the Dalmia Chain. In 1948 *Loksatta*, a Marathi daily was started in Bombay. In 1949 *Indian News Chronicle* an English Daily was taken over from Dalmia Chain in Delhi and was conducted in partnership with Deshbandhu Gupta and after the death of Deshbandhu Gupta in 1951 this paper passed over wholly to Goenka and was published under the name *Delhi Express* (this has recently been changed to *Indian Express*). In 1952 *Jansatta* a Hindi daily was started at Delhi and at present the *Sunday Standard* is also published at Delhi. Another edition of *Dinamani* was started at Madurai in 1951. The Madras Unit also started publication of a Tamil Weekly *Dinamani Kadir* in 1949 and *Andhra Prabha* weekly 1952 and now it also publishes the *Sunday Standard*. The Bombay Unit started publication of *Screen*, an English Weekly in 1951. The *Screen*, Hindi Weekly was started in 1952. *National Standard* has recently been changed to *Indian Express*. Thus the small group at Madras developed into a big chain after the war by starting new papers and taking over existing papers at Bombay and Delhi. During the first five years the Bombay Unit, and the Delhi unit in its first 3 years (including the period of partnership) suffered heavy losses. These losses which represent the initial losses that have to be borne by new publications have been set off by the support of the established papers in Madras.

II. *Dalmia*.—Ramakrishna Dalmia holds particularly all the share capital of Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., which is a private limited company. This company publishes *Times of India*, at Bombay and Delhi and *Navbharat Times* at Bombay and Delhi. An evening English paper and two Weeklies, one in English and one in Hindi and a Fortnightly Film Magazine are also published at Bombay. The periodical '*Output*' is published irregularly on an average twice a year. The chain, therefore, gets the advantage of group production at Bombay and Delhi as well as a multiple

unit production in cases of *Times of India* and *Navbharat Times*. The *Times of India* has a combined rate of advertisement for Bombay and Delhi editions and also a separate rate of advertisement for the Delhi edition. The *Navbharat Times* has a combined rate as well as separate rates for Bombay and Delhi editions.

The Dalmia Chain is an example of development concentrated within the post independence period. Dalmia purchased in 1946 an interest in Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., which was publishing *Times of India*, *Evening News* and *Illustrated Weekly*. The *Times of India* is a paper of long standing, established in 1838, the *Illustrated Weekly* was started in 1901, and the *Evening News of India* in 1923. Shortly afterwards in 1947 Dalmia through Dalmia Cement and Paper Marketing Co., Ltd., purchased the papers *National Call* (Morning and Evening English Daily) and *Navyug* (Hindi Weekly) from Kohli and Sahni Ltd. The Morning *National Call* was converted to *Indian News Chronicle* and was subsequently sold to Goenka and Deshbandhu Gupta in 1949. A new daily *Navbharat* was also started which subsequently merged with *Navbharat Times* in 1950. The evening *National Call* was stopped in 1949. *Navyug* was stopped after *Dharmyug* an *Illustrated Weekly* in Hindi was started at Bombay. On 1st April 1948 the ownership of Delhi Unit was transferred to Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd. In 1950 the Delhi Unit started publication of *Times of India* also from that centre. In 1947 Dalmia took over, under the name of Bharat Journalist Ltd., the assets of *Eastern Express* and *Bharat* which belonged to Goenka and started a Bengali daily *Satyayug* in 1949. Meanwhile on 1st April 1948 the ownership of the Calcutta Unit was also transferred to Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd. In 1950 *Navbharat Times*, Hindi daily, was started from Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta and in 1953 an edition of *Times of India* was also started at Calcutta. Calcutta ventures did not prove a success and the company was incurring heavy losses every month. On 31st August 1953 all the three publications in Calcutta were suspended and the unit was closed down.

During the years 1947 to 1949 Mr. Dalmia acquired interest in *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore and *Daily Gazette*, Karachi. The latter was merged in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore in 1948 which was after that year simultaneously published at Lahore and Karachi. The Bennett Coleman & Co. had in fact filed a declaration for starting a Gujarati and a Marathi dailies at Bombay. However these dailies were never started. In 1947 *Sunday News of India*, an English Sunday paper was started which merged in 1950 with *Times of India* forming its Sunday edition. *Dharmyug*, a Hindi Weekly was started in 1950. *Filmfare* an English Fortnightly was started in 1952. The company also started a Children's Weekly in 1949 named *Junior* which stopped publication in 1950. During the first 3 years the Delhi unit suffered heavy losses, and the Calcutta unit also suffered losses during the 5 years of its existence. The *Navbharat Times* and *Dharmyug* which were started recently in Bombay also suffered losses during the first 2 years. The initial losses which the chain had to suffer on account of starting of new publications were substantial and were mainly met by the long established periodicals, *Times of India* and *Illustrated Weekly* in Bombay.

III. *Ananda Bazar Patrika*.—*Ananda Bazar Patrika* is a private limited company and publishes two dailies one in English and one in Bengali at Calcutta and one English daily at Delhi. It also publishes a

Weekly in Bengali at Calcutta. The *Hindustan Standard*, an English daily is simultaneously published from Calcutta and Delhi. Thus this chain gets the advantage of group publication at Calcutta and also multiple unit publication in respect of *Hindustan Standard*.

This Chain has developed from a single paper *Ananda Bazar Patrika* which was established in 1922. In 1933 *Desh*, a Bengali weekly was started and in 1937 *Hindustan Standard* was started from Calcutta. Since 1951 the *Hindustan Standard* is being published from Delhi.

IV. *Milap Newspaper Co.*—This is a partnership concern, the partners being members of a family, publishing *Milap*, an Urdu daily from Delhi, Jullundur and Hyderabad and *Hindi Milap*, a Hindi daily from Jullundur and Hyderabad. Thus the concern gets advantages of multiple unit publication as well as publication in groups at Jullundur and Hyderabad. The latter advantages are, however, obtained to a limited extent because the *Milap* at Jullundur is published at another press though *Hindi Milap* is published at the press owned by the partnership concern. The *Milap* at Delhi is also published in another press not owned by the proprietors. The two publications at Hyderabad are published in a press owned by one of the partners.

The *Milap* was established in 1923 and *Hindi Milap* in 1929. They were published at Lahore and after the partition in 1947 the publication shifted to Delhi and Jullundur respectively. The Jullundur and Hyderabad editions of Urdu *Milap* were started in 1948 and 1949 respectively. The Hyderabad edition of *Hindi Milap* was started in 1950.

V. *Sri K. M. Chacko.*—K. M. Chacko is the proprietor of *Powradhawani* a Malayalam Daily published from Kottayam and established in 1939 as well as the *Powrakahalam* a Malayalam Daily published from Trivandrum and established in 1951. The latter has recently ceased publication.

VI. *Ramanlal Chotalal Sheth.*—He started *Loksatta* a Gujarati daily at Baroda in 1951. Recently in November 1953 he has started in partnership with two others another Gujarati daily *Jansatta* at Ahmedabad.

GROUPS

1. *Sadanand.*—The Indian National Press (Bombay) Ltd. publishes four dailies, one Morning English, one Evening English, one Marathi and one Gujarati and one English weekly. It has the advantage of group publication. Sadanand was holding controlling interest in this private limited company till the end of October 1953, when 55 per cent. interest was taken over by Shri A. B. Nair and Shri A. V. Baliga.

Sadanand started *Free Press Journal* in Bombay in 1930. In 1932 he started *Free Press Bulletin* an Evening English daily which was discontinued after few months. In the same year he started *Navbharat* a Gujarati daily at Bombay which was also subsequently discontinued. Sadanand had plans to start associated newspapers in Calcutta, Lucknow, Delhi and Lahore but these plans did not materialize. He, however, started *Free India* in Calcutta but had to discontinue its publication after a few months. He also started *Indian Express* and *Dinamani* at Madras under the ownership of Free Press of India (Madras) Ltd., but during 1935 or 1936 it was taken over by Goenka. When Bombay Government demanded heavy security from Sadanand he had to close down *Free Press Journal* and

Bulletin in 1935. The *Free Press Journal* restarted in 1937 and the *Free Press Bulletin* in 1947. *Bharatjyoti*, an English Sunday paper was started in 1938. Afterwards the *Navashakti* and *Janashakti*, the Marathi and Gujarati dailies, were taken over by a new floatation Indian National Press (Bombay) Ltd. Thus here is an example of a chain formation which repeatedly failed and ultimately became a group of papers at Bombay.

11. *Darbhanga*.—The Newspapers & Publications Ltd., a private limited company, in which almost all the shares are held by Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga publishes two papers from Patna—*Indian Nation*, an English daily and *Aryavarta* a Hindi daily.

The *Indian Nation* was first started in 1932 by a private limited company Patna Publishing & Agency Co., Ltd., in which almost all the shares were held by Kameshwar Singh, Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga. This company was voluntarily liquidated the next year and Kameshwar Singh took over the publication himself. In 1941 he started *Aryavarta* a Hindi Daily. In 1948 the present company, Newspapers & Publications Ltd., took over these papers.

III. *Prajantra Prachar Samiti*.—*Prajantra Prachar Samiti* is a trust the Chairman being Harikrishna Mehtab. This trust publishes two papers—*Prajantra*, an Oriya daily, established in 1947 and *Eastern Times*, an English daily, established in 1949.

IV. *Bodiwalla*.—*Sandesh Limited* is a public limited company in which almost all the capital is held by Sri N. C. Bodiwalla and his wife. It publishes, two dailies (morning and evening dailies in Gujarati), 3 Weeklies and one Monthly from Ahmedabad. N. C. Bodiwalla started *Sandesh* in 1928 as an evening paper selling at 3 pies. It continued to be sold at this price up to 1940. In the beginning this paper had to face financial difficulties. In 1930 this paper was converted into a morning paper and in 1934 the paper purchased a second hand rotary machine. In 1941 *Sevak*, an evening Gujarati daily was started. In 1943 *Sandesh Limited* was floated to take over these papers. *Bodiwalla & Co., Ltd.*, another private limited company, are the managing agents of *Sandesh Ltd.*, and N. C. Bodiwalla is the Managing Agent of this private limited company. The *Aram*, a Gujarati Weekly, was started in 1932 and is still being published. In 1943 the company took over one Gujarati Weekly called *Gujarat Punch* (43 years old), but this was discontinued in 1948 as it did not receive good support from the public. An attempt to restart this weekly was made in 1951 when Crosswords competitions were started by this company but the attempt failed and the weekly was discontinued again in 1952. In 1948, a religious weekly *Sat Sandesh* was started which still continues to be published. In 1952, 4 Weeklies were started by this company—*Bal Sandesh* in Gujarati as well as in Marathi for Children, *Chhaya Sandesh* in Gujarati dealing with films and *Vyapar* in Gujarati dealing with commercial matters. The Marathi *Bal Sandesh* and Gujarati *Vyapar* were discontinued in 1953.

V. *Printers Ltd.*—This is a private limited company the largest number of shares being held by K. N. Guruswamy who is the Chairman of the company. This company publishes two papers at Bangalore, one English Daily and one Kannada Daily. Both the papers were established in 1948.

This is a newly established group of papers and the company has incurred losses during the first five years of its existence. This is an example of a concern started as a group, and it met heavy initial losses which newly established papers have to incur till they are able to get sufficient circulation and standing followed by enough advertisement revenue.

VI. *Bharati Newspapers Ltd.*—This is a private limited company C. V. Shan being the major shareholder. It publishes two Marathi dailies at Bombay, '*Chitra*', the morning paper, was established in 1935 and '*Sayam Chitra*', the evening paper, was established in 1952. Recently the Company has come to have its own press.

VII. *Lokprakashan Ltd.*—This is a public limited company publishing a morning Gujarati Daily, an evening Gujarati daily and a Gujarati Weekly. There appears to be no concentration of shares in this company. The Chairman is G. V. Mavalankar and the Managing Agents are Thakore & Co., which consists of partnership between S. B. Thakore & S. A. Shah. *Gujarat Samachar* was established in 1932 and was taken over by the present company, which was incorporated in 1940, from I. B. Thakore. *Loknad*, an evening paper, was started in 1947 and *Chitralok* a weekly was started in 1952. The company also took over *Praja Bandhu*, a weekly established in 1897. The circulation of this paper was going down and therefore it was amalgamated with *Gujarat Samachar* in 1953. The company also purchased *Pratap*, a daily as well as a weekly, at Surat in 1945, but sold it back to the former proprietor in 1948. Thus here was a group which attempted at chain formation but ultimately gave up.

VIII. *Pioneer Ltd.*—This company publishes two dailies from Lucknow, one English and one Hindi. The *Pioneer* is a paper of long standing having been established in 1865 at Allahabad and then shifted to Lucknow. The present company took over this paper in 1932. In 1947 it started *Swatantra Bharat*, a Hindi daily. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindars Union holds the largest number of shares in this company, the other shares also being held mostly by the Zamindars of Uttar Pradesh.

IX. *Associated Journals Ltd.*—This is a public limited company and the share capital is not concentrated in a few persons. It publishes 3 dailies from Lucknow, one in English, one in Hindi and one in Urdu. The company was started by some nationalists in Uttar Pradesh for starting an English daily, *National Herald*, at Lucknow. The paper had discontinued publication for some time following the 1942 movement but is being regularly published from 1945 onwards. In 1945, an Urdu Daily *Qaumi Awaaz* was started. In 1947, a Hindi Daily *Navjivan* was started. In the same year the company purchased an English weekly, *Hindustan*, from Gopinath Srivastava but discontinued it in 1950. The company had plans for starting a Delhi edition of *National Herald* and purchased machinery for the purpose. The idea was later given up. The machinery, however, has not yet been disposed of and this attempt has been a source of financial strain on the resources of this company. In May 1952, the management of the publications was taken over by a Co-operative Society named Associated Journals Employees Co-operative Society Ltd., as an experimental measure but the arrangement did not work to satisfaction, and was terminated after 10 months.

X. *Narottam K. Shah.*—Shah publishes two dailies from Rajkot, one in English and one in Gujarati, as well as one Monthly in English, called

Indian Printer and Stationer. *Jai Hind*, the Gujarati daily, was established in 1948 and the English Daily of the same name has been started recently.

XI. *Sheikh Mohammad Jan.*—He owns two Urdu papers at Calcutta, one morning and the other evening. *Asre Jadid* the morning paper was established in 1919 and was owned by *Asri Jadid Ltd.*, till 1946, then by *United Publishers* and now from 1st April 1950 by the present proprietor. In 1951 he bought a press and started the evening paper *Imroz*.

XII. *Y. K. Khadilkar.*—*K. P. Khadilkar* started *Navakal*, a Marathi Daily, in 1923. The paper was popular for a long period but now the circulation had dropped down. The present proprietor, *Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar*, is the son of the founder. The evening paper was started in 1939.

XIII. *Narakesari Prakashan Ltd.*—This is a public limited company and there is no concentration of shareholding. It publishes two dailies at Nagpur, one in Marathi and one in Hindi. The Marathi daily, *Tarun Bharat*, was established in 1944 and was owned by a trust named *Narakesari Smarak Trust Mandal*. In 1950, the present company took over the publication. *Yugdharm* in Hindi was established in 1948 as a weekly under the private ownership of *Sunderlalji Roy*. In 1951, the company took over this publication and converted it into a daily.

XIV. *Master Tara Singh.*—*Master Tara Singh* controls the editorial policy of two dailies at Jullundur. *Prabhat* an Urdu daily and *Akali* a Punjabi Daily. The ownership of the two dailies is slightly different. *Prabhat* which was established in 1942 at Lahore shifted to Jullundur after partition. The paper now belongs to the Sikh Community and *Master Tara Singh* has control over the paper by virtue of his being Sole Trustee. *Akali* was established in 1952 and is owned by *Master Tara Singh*. *Akali* has its own press but *Prabhat* is printed at another press. Thus there is no economic advantage enjoyed by this group.

XV. *D. S. Potnis.*—*Potnis* publishes two Marathi dailies from Nasik, one morning and one evening paper. *Gavkari* was established in 1938 as a Weekly and was converted into a bi-weekly in January 1945. In October of the same year it was converted into a daily. The evening paper *Sayan Dainik* was started in 1949. This group conducts crosswords competitions.

XVI. *Kothari.*—*Kothari* publishes from Poona a Marathi Daily *Prabhat*, established in 1926, and English Daily *Poona Daily News*, established in 1950.

XVII. *T. Narayana.*—*Narayana* publishes two Kannada dailies from Mysore, *Mysore Patrika* (evening), established in 1941, and *Prabhat* (morning) established in 1949.

MULTIPLE UNITS

1. *Statesman Ltd.*—This is a subsidiary company of a holding company which is ultimately controlled by nationals of the U. K. It publishes *Statesman*, an English daily simultaneously from Calcutta and Delhi. A weekly edition of the paper, *Overseas Statesman*, is also published. The *Statesman* was established in 1875 in Calcutta and the Delhi edition was started in 1931. The weekly edition was started in 1910.

II. *Aditya*.—*Aditya* started *Thanti*, a Tamily daily, in 1942 at Madurai and in 1948 a simultaneous edition at Madras was started. Other editions started at Salem and Tiruchirapalli were given up. This is an example of expansion of a paper from a provincial town to a Metropolitan town. The advertisement tariffs for the two editions are different.

III. *Virbharat Charitable Trust*.—*Virbharat* was established in 1928 in Lahore by *Virbharat Charitable Trust*. After partition, the publication was shifted to Delhi. It is now published simultaneously from Amritsar and Delhi. The trust does not own a press at either of the centres.

IV. *R. S. Tripathi*.—*Lokmanya*, a Hindi daily, of which *R. S. Tripathi* is the proprietor was established in 1930. In 1952, a paper at Nagpur named *Lokmat* was taken over and started publication as the Nagpur edition of *Lokmanya*.

V. *Pratap*.—This is an Urdu daily simultaneously published from Delhi and Jullundur. It is essentially a multiple unit though there is a slight difference in the ownership of the two units. The Delhi paper is owned by a partnership consisting of Mahashe Krishna, Virendra and K. Narendra, while the Jullundur paper is owned by Mahashe Krishna alone. The Delhi paper does not own any press. The Jullundur paper is published in a press owned by Shri Virendra who is the son of Mahashe Krishna. The day to day editorial policy of both the papers is controlled by Mahashe Krishna and there is a combined advertisement tariff for both the editions. The paper, which was established in 1919, was previously published from Lahore. From 1947 after the partition this is being published from Delhi. The Jullundur edition was started in 1949.

VI. *Hindustan Journals Ltd.*—This company publishes *Nava Prabhat*, a Hindi daily, simultaneously from four centres, Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Bhopal. The *Nava Prabhat* was started in Gwalior in 1948 by Shri Harihar Nivas Dwivedi. It was taken over by *Hindustan Journals Ltd.*, a public limited company, in 1950. A large number of shares in this company are held by Shri D. D. Nagori and by concerns with which he is connected. The Indore and Ujjain editions were started in 1951 and the Bhopal edition was started in 1952. This company does not own any press. The Gwalior and Bhopal editions were being printed in Modern Printing Press at Gwalior, with which Shri Nagori is connected. The Bhopal edition is now going to be produced from a press situated in Bhopal. The Indore and Ujjain editions are published from a press at Indore. Separate advertisement tariffs are quoted for each edition, as well as a combined one for all the editions. This company was also publishing a weekly, *Prabhat*, which has now merged with *Nava Prabhat*, forming a weekly Edition of the daily.

VII. *Maheshwari*.—*Maheshwari* publishes a Hindi daily, *Navabharat*, at Nagpur and Jabalpur. The Nagpur paper was established in 1938 and the Jabalpur paper was started in 1950. There is a separate advertisement tariff for individual editions as well as a combined one.

ASSOCIATED UNITS

I. *Jagran*.—This is a Hindi daily, simultaneously published from Jhansi and Kanpur. It has the appearance of a multiple unit but the proprietors of the two units are different. Shri P. C. Gupta is the proprietor as well as the editor of the Kanpur edition, Shri J. C. Arya is the proprietor of Jhansi edition. Shri P. C. Gupta is one of the two editors of the Jhansi paper, the other being Shri R. Gupta. Thus the editorial policy of the

two papers is controlled by Sri P. C. Gupta. The advertisement tariff of the two papers is different. The paper was established in 1942 at Jhansi and in 1947 at Kanpur.

II. *Sanmarg*.—This is a Hindi daily, published simultaneously from Banaras and Calcutta. It has the appearance of a multiple unit but the two units belong to two different proprietors. The two papers have separate as well as combined advertisement tariffs. The latter however is seldom used. The paper at Banaras was started in 1945 by Shri Sandesh Limited, Calcutta. They also started a Calcutta edition in 1948. The paper was making losses and donations were freely received by this company in respect of both the editions. In 1951, the Banaras edition was taken over by a trust called 'Dharma Shiksha Mandal'.

GENERAL

Though there were a few groups such as *Times of India* and *Evening News* in the twenties, the real development towards concentration took place in the thirties, with the publication of *Statesman* at Delhi, a group of papers by Sadanand at Bombay and Madras, *Hindustan* at Delhi, a group of papers belonging to Saurashtra Trust at Bombay, *Bharat* at Allahabad and *Hindustan Standard* and *Advance* at Calcutta. During the War, there was further growth of Birla, Amrit Bazar Patrika and Aggrawal combines. From 1946 onwards the formation of combines, chains, groups and multiple units took place rapidly.

This growth of concentration was not without many failures and setbacks. In the thirties, the Sadanand Chain parted into two groups, the Bombay Group being retained by Sadanand and the Madras Group being taken over by Goenka. In the forties the Kohli Sahani group was taken over by Dalmia. The late forties saw the formation of a group in Bombay, the Hindustan Newspapers Ltd., which started publishing 3 dailies, *Bharat* in English, *Navbharat* in Marathi and *Hindustan* in Gujarati. This concern had the support of some leading public men and persons with financial backing, but failed in a few years. This groups did not start round a well-established paper as other groups did in this period and the initial losses of three dailies were probably too heavy to be borne. Other possible reasons mentioned in this connection are top-heavy organization and mis-management. During this period we also find the failure of an attempt made by Lokprakashan Ltd., to form a chain as well as the failure of the proposed extension of National Herald to Delhi. Recently the Calcutta group of the Dalmia Chain has been closed down, and so also the 'Janasatta' at Delhi of the Goenka Chain.

The groups in existence at present are limited to cases of morning and evening papers in the same language (English or Indian), of papers in English with one or two papers in Indian languages, or two Indian language papers. There is no instance of two morning papers or two evening papers in the same language being published in a group.

Multiple units have developed mainly at the metropolitan centres or at other centres similarly separated by great distances. There are however instances also of papers being published at two different centres comparatively closer together, where transport facilities are not rapid and the paper published at one centre cannot reach the other centre quickly, e. g., *Navbharat* from Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

APPENDIX IXL

OWNERSHIP DISTRIBUTION OF DAILIES BY LANGUAGES

(Publishers' circulation figures—1952)

Language	Name	No. of papers	Percentage to total language circulation
I	2	3	4
I. BENGALI .	1. Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd.	I	37
	2. Amrit Bazar Patrika Ltd. (Jugantar)	I	34
	3. Late S. C. Mukherjee (Basumati)	I	9
	4. Shramik Trust Society (Lokasevak)	I	6
	5. Atulya Ghosh (Janasevak)	I	6
	6. Dalmia (Satyayug)	I	5
	7. Jyoti Basu and other (Swadhinata)	I	3

There is no person owning more than one paper published in Bengali. Thus in this language the concentration is only due to building up of high circulation by individual papers. The degree of concentration is substantial. There are in all only 7 papers out of which two papers control 2/3rd of the total circulation in this language.

I	2	3	4
II. ENGLISH .	1. Dalmia (Times of India & Evening News of India)	3	15
	2. Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.	2	11
	3. Birla (Hindustan Times, Leader, Searchlight & Evening News)	4	10
	4. Kasturi & Sons Ltd. (Hindu)	I	9
	5. Statesman Ltd.	2	9
	6. Goenka (Indian Express, National Standard and Delhi Express)	3	8

I	2	3	4
	7. Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd. (Hindustan Standard)	2	8
	8. Sadanand (Free Press Journal and Free Press Bulletin)	2	7
	9. Associated Publishers (Madras) Ltd. (Mail)	1	5
	10. Newspapers & Publication Ltd. (Indian Nation)	1	3
	11 to 28. Other owners of papers	..	15

There were only two organisations who publish more than one morning paper, Birla and Goenka, but the latter has recently converted all his English papers to one title. Birla, Dalmia and Free Press own an evening paper each, in addition to the morning papers. Dalmia, Amrit Bazar, Statesman, Ananda Bazar and now Goenka publish the same paper from more than one centre. These centres are, however, located in widely different areas. The first five papers account for a little over half of the total circulation.

I	2	3	4
III. GUJARATI	1. Cama (Bombay Samachar)	1	16
	2. Sandesh Ltd. (Sandesh & Sewak)	2	15
	3. Saurashtra Trust (Janmabhoomi & Phulchab)	2	13
	4. Lok Prakashan Ltd. (Gujarat Samachar & Loknad)	2	10
	5. Narottamdas Shah (Jai Hind)	1	6
	6. Late Samaldas Gandhi (Vandemataram)	1	5
	7. J. B. Marzban & Co. Ltd. (Jam-e-Jamshed)	1	4
	8. J. R. Raval (Nutan Saurashtra)	1	4
	9. R. C. Shah (Loksatta)	1	4
	10. P. U. Reshemwala (Gujarat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan)	1	4
	11. Sadanand (Janashakti)	1	3
	12. New Era Publications Ltd. (Prabha)	1	3
	13. K. K. Shelat & others (Pratap)	1	3
	14 to 20 Other owners of papers	..	10

There are only three publishers owning one morning and evening paper and none owning more than that. One of them owns two papers at different centres. The circulation of one of the papers is, however, small. The first four publishers control about half the total circulation.

I	2	3	4
IV. HINDI	1. Agrawal (Vishwamitra)	I	13
	2. Birla (Hindustan, Bharat and Pradeep)	3	9
	3. Dalmia (Navbharat Times)	I	7
	4. Newspapers & Publications Ltd. (Aryavart)	I	5
	5. Navrashtra Publications Ltd. (Navrashtra)	I	5
	6. R. S. Tripathi (Lokmanya)	I	3
	7. Goenka (Janasatta)	I	3
	*8. P. C. Gupta and Arya (Jagran)	2	3
	9. Amrit Bazar Patrika Ltd. (Amrit Patrika)	I	3
	10. Shree Krishna Sandesh Ltd. and Dharma Siksha Mandal (Sanmarg)	I	3
	11 to 45. Other owners of papers	..	46

* Associated Units.

Except Birla there is no person owning more than one paper. Birla owns three papers, one each at Delhi, Allahabad and Patna. There are 6 papers, e.g. *Viswamitra*, *Navbharat Times*, *Nav Prabhat*, *Hindi Milap*, *Navbharat* and *Lokmanya* published from more than one centre. *Nav Prabhat* and *Navbharat* are published at centres in the same province, whereas *Viswamitra*, *Navbharat Times*, *Hindi Milap* and *Lokmanya* are published from centres in different provinces. Nine papers or eight owners control about half the total circulation in this language.

I	2	3	4
V. KANNADA	1. Lokashikshana Trust (Samyukta Karnatak)	I	17
	2. Printers Ltd. (Prajavani)	I	15
	3. P. H. Ramaiiya (Tainadu)	I	10
	4. Navyug Trust (Navyug)	I	10
	5. Indian Publications Ltd. (Vishwa Karnatak)	I	7

I	2	3	4
	6. Karnatak Publicity Co. Ltd. (Vishal Karnatak)	I	4
	7. Mysore Press Ltd. (Janavani)	I	4
	8. K. M. R. V. Sastri (Mysore Prabha)	I	3
	9. M. R. Narasinha Iyengar (Samachar)	I	3
	10 to 23. Other owners of papers	..	27

Except *Narayana* none owns more than one paper in this language. The total circulation is small and though four papers (four publishers) account for half the total circulation, none of them exceeds a circulation of 15,000.

I	2	3	4
VI. MALAYALAM	1. Mathrubhumi Papers & Publications Ltd. (Mathrubhumi)	I	13
	2. Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd.	I	11
	3. K. M. Chacko (Powradhwani and Powrakhalam)	I	11
	4. K. Sukumaran (Kerala Kaumudi)	I	8
	5. Shree Ramvilas Press & Publication Ltd. (Malayala Rajyam)	I	8
	6. Swaraj Industries Ltd. (Deshabandhu)	I	7
	7. K. Krishna (Express)	I	5
	8. Communist Party of India (Deshabhimani)	I	5
	9. St. Josephs Monastery (Deepika)	I	5
	10. Archbishop of Ernakulam (Malabar Mail)	I	4
	11. A. V. George (Keralabhushnam)	I	3
	12 to 20. Other owners of papers	..	20

None except K. M. Chacko owned more than one paper in this language. The first six papers control about half the total circulation in this language.

I	2	3	4
VII. MARATHI	1. Goenka (Loksatta)	I	23
	2. Sakal Papers Ltd. (Sakal)	I	15

I	2	3	4
	3. Sadanand (Navashakti)	I	14
	4. Bharati Newspapers Ltd. (Chitra)	I	10
	5. Saurashtra Trust (Lokmanya)	I	7
	6. Khadilkar (Navakal and Sandhyakal)	2	5
	7. Narkesari Prakashan Ltd. (Tarun Bharat)	I	4
	8. D. S. Potnis (Gaokari and Sayan Dainik)	2	4
	9 to 21. Other owners of papers	..	18

Khadilkar, Potnis and Bharati Newspapers Ltd. owned one morning and one evening paper each; all the three owned only one paper. There is appreciable concentration in this language, as 3 papers (3 publishers) account for more than half the circulation.

I	2	3	4
VIII. ORIYA	1. The Servants of People Society (Samaj)	I	52
	2. Prajatantra Prachar Samiti (Prajatantra)	I	43
	3. Balkrishna Veer (Mathrubhoomi)	I	5

There are only 3 papers in this language each owned by different persons. The total circulation is comparatively small and two papers account for 95 per cent. of total circulation.

I	2	3	4
IX. PUNJABI	1. Giani Gurdit Singh (Prakash)	I	20
	2. Punjabi Publishing Co. (Desh Darpan)	I	14
	3. Sikh Newspapers Ltd. (Akali Patrika)	I	13
	4. S. Gurbux Singh Narang (Sikh)	I	13
	5. R. D. Bhagra (Chamathar)	I	13
	6. G. Z. Singh & G. S. Musafir (Khalsa Sevak)	I	12
	7. Master Tara Singh (Akali)	I	9
	8. H. S. Mehar Singh (Ranjit)	I	6
	9. Other owner of a paper	..	Negligible.

None owns more than one paper in this language. Though three papers control about half the total circulation, in this language, not one of them exceeds 5,000 in circulation.

I	2	3	4
X. SINDHI . . .	1. Bombay Printers Ltd. (Hindustan) . . .	I	49 .
	2. T. Gopaldas (Hindu) . . .	I	25
	3. S. Sewakram (Hindwasi) . . .	I	15
	4. A. S. Matai (Jwala) . . .	I	8
	5. M. M. Arya (Nirvasi) . . .	I	3

There are only 5 papers in this language, each belonging to a different owner. Though one of them controls about half of the total circulation, it is still below 15,000 in circulation.

I	2	3	4
XI. TAMIL . . .	1. Goenka (Dinamani) . . .	2	39
	2. Swadesamitran Ltd.	I	23
	3. S. B. Adityan (Thanthi) . . .	2	19
	4. Ram Krishna Industries Ltd. (Nava India) . . .	I	6
	5. Periyar Self-respect Propaganda Institute (Viduthalai) . . .	I	4
	6. Free Press Journals (Madras) Ltd. (Bharat Devi) . . .	I	4
	7 to 10. Other owners of papers . . .	..	5

There is none publishing more than one paper in this language. Two papers are published from two centres, Madras and Madurai. Two papers control more than 60 per cent. of the total circulation, indicating greater concentration of ownership than in most of the comparable languages.

I	2	3	4
XII. TELUGU . . .	1. Goenka (Andhra Prabha) . . .	I	55
	2. S. K. Ramayam (Andhra Patrika) . . .	I	24
	3. K. Rajagopala Rao (Vishalandhra) . . .	I	17
	4. Golkonda Publications Ltd. (Golkonda Patrika) . . .	1	3
	5 and 6. Other owners of papers . . .	..	I

Though none owns more than one paper, this language shows the greatest concentration among comparable languages. One publisher controls about 55 per cent. of the total circulation.

I	2	3	4
XIII. URDU .	1. Milap Newspaper Co.	3	12
	2. Virbharat Trust	1	11
	3. Mahashay Krishna and Other (Pratap)	2	10
	4. Daily Tej Ltd.	1	5
	5. Ghulam Sarwar and others (Sathi) .	1	5
	6. Janab Sheikh Mohd. Jan (Asre Jadid and Imroz)	1	5
	7. Hind Samachar Ltd.	1	5
	8. Hind Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd. (Rozana Hind)	1	5
	9 to 49. Other owners of papers . .	..	42

Except Sheikh Mohamed Jan owning a morning and a evening paper, there is none publishing more than one paper in this language, but three papers are published from more than one centre. These centres, however, are in different provinces. Six papers control more than half the total circulation in this language.

APPENDIX L

DETAILS OF MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED BY FOREIGN INFORMATION SERVICES

The Press Commission addressed a questionnaire to the Foreign Information Services operating in the country to elicit factual information in regard to their operations. Later, the Ministry of External Affairs addressed the foreign Information Services on the same subject. An abstract of the information thus collected is given below. The High Commissioners for Pakistan and Canada have not sent in any reply to the questionnaire. Replies are also due from the Diplomatic Missions for Afghanistan, Yugoslavia and Sweden.

The diplomatic missions from Argentina, Apostolic Internunciature, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungarian People's Republic, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey have stated that they do not operate an Information Service in India. The Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in India has no Information Service of its own, but the TASS News Agency, which is a branch of the U.S.S.R. Telegraphic Agency run by the Soviet Government, handles certain information services.

Replies furnishing particulars were received from the diplomatic missions for Australia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Portugal, Italy, Syria. Information was also obtained regarding the TASS News Agency, the British Information Services and the U.S.I.S.

Daily News Service.—No News Service is provided by the diplomatic missions for Australia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Portugal and Italy. The countries which run regular News Services are the U.K., U.S.A., and through TASS, the U.S.S.R.

The principal features of B.I.S.'s News Service, called the London Press Service, are: (a) a political Commentary on international affairs; (b) a National Commentary on such matters as labour questions in U.K., sports (weekly) and news of mutual interest to India and U.K., such as Indian students' activities in London, British Government's scholarships to Indians, etc.; and (c) Today's Comments—a compilation of opinions expressed in the British press. The service is distributed in English, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Malayalam and Marathi, from the headquarters of the U.K. High Commission at New Delhi, though at times material is also released from the regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The material in English and Hindi is issued daily, but in other languages only thrice a week. The service is made available to over 1,200 newspapers and periodicals.

The London Press Service is received on the Hellschreiber and picked up by B.I.S. directly. No charges are paid to the P. & T. Department for the reception.

U.S.I.S. issue a news bulletin in English five days a week (Monday through Friday) based on the U.S. State Department's wireless bulletins, monitored by U.S.I.S. in Bombay. If there is no material of sufficient interest or importance to warrant its release, bulletins are omitted on certain days. The service is distributed from New Delhi to most of the newspapers in India. The U.S. Embassy have rented teleprinter circuits between New Delhi and Bombay and New Delhi and Calcutta.

TASS issues a cyclostyled bulletin running to 8 or 10 pages and called "News and Views from the Soviet Union" in English, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati and Punjabi. The English version is issued daily except on holidays. Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu and Urdu editions are issued bi-weekly and the Punjabi version once a week. All releases are made from New Delhi. The news is received by TASS by air-mail or by monitoring the Moscow broadcasts. The circulation of the various editions is reported as follows: English 1,800 copies; Hindi 1,200; Bengali 1,000; Urdu 1,200; Telugu 700; Marathi 1,300; Gujarati 600; and Punjabi 300 copies.

News Letters.—The Ceylon High Commission in India supplies a weekly news letter originating from the Department of Information at Colombo to five leading daily newspapers, on a voluntary basis. The Danish Legation releases a periodical news letter called "Danish News" to about 150 English and Indian language newspapers. The Australian High Commission issues a news letter covering such subjects as aviation, sports, arts, defence services and religion. A "clip sheet" containing short items of India—Australia interest is also issued at irregular intervals. The material is distributed to daily newspapers and periodicals, and on request to individuals also. In addition, the Australian Trade Commission also issues three news letters on agriculture, technical and economic subjects; in addition to dailies and periodicals, business interests also receive these news letters.

B.I.S. issue periodically a "Malaya News Letter" and a "Labour News Letter" which are not so much news-letters as press notes.

U.S.I.S. issues periodical news letters dealing with agriculture, labour and economics, to most newspapers.

Feature Services.—2,000 copies of an English tabloid monthly "Austral News" published by the Trade Commissioner for Australia at Bombay are circulated to trade journals, chambers of commerce and trade organisations. The Italian Embassy circulates "Italian Trade News" published from New Delhi to business circles, associations and firms and the "Italian Cultural Digest" published from Bombay to cultural organisations, schools etc. Both are monthly publications in English. The Embassy also circulates tourist literature.

The Legation of Iraq brings out a monthly bulletin "Iraq News" in English, of which 500 copies are supplied to foreign missions, Ministries of Government, Press, Social and Cultural institutions, and to others who ask for it. The bulletin deals with news of Iraq, as well as items of interest to India.

B.I.S. issues, to newspapers and periodicals, feature articles and special reports on current happenings in U.K., but rarely about events in India. Photographs and articles are issued, and background material is issued *ad hoc*. Ebonoids are supplied to second grade newspapers who may have no arrangements for block-making.

U.S.I.S. issues from time to time feature articles, photographs and plastic plates dealing with current events in the United States, and in India in so far as the latter have a relation to American economic aid and its broad objective of stimulating Indian development. The U.S.I.S. also distributes background material from time to time, *viz.*, full texts of addresses by American officials, editorials from American papers and so forth. All such material is supplied to most newspapers and periodicals.

The Ethiopian Legation distributes from time to time a cyclostyled "News and Views from Ethiopia" to general readers and those asking for information on Ethiopia. The Nepal Embassy supply at times to newspapers a "News Bulletin" in English, received from the Publicity Department of the Nepal Government. The Portuguese Legation also circulates periodically a bulletin entitled "Portugal—Bulletin of Political, Economic and Cultural Information". The Syrian Legation circulates a monthly bulletin received from the Syrian Directorate General of Information and Publicity, and it goes to officials, individuals, libraries and the Press, numbering in all 35 addresses. The Indonesian Embassy put out press notes and press releases whenever there is any Indonesian news or event of importance and of interest to readers in India. The material is supplied to important dailies, news agencies and to periodicals interested in the news. The Embassy also bring out an Information Bulletin in English to provide background to events in Indonesia. Issued in 10—15 days, it contains feature articles and special reports. Photographs and blocks are loaned to important newspapers. The Finish Legation imports books and publications under diplomatic privilege. 200 copies of one of the most informative pamphlets "Facts about Finland" have been distributed. Details about the other material imported are not readily available.

The news and feature service of Foreign Information Services described above are supplied voluntarily or on request, free of charge.

U.S.I.S. and Danish releases do not stipulate that the source should be mentioned, nor that it need not be acknowledged by the publishing newspaper etc. The B.I.S. and Indonesian releases state that no acknowledgment need be made. TASS releases are silent on the question. The Australian releases do not require acknowledgment. All material, originating from foreign Information Services, bears the imprint line of the Service concerned. None of the foreign Information Services subscribes to any Indian or foreign news agency, except U.S.I.S., which for some time subscribed to the news service of the "Hindustan Samachar News Agency" at the rate Rs. 250 a month from April—July, 1953. This service, it was stated, was subscribed to in order to get news of community projects and other constructive efforts in which American aid might be a factor. It is stated that none of the foreign Information Services commission the services of Indians for writing articles for distribution through their service or for direct offer to newspapers and periodicals.

Local Publications.—U.S.I.S. publishes a fortnightly magazine, called "American Reporter". It was started in 1951 and till lately it was being brought out in English, Hindi, Telugu, Malayalam, Tamil, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali. The English and the Hindi editions were published from New Delhi, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam from Madras, Bengali from Calcutta and Gujarati and Marathi from Bombay. The annual subscription for any edition is one rupee though a very large number of copies are also distributed free, largely at the request of the recipients, to students, professionals,

educationists and civil service personnel all over the country. On the 1st October 1953, there were 933 paid subscribers for the several editions of the "Reporter". Declarations in regard to all these editions have been filed at the places of origin under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. The English edition constitutes the master edition which is translated and adapted for the Indian languages. The Marathi, Gujarati, Telugu and Malayalam editions of the "American Reporter" were discontinued from October, 1953. Both Indian and foreign staff are employed on the staff of the paper. U.S.I.S. accept and pay for articles of special interest written by non-Indians or Indians, for publication in the "American Reporter".

B.I.S. do not publish any newspaper or periodical carrying news and views.

TASS publishes a fortnightly magazine called "Soviet Land" in English, Hindi, Bengali and Telugu. The print orders for the various editions are English and Hindi 10,000 to 12,000 copies each; Bengali 15,000 and Telugu 5,000. This magazine consists generally of 24 pages and sometimes more, size 8x10½ inches. This is priced at annas 2 a copy, annual subscription Rs. 3. In addition to copies supplied free to the press, journalists and officials, libraries and reading rooms, copies are also distributed on an exchange basis. A certain number of copies are sold through agents. Declarations have been filed in regard to all the four editions under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. The magazine is registered with the Post Office as a newspaper for postal concession. The magazine is printed in Delhi at private presses. TASS have recently added an Urdu edition.

APPENDIX NO. LI

Report on accuracy and fairness in English and Indian Language Papers.

(By P. N. JOSHI)

Introduction and Method.

In order to assess the degree of accuracy in the presentation of news and fairness in the expression of views in the daily newspapers, it was decided to examine the manner in which they had reported and commented on the following topics of all-India and regional importance. The survey was carried out by a staff of journalists recruited to cover the various languages.

All-India Topics.

1. Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement.
2. Prime Minister's Press Conference on 2-11-1952.
3. Debate in the House of the People on 2-8-1952 on the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill.
4. Nehru Matthai Controversy.
5. Debate in the House of the People on the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

Regional Topics

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Bengal-Bihar Border Controversy | Bihar State. |
| 2. Debate in the Bihar Assembly on the Sathi Lands (Restoration) Bill, | Bihar State. |
| 3. Shri M. D. Bhansali's Prohibition Enquiry Report | Bombay State. |
| 4. Nationalisation of Road Transport in the Bombay State. | Bombay State. |
| 5. Central Administration of the Osmania University | Hyderabad State. |
| 6. Madhya Bharat Capital Controversy, | Madhya Bharat State. |
| 7. Shri D. P. Misra's resignation from the Congress | Madhya Bharat State. |
| 8. Decontrol of Food, | Madras State. |
| 9. Reservation of Cloth Production for Handloom, | Madras State. |
| 10. President's Award regarding the Mysore State. | Mysore State. |
| 11. No-confidence motion against the Rarewala Ministry in the Pepsu Assembly. | Pepsu State. |
| 12. The Sachar Language Formula, | Punjab State. |
| 13. Resignation of the Pro-Chancellor from the Utkal University. | Orissa State. |
| 14. Ban on Cow Slaughter | Rajasthan State. |
| 15. Regrouping of Railways | Uttar Pradesh State. |
| 16. Abolition of Zamindari | Uttar Pradesh State. |
| 17. Regrouping of Railways | West Bengal State. |
| 18. Bengal-Bihar Border re-alignment | West Bengal State. |

The subjects had been selected as having been matters of controversy on political, economic or social grounds about which:

- (i) news was available to the newspapers in a definite form (e.g., report of a Parliamentary debate) or should have been available if reasonable care had been exercised; such report to be used by the Research Section as the basis for checking; and
- (ii) wide coverage could normally be expected.

The selection of topics for the examination of comment was governed by the following considerations:—

- (i) The matter commented upon should have excited considerable controversy in the public mind;
- (ii) it should have been widely commented upon in the Press; and
- (iii) the basic facts should have been easily available and should generally have been known to the Press.

The research was to be conducted on immediate coverage of these topics.

In view of the large number of daily newspapers in India, the diversity of languages in which they are published and the limited time within which the analysis had to be completed, it was decided to make a selection of newspapers published in Hindi and English and in the 11 regional languages recognised by the Constitution of India according to the principles of sampling. All daily newspapers were divided circulation-wise into the following four groups:—

- Group I—Newspapers having a circulation of 35,000 and above.
- Group II—Newspapers having a circulation of between 15,000—34,999.
- Group III—Newspapers having a circulation of between 5,000—14,999.
- Group IV—Newspapers having a circulation of less than 5,000.

The sample list included *all* newspapers falling under Groups I and II, i.e., those having a circulation of 15,000 and above, 50 per cent. of the *number* in Group III and 25 per cent. in Group IV. The number of newspapers so fixed as an outside limit was 222.

In view of the fact that the total number of newspapers including multiple editions of each paper is only 330, a “sample” of over two-thirds of the number covering nearly 90 per cent. of the circulation may appear excessive. This list was made so large to allow for gaps in the availability of the required issues of selected newspapers and the delay which might be caused in securing them. This apprehension proved real. The State Governments in many cases could not make available to the Commission the required issues of the newspapers in the sample list for the reason that back issues of newspapers are weeded out at yearly or even shorter intervals. Nor could all the newspapers concerned furnish spare copies of such back issues. Special efforts in this direction were attended with varying success. In the last resort, the record files had to be asked for from many newspapers. Some complied with the request, others said that even record copies had not been maintained or could not be spared.

The 153 newspapers on which finally the qualitative research was carried out represented 55 per cent. of the total number of different dailies currently published and over 80 per cent. of their combined circulation.

The first four all-India topics were selected for assessing the degree of accuracy in the presentation of news as well as fairness of comment, while analysis in respect of the fifth was confined to judge only accuracy in the presentation of news. For local topics, the available issues of selected newspapers published in the State concerned were analysed in both respects.

The Press releases of Government and reports supplied to newspapers by the P.T.I. or U.P.I. were taken as the standard versions available to the papers, and from these, certain essential facts (basic points) were drawn. Reports published in the selected newspapers were judged against these essential facts for accuracy in the presentation of news and fairness of comment.

The number of such basic points differed according to the topic selected. For instance, such points were necessarily many in the case of the debate on the Preventive Detention Bill in the House of the People on the 2nd August, 1952 and this brought out the differences in coverage given to this debate, and some variations in emphasis.

Similarly, in regard to the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, care was taken to see whether both sides of the case supplied by the news agencies on two different dates were published in fairness to those who had made allegations against the Corporation and to those who had refuted them on the next day.

The following criteria were laid down for assessing accuracy in the presentation of news:—

(a) Divergences in published matter from essential facts of the event reported;

(b) prominence given to some facts at the cost of others if it was likely to lead to a distorted impression of the event in the mind of the readers;

(c) importance given to the event by the newspaper concerned in the context of the general news of the day;

(d) whether (a)/(b)/(c) can be correlated to

(i) editorial policy of the paper;

(ii) editorial policy of the group or chain to which it belongs;

(iii) any desire for sensationalism; and

(iv) only lack of journalistic skill.

For the examination of fairness of comment, the criteria were as follows:—

(a) Comment which suppresses or distorts the basic and indisputable facts underlying a controversy should be considered *unfair*;

(b) comment is *fair* if it seeks to propagate a point of view by marshalling (i) facts or (ii) arguments deduced from facts by logical processes of inference or by deductions from any political, economic or other theory or set of ideas. It is *unfair* if it contains personal attacks on individuals or groups of individuals (i) unsupported by facts, or (ii) based on happenings in the past which have no relevance to the incident commented upon, or (iii) obviously exceeding the rather wide limits of criticism which persons or groups of persons who wield public authority or responsibility, or seek it, should normally be prepared for.

(c) Comment couched in vulgar or abusive language is *unfair*. (Critical or strong language need not be regarded as abusive).

(d) Comment which disparages a group of people because of their religion, region or language is *unfair*.

In applying the above criteria, notice had necessarily to be taken of the fact that the news agencies supplied to newspapers, according to their terms of subscription, three kinds of reports of the same news which differed in length. It was also discovered that out of 222 newspapers included in the sample list, as many as 96 newspapers had no arrangements for news supply from news agencies. A large proportion of the remaining newspapers subscribed to the B or C service and it was possible that some important details were omitted from the abridged versions received by these papers. It was, therefore, possible only to find out distortions, inaccuracies, mistakes and unfaithful headlines in the published news reports and to judge whether comment was fair in so far as it--

- (i) did not make any personal attack on individuals or groups of individuals;
- (ii) was not couched in vulgar or abusive languages; and
- (iii) did not disparage a group of people because of their religion, region or language.

The report falls into three parts and an appendix. Part I gives details of the examination, Part II a survey of the Press in the 13 languages stating areas of their circulation and journalistic standards indicated by the qualitative analysis and Part III general conclusions.

PART I

INDO-U.S. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

The first all-India topic selected for the examination of accuracy of news and fairness of comment was the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement signed in New Delhi between the U.S.A. and India on January 5, 1952.

The Press note issued by the Government of India on the 5th January 1952 was taken as the standard version from which the following essential facts (basic points) were picked out to be compared with the reports published in the selected newspapers:—

1. The Indo-U.S. Agreement aims at promoting international understanding and good will and maintaining world peace. It also undertakes to take such mutually agreed action as may tend to eliminate causes for international tension.

2. The U.S. Government agree to make a contribution of 50 million dollars by June 30, 1952, to a Fund, called the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund, to speed up development projects in India. The Government of India agree to contribute, in rupees, for the projects and it is estimated that the total amount available for the programme will exceed 100 million dollars or about Rs. 50 crores.

3. The projects which will be co-ordinated with the Five Year Plan, aim at raising the efficiency of agriculture, increasing food production in the country, and reducing food import which cost India annually about 250 crores.

4. The Agreement contemplates setting up of 50 rural-urban development areas, each area with a population of 2,00,000 and consisting of about 300 villages. The development programme is expected to draw upon the combined experience of the U.P. Government at the Etawah Development Scheme and the newly-built townships for displaced persons at Nilokheri and Faridabad.

5. The Government of India will appoint a Committee, called the Indian Central Committee, which will determine the policies and provide general supervision of the projects undertaken. The Director of the U.S. Co-operation Administration in India will be available for consultation to the Committee.

6. The United States Government will place at the disposal of India a number of specialists, acceptable to India, to carry out the Technical Co-operation programme.

7. The Agreement will remain in force up to 30th June 1957 unless terminated by either party upon 3 months' notice.

Hindi.

The following 33 Hindi newspapers were selected for examination.

1. Vishwamitra, Calcutta (West Bengal).
2. Aryavarta, Patna (Bihar).
3. Navarashtra, Patna (Bihar).
4. Pradeep, Patna (Bihar).
5. Nav Bharat Times, Delhi (Delhi).
6. Bharat, Allahabad (U.P.).
7. Hindustan, Delhi (Delhi).
8. Jai Hind, Jabulpur (Madhya Pradesh).
9. Mahakoshal, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).
10. Nava Bharat, Nagpur (Madhya Pradesh).
11. Hindi Milap, Jullundur (Punjab).
12. Aj, Banaras (U.P.).
13. Amar Ujala, Agra (U.P.).
14. Jagran, Jhansi (U.P.).
15. Nav Jeevan, Lucknow (U.P.).
16. Sainik, Agra (U.P.).
17. Sanmarg, Banaras (U.P.).
18. Sansar, Banaras (U.P.).
19. Dainik Jagriti, Calcutta (West Bengal).
20. Dainik Lokmanya, Calcutta (West Bengal).
21. Sanmarg, Calcutta (West Bengal).
22. Nav Prabhat, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat).
23. Madhya Bharat Prakash, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat).
24. Jagrit, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
25. Rashtradoot, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
26. Jansatta, Delhi (Delhi).

27. Pradeep, Jubbulpur (Madhya Pradesh).
28. Yug Dharma, Nagpur (Madhya Pradesh).
29. Matwala, Agra (U.P.).
30. Nagrik, Hathras (U.P.).
31. Sandesh, Agra (U.P.).
32. Naya Sansar, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
33. Amrit Patrika, Allahabad (U.P.).

Of these, the issues required for study were not available of 'Mahakoshal', Raipur (M.P.), 'Pradeep', Jubbulpur, 'Dainik Lokmanya', Calcutta, 'Matwala', Agra and 'Naya Sansar', Jaipur. 'Jansatta', Delhi had started publication late in 1952. The study was thus confined to the remaining 28 Hindi Newspapers.

'Nav Bharat Times', Delhi, 'Hindustan', Delhi, and 'Nav Jivan', Lucknow on the 6th January, 1952: 'Amrita Patrika', Allahabad, 'Rashtradoot', Jaipur, 'Aryavarta', Patna, 'Hindi Milap', Jullundur, 'Aj', Banaras, and 'Sansar', Banaras on the 7th January, 1952 and 'Sanmarg', Banaras on the 8th January, published summaries covering all the major basic points.

'Vishwamitra', Calcutta, 'Nav Rashtra', Patna, 'Bharat', Allahabad, 'Nav Bharat', Nagpur, 'Sainik', Agra and 'Yug Dharma', Nagpur on the 6th January, 1952, 'Jagran', Jhansi on the 7th January, 1952 and 'Amar Ujala', Agra on the 9th January published brief reports of the Agreement.

'Jagriti', Howrah, 'Jagrit', Jaipur, 'Nagrik', Hathras, 'Nav Prabhat', Gwalior, 'Madhya Bharat Prakash', Gwalior, and 'Sandesh', Agra did not cover the Agreement.

Fair comments were made by 'Nav Rashtra', on the 6th, 'Sansar', Banaras and 'Bharat' on the 7th January, 1952, 'Hindustan', 'Rashtradoot' and 'Jagriti' on the 8th January, 1952, 'Sanmarg', Banaras and 'Nav Jivan' on the 9th January, 1952 and 'Amrita Patrika' and 'Jagrit' on the 11th January, 1952.

'Nav Bharat Times', 'Aryavarta', 'Hindi Milap', 'Aj', 'Vishwamitra', 'Nav Bharat', 'Yug Dharma', 'Jagran', 'Amar Ujala', 'Nav Prabhat', 'Madhya Bharat Prakash', 'Nagrik' and 'Sandesh' did not comment on the topic.

'Jai Hind', Jubbulpore, published on the 6th January, 1952 only a very brief report stating that an agreement had been entered into between India and the United States of America under which the U.S.A. would give India financial help for her development. The news appeared without any heading.

'Pradeep', Patna, published a summary covering all the essential facts in its issue of the 6th January, 1952. An inaccuracy crept into the version carried by this paper, which credited the item to PTI, but said:—

"It is also stated that the U.S. is to give India rupees 50 crores more from the Indo-U.S. Co-operation Fund and that this grant is not included in what is being made available by June, 30."

This does not tally with the text of the Agreement as reported by PTI which said that the total amount available for the programme would be in excess of 100 million dollars or about rupees 50 crores.

'Sanmarg', Banaras, also published a wrong version of the news in its issue of the 8th January, 1952. The paper said:—

"It is expected that the sum deposited in this fund up to the 30th June will be rupees 55 crores as the Government of India, too, have agreed to deposit money in this fund".

Actually, the amounts contributed both by the U.S.A. and the Government of India totalled about rupees 50 crores and not rupees 55 crores as mentioned by 'Sanmarg'.

'Sanmarg' also said:—

"There will be 50 rural-urban areas, each consisting of 300 houses." The Agreement contemplated setting up of 50 development areas, each consisting of 300 *villages* not *houses*.

'Sanmarg', Banaras, does not subscribe to the P.T.I. or the U.P.I. news service. The paper published the news in its issue dated the 8th January, 1952, two days after the full text had appeared in many newspapers. The headline, too, given by 'Sanmarg' did not represent the news faithfully. It ran:

"*Bharat Ko Pichchlaggoo Banane Ke Liye Amreeki Sahayeta*" (American assistance for making India a camp follower). Here the term 'Pichchlaggoo' (A follower or satellite) is used in a derogatory sense and does not faithfully represent the text of the news.

'The comments offered by 'Pradeep', Patna and 'Sanmarg', Banaras, in their issues of 8th and 9th January, 1952 respectively were fair.

English.

The following 30 English newspapers were included in the sample list:—

1. Times of India, Bombay.
2. The Hindu, Madras.
3. The Indian Express, Madras.
4. Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.
5. Statesman, Calcutta.
6. Hindustan Times, Delhi.
7. Assam Tribune, Gauhati.
8. Indian Nation, Patna.
9. Searchlight, Patna.
10. Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.
11. Free Press Journal, Bombay.
12. The Mail, Madras.
13. Tribune, Ambala (Punjab).
14. Leader, Allahabad.
15. Advance, Calcutta.
16. Hindustan Standard, Calcutta.
17. Bombay Sentinel, Bombay.
18. Evening News of India, Bombay.

19. National Standard, Bombay.
20. Hitavada, Nagpur.
21. Nagpur Times, Nagpur.
22. Indian Republic, Madras.
23. National Herald, Lucknow.
24. Pioneer, Lucknow.
25. Deccan Herald, Bangalore.
26. Delhi Express, Delhi.
27. Evening News, Delhi.
28. Poona Daily News, Poona.
29. Daily News, Secunderabad.
30. Daily Post, Mysore.

Record copies of 'Daily Post', Bangalore, were not available. The research was thus confined to the remaining 29 English newspapers.

'Times of India', Bombay, 'Hindu', Madras, 'Indian Express', Madras, 'Amrit Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, 'Statesman', Calcutta, 'Hindustan Times', Delhi, 'Assam Tribune', Gauhati, 'Indian Nation', Patna, 'Searchlight', Patna, 'Bombay Chronicle', Bombay, 'Free Press Journal', Bombay, 'Mail', Madras, 'Tribune', Ambala, 'Leader', Allahabad, 'Hindustan Standard', Bombay, 'Hitavada', Nagpur, 'Indian Republic', Madras, 'National Herald', Lucknow, 'Pioneer', Lucknow and 'Delhi Express', Delhi, published comprehensive summaries covering all the basic points in their issues dated the 6th January, 1952. 'Nagpur Times', Nagpur and 'Deccan Herald', Bangalore, published summaries on the 7th January, 1952, while 'Poona Daily News', Poona, carried a brief summary of the Agreement on the 6th January, 1952.

'Advance', Calcutta, 'Evening News of India', Bombay, 'Daily News', Secunderabad, 'Bombay Sentinel', Bombay and 'Evening News', Delhi, did not cover the Agreement.

Fair comments were made by 'Indian Express' and 'Assam Tribune' on the 6th January, by 'Hindu', 'Indian Nation', 'Bombay Chronicle', 'Free Press Journal', 'Tribune', 'Leader', 'Hindustan Standard', 'National Standard', 'Hitavada', 'Indian Republic', and 'Delhi Express' on the 7th January, 1952, by 'Times of India', 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', 'Statesman', 'National Herald', 'Pioneer' and 'Deccan Herald', on the 8th January, by 'Nagpur Times', on the 9th January and 'Searchlight', on the 10th January, 1952.

'Mail', 'Poona Daily News', 'Advance', 'Evening News of India', 'Daily News', 'Bombay Sentinel' and 'Evening News', Delhi did not offer any comment.

Urdu.—The following Urdu newspapers were selected for qualitative analysis:—

1. Milap, Delhi, (Delhi).
2. Pratap, Delhi, (Delhi).
3. Sada-e-Aam, Patna, (Bihar).
4. Hindustan, Bombay, (Bombay).
5. Inquilab-e-Jadid, Bombay, (Bombay).
6. Ajit, Jullundur, (Punjab).
7. Prabhat, Jullundur, (Punjab).

8. Vir Bharat, Delhi, (Delhi).
9. Jiddat, Moradabad, (U.P.).
10. Qaumi Awaz, Lucknow, (U.P.).
11. Asre Jadid, Calcutta, (W.B.).
12. Azad Hind, Calcutta, (W.B.).
13. Imroze, Calcutta, (W.B.).
14. Rozana Hind, Calcutta, (W.B.).
15. Tej, Delhi, (Delhi).
16. Sathi, Patna, (Bihar).
17. Ajmal, Bombay, (Bombay).
18. Iqbal, Bombay, (Bombay).
19. Ittehad, Bombay, (Bombay).
20. Mashal, Bombay, (Bombay).
21. Nai Roshni, Bombay, (Bombay).
22. Roznama-e-Khilafat, Bombay, (Bombay).
23. Musalman, Madras, (Madras).
24. Akhand Bharat, Amritsar, (Punjab).
25. Dastkar, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
26. Hindustan, Jullundur, (Punjab).
27. Hind Samachar, Jullundur, (Punjab).
28. Jai Hind, Jullundur, (Punjab).
29. Khalsa Vir, Jullundur, (Punjab).
30. Naya Zamana, (Punjab).
31. Punjab, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
32. Rifaqat, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
33. Raz, Jullundur, (Punjab).
34. Sadaqat, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
35. Sandesh, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
36. Sawtantra Bharat, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
37. Sharnarthi, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
38. Azad, Banaras, (U.P.).
39. Doon Reporter, Dehra Dun, (U.P.).
40. Al Huq, Calcutta, (W.B.).
41. Hamara Iqdam, Hyderabad, (Hyderabad).
42. Iqdam, Hyderabad, (Hyderabad).
43. Musheer-e-Deccan, Hyderabad, (Hyderabad).
44. Payam, Hyderabad, (Hyderabad).
45. Saltanat, Hyderabad, (Hyderabad).
46. Alkalam, Bangalore, (Mysore).
47. Hindustan, Bhatinda, (Pepsu).
48. Malwa Gazette, Patiala, (Pepsu).
49. Jai Bharat, Delhi, (Delhi).
50. Nai Duniya, Delhi, (Delhi).

It was discovered that a majority of Urdu newspapers which fell in the sample list were either irregular or did not maintain files of their record copies. The copies required for research in respect of this topic were available only of 19 papers out of the list.

'Sada-e-Aam', Patna, 'Qaumi-Awaz', Lucknow, 'Asre Jadid', Calcutta and 'Sathi', Patna, published on 6th January, 1952 summaries covering the main basic points, but none of these newspapers offered any comment on this topic. 'Milap', Delhi, 'Pratap', Delhi, 'Vir Bharat', Delhi, 'Rozana Hind', Calcutta and 'Hind Samachar', Jullundur also published comprehensive summaries in their issues dated the 7th January, 1952, but none of them commented on the news. 'Tej' Delhi, published a comprehensive summary on the 8th January, 1952 and carried a fair comment on the same day. 'Prabhat', Jullundur, 'Nai Duniya', Delhi, also published summaries of the Agreement on the 8th January, 1952. The required copies of these two newspapers were not available for the examination of comment.

'Azad Hind', Calcutta, 'Ittehad', Bombay, 'Khilfat', Bombay, 'Azad', Banaras and 'Al Huq', Calcutta did not cover the news, nor did they offer any comment. 'Payam', Hyderabad, also did not publish the news. The issues which might have carried any comment were not available for examination.

In its issue of the 8th January, 1952, 'Ajit' Jullundur, published a "forecast" stating that an agreement between India and the United States was likely to be signed in New Delhi. This was two days after many newspapers subscribing to news agency services had already published comprehensive summaries of the Agreement. But commenting on the Agreement on the 8th January, 1952 under the headline "Congress Had Pawned India Into The Hands Of America", the newspaper did not mention any of the basic points but concluded that the leadership of the Indian National Congress had mortgaged India to the U.S. Appealing to the people to save the country by not voting the Congress into power again, the paper went on to say that the policy of the Congress, would make India a colony of the U.S.A., that formerly, the British armies ruled India while now American capital will rule this country. This comment is unfair because it is based on a distortion of the facts.

Bengali.—'Dainik Basumati', 'Jugantar', 'Lokasevak' and 'Janasevak', published from Calcutta, carried on the 6th January, 1952 summaries of the news covering all the important basic points, while 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', Calcutta published the news on the same day in a compressed form and published only a few basic points.

'Dainik Basumati' on the 7th January, 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', on the 9th and 'Loksevak' on the 8th January offered fair comments. 'Jugantar' published two long editorials on the 8th and 9th January, 1952 which were fair. 'Janasevak' did not offer any comment.

'Swadhinata', Calcutta, did not publish the news, nor did it offer any comment.

Oriya.—'Samaja', Cuttack, on the 7th January, 1952 and 'Prajantra', Cuttack, on the 8th January, 1952 published summaries covering all the basic points.

Fair comments were offered by 'Prajantra' in its issue of the 9th January, 1952. 'Samaja' did not take any editorial notice of the Agreement.

The relevant issues of 'Mathrubhumi', Cuttack, were not available for research.

Assamese.—'Natun Assamiya', Gauhati, the only Assamese newspaper included in the sample list, published the news in its issue of the 6th January, 1952 and offered fair comment on the 9th January, 1952.

Tamil.—The following nine Tamil newspapers were selected for research.

1. Bharata Devi, Madras.
2. Dinamani, Madras.
3. Swadeshmitran, Madras.
4. Thanthi, Madurai.
5. Daily Thanthi, Madras.
6. Nava India, Coimbatore.
7. Tamil Nadu, Madurai.
8. Murpoku, Erode, (Madras).
9. Thyaganad, Nagercoil.

One of them 'Murpoku' turned out to be an irregular publication and had to be dropped from the sample list.

'Bharata Devi', Madras, 'Daily Thanthi', Madras, and 'Tamil Nadu', Madurai, published brief summaries covering some of the major basic points in their issues of 6th January, 1952. 'Dinamani', Madras in its issue of 6th January, 1952 published a fairly exhaustive summary of the Press Note covering all the basic points. A mistake was noticed in the version given by this paper. It said, "The Fund will work under the general supervision of the U.S. Ambassador". The Agreement providing the joint administration of the Fund stating specifically that an officer of the Central Ministry of Finance would be the Government of India's nominee for this purpose, while Mr. Wilson, working under the general supervision of the U.S. Ambassador, would be the nominee of the United States Government. The error appears to have been made unintentionally, and may be attributed to hasty translation.

'Swadesamitran', Madras, and 'Nava India', Coimbatore, published on the 6th January, 1952 summaries of the news covering all the major basic points. The relevant issues of 'Thyaganad', Nagercoil, were not available for research.

'Bharata Devi', Madras, 'Nava India' Coimbatore, and 'Daily Thanthi', Madras, published fair comments on the 8th January, 1952. The comments offered by 'Swadesamitran' and 'Dinamani' on the 7th January 1952 were also fair. 'Tamil Nadu' did not comment on the topic. The comment offered by 'Thyaganad', in its issue of the 19th January, 1952, was fair. The paper, however, published the following two inaccurate statements in its editorial:—

"1. It was a loan Agreement.

2. The total sum of Rs. 50 crores would be spent before the following June."

The errors appear to be unintentional but can be attributed to faulty translation.

Telugu.—The five Telugu newspapers selected for qualitative research were 'Andhra Prabha', Madras, 'Andhra Patrika', Madras, 'Aruna', Kakinada, 'Manadesam', and 'Nirmala'. 'Manadesam' and 'Nirmala' turned out to be irregular papers and had to be dropped from the list. The research was confined to only three papers.

'Andhra Patrika', Madras and 'Andhra Prabha', Madras, published summaries covering all the important basic points in their issues dated the 7th January, 1952. 'Aruna', Kakinada, did not carry the news.

Both 'Andhra Patrika' and 'Andhra Prabha' made fair comments on Indio-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement in their issues dated the 9th January, 1952. 'Aruna' did not offer any comment.

Malayalam.—The following 18 Malayalam newspapers were selected for qualitative analysis:—

1. Mathrubhumi, Kozhikode, (Madras).
2. Kerala Kamudi, Trivandrum, (Travancore-Cochin).
3. Malayala Manorama, Kottayam, (Travancore-Cochin).
4. Powradhwani, Kottayam, (Travancore-Cochin).
5. Chandrika, Calicut, (Madras).
6. Desabhimani, Kozhikode, (Madras).
7. Deepam, Ernakulam, (Travancore-Cochin).
8. Deepika, Kottayam, (Travancore-Cochin).
9. Express, Trichur, (Travancore-Cochin).
10. Gomathi, Trichur, (Travancore-Cochin).
11. Keralabhushanam, Kottayam, (Travancore-Cochin).
12. Balabar Mail, Ernakulam, (Travancore-Cochin).
13. Porakahalam, Trivandrum, (Travancore-Cochin).
14. Prabhatham, Quilon, (Travancore-Cochin).
15. Veerakesari, Trivandrum, (Travancore-Cochin).
16. Navakeralam, Kozhikode, (Madras).
17. Malayali, Trivandrum, (Travancore-Cochin).
18. Navalokam, Ernakulam, (Travancore-Cochin).

Out of these, four newspapers, viz. 'Navalokam', 'Veerakesari', 'Navakeralam' and 'Malayali' turned out irregular and had, therefore, to be excluded from the list. 'Malayala Manorama' refused to spare the record files of the required issues for research and copies were not available elsewhere. The examination was thus confined to 13 Malayalam newspapers.

'Gomathi', 'Trichur', and 'Malabar Mail', Ernakulam, published, in their issues of 6th and 8th January respectively, summaries of the Agreement covering all the basic points.

'Kerala Kamudi', Trivandrum, 'Chandrika', Calicut, 'Powrakahalam', Trivandrum and 'Prabhatham', Quilon, on the 6th January, 'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode, on the 7th January and 'Express', Trichur, on the 8th January, 1952 published very brief summaries of the Agreement stating that the U.S. Government had agreed to make available a contribution of 50 million dollars by June 30, 1952 to the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund. 'Deepam', Ernakulam, and 'Deepika', Kottayam, did not carry the news.

'Powradhwani', Kottayam, published on 7th January 1952, only a brief summary misreporting that the amount contributed by the U.S. Government was 80 million dollars, while actually it amounted to 50 million dollars.

'Kerala Kamudi' and 'Express' on 9th January, 1952, and 'Prabhatham', on 10th January, 1952 published fair comments. 'Mathrubhumi', 'Powradhwani', 'Chandrika', 'Deepam', 'Deepika', 'Gomati', 'Malabar Mail' and 'Powrakahalam' did not comment on the topic.

The relevant issues of 'Desabhimani' and 'Keralabhushanam' were not available for research.

Marathi.—The following Marathi newspapers were selected for qualitative analysis:—

1. Lokasatta, Bombay.
2. Kal, Poona.
3. Lokamanya, Bombay.
4. Navashakti, Bombay.
5. Sakal, Poona.
6. Bharat, Poona.
7. Gaokari, Nasik.
8. Lokashakti, Poona.
9. Manvantar, Poona.
10. Sandhyakal, Bombay.
11. Maharashtra, Nagpur.
12. Divyashakti, Sholapur.
13. Prabhat, Poona.
14. Samaj, Kolhapur.
15. Satyawadi, Kolhapur.

The required issues of 'Divyashakti' were not available for research.

'Kal', Poona, 'Lokamanya', Bombay, 'Navashakti', Bombay, and 'Manvantar', Poona, published summaries covering important points in their issues dated the 6th January 1952 and offered fair comments on 8th January 1952, 7th January 1952, 9th January 1952 and 10th January 1952 respectively. 'Kal', however, made a mistake in stating that the amount contributed by the U.S. Government was 50 crore dollars, when in fact it was 50 million (five crore) dollars. This mistake appears to be unintentional. 'Lokasatta', Bombay, published a summary, omitting some basic points, in its issue of 6th January, but in commenting on the Agreement on 8th January 1952 this paper wrongly assumed that the aid given under the Agreement was a loan and that it was to be utilised for long term river projects incorporated in the Five-Year Plan. The comment offered was fair.

'Sakal', Poona, in its issue of the 6th January 1952, publishing a summary of the Agreement carried the following statement in its report:—

"As India has agreed to contribute equal amount to the Fund, she will receive financial aid of 10 crore dollars (about 50 crore rupees) by 30th June for her development programme. Financial aid will also be given for the development of some villages. For this purpose, 300 villages of 2 lakh population will be selected".

These statements give an incorrect version of some of the clauses of the Agreement. Under the Agreement, the U.S. Government made a contribution of 50 million dollars (about 25 crores of rupees) and not 10 crore dollars. The Agreement also contemplated setting up of 50 rural-urban development areas, each area comprising 2 lakh people in about 300 villages.

These mis-statements do not appear to have been made wilfully but may have been due to hurried translation. The paper did not offer any comment on the Agreement.

'Bharat', Poona, published a brief summary of the Agreement in its issue of 6th January, 1952, but did not make any comment. 'Lokashakti', Poona, and 'Sandhyakal', Bombay, did not publish the news, nor did they offer any comment. 'Maharashtra', Nagpur, published on 6th January 1952 a short summary of the Agreement and commented fairly on 8th January 1952. 'Prabhat', Poona, in its issue of 7th January 1952 published prominently a summary covering the major basic points of the Agreement. The paper made no comments.

Relevant copies of 'Samaja', Kolhapur, and 'Satyawadi', Kolhapur, could not be secured for examination from the newspaper offices or from other sources.

The relevant issues of 'Gaokari', Nasik, were not available for judging accuracy of reporting. This newspaper, in its issue of 8th January, made a fair comment on the Agreement.

Gujarati.—The following Gujarati daily newspapers were selected for research:—

1. Bombay Samachar, Bombay.
2. Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad.
3. Janmabhumi, Bombay.
4. Sandesh, Ahmedabad.
5. Vande Mataram, Bombay.
6. Jai Gujarat, Baroda.
7. Janashakti, Bombay.
8. Lokasatta, Baroda.
9. Loknad, Ahmedabad.
10. Prabhat, Ahmedabad.
11. Sayaji Vijay, Baroda.
12. Nutan Saurashtra, Rajkot (Saurashtra).
13. Phulchhab, Rajkot (Saurashtra).
14. Gujarat, Surat.
15. Gujarat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan, Surat.
16. Pratap, Surat.
17. Azad Kutch, Bhuj (Kutch).

Of these 'Loknad' did not cover any of the topics selected by the Commission. The relevant issues of 'Janashakti' were not available for research.

'Janmabhumi', Bombay, 'Sandesh', Ahmedabad, 'Sayajivijay', Baroda, 'Gujarat Samachar', Ahmedabad, and 'Gujarat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan',

Surat, on the 6th January and 'Bombay Samachar', Bombay, and 'Vande-mataram', Bombay, on the 7th January published summaries of the Agreement covering all the important basic points. 'Lokasatta', Baroda, 'Phulchhab', Rajkot, and 'Jai Gujarat', Baroda, published in their issues of 6th January 1952 short summaries omitting some of the basic points. 'Pratap', Surat, in its issue of the 7th January published a very short summary.

Fair comments were offered on the 8th January 1952, by 'Bombay Samachar' and 'Gujarat Samachar'. 'Janmabhoomi' did not offer any comment.

'Azad Kutch', Bhuj, did not publish the news, nor any comment. The issues of other Gujarati newspapers were not available for the examination of comments.

Kannada.—The following Kannada Newspapers were selected for research.—

1. Nava Yuga, Hubli (Bombay).
2. Samyukta Karnatak, Hubli (Bombay).
3. Vishal Karnatak, Hubli (Bombay).
4. Nava Bharat, Mangalore (Madras).
5. Prajavani, Bangalore (Mysore).
6. Vishwakarnataka, Bangalore (Mysore).
7. Tarun Karnatik, Hubli (Bombay).
8. Mysore Patrika, Mysore (Mysore).
9. Mysore Prabha, Mysore (Mysore).
10. Netaji, Mysore (Mysore).
11. Samachar, Devengere (Mysore).
12. Samachar, Mysore (Mysore).
13. Sri Satyawadi, Mysore (Mysore).
14. Vishwa Vani, Mysore (Mysore).

Of these, only five newspaper, viz., 'Nava Yuga', 'Samyukta Karnatak', 'Prajavani', 'Vishal Karnatak', and 'Vishwa Karnatak' covered and commented on the topics selected by the Press Commission. Relevant issues of 'Nava Bharata', Mangalore, could not be obtained from the publishers or from other sources.

'Samyukta Karnatak', Hubli, published on the 6th January 1952, a summary covering all the basic points. 'Prajavani', Bangalore, published the full text of the P.T.I. coverage in its issue of the 6th January 1952. 'Nava Yuga', Hubli, 'Vishal Karnatak', Hubli, and 'Vishwa Karnatak', Bangalore, published summaries of the news covering all the important basic points in their issues, dated the 6th January 1952.

Fair comments were made by 'Prajavani', Bangalore, on the 7th January 1952 and 'Nava Yuga', 'Samyukta Karnatak', 'Vishal Karnatak' and 'Vishwa Karnatak' on the 8th January 1952.

Punjabi.—The following Punjabi daily newspapers were selected for qualitative research:—

1. Pantha Sevak, Jullundur (Punjab).
2. Akali Patrika, Jullundur (Punjab).

3. Chamatkar, Khanna (Punjab).
4. Khalsa Advocate, Amritsar (Punjab).
5. Punjab Sher, Muktsar (Punjab).
6. Sarjit, Ferozepur Cantt. (Punjab).
7. Sikh, Chheharta, Amritsar (Punjab).
8. Prakash, Patiala (Pepsu).
9. Desh Darpan, Calcutta (W.B.).

Of these, four newspapers, 'Chamatkar', 'Khalsa Advocate', 'Punjab Sher' and 'Sarjit' turned out to be irregular and the required issues were not available for research. The analysis was thus confined to the remaining five Punjabi newspapers.

'Panth Sevak', Jullundur, published in its issue of the 7th January a news item in which it "anticipated" that an Indo-U.S. Agreement was likely to be signed, stating that the Government of India might get about 55 million dollars as aid. The dateline is given New Delhi, January 5. 'Panth Sevak' does not subscribe to any news agency for the supply of news. The amount to be contributed by the U.S. Government was 50 million dollars and not 55 million dollars as published by the newspaper.

'Desh Darpan', Calcutta, published on 6th January 1952 a very short summary of the news touching only a few basic points, but did not offer any comment.

Although 'Akali Patrika', Jullundur, did not publish the news, it carried a short comment in its issue of the 8th January 1952. The comment was fair.

'Sikh', Chhehratta, did not publish the news, nor did it offer any comment.

PRIME MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON 2ND NOVEMBER 1952

The second all-India topic was the Prime Minister's Press Conference held in New Delhi on the 2nd November 1952. At this conference, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the questions put by Press Correspondents, dealt with a large number of subjects including Kashmir, De-control, Korea, Foreign Pockets in India, East Africa, East Bengal, Tribal People of Assam, Nagas and Central Cabinet changes. In this case, too, the Press note issued by the Government of India was taken as the standard for comparison. The following essential facts were drawn from this Press release:—

1. *Kashmir*.—The Prime Minister said he was not aware of the reported Anglo-American resolution on Kashmir before the Security Council and observed: "We do not accept imposition from anybody, anywhere, at any time on any subject, leave out Kashmir. We cooperate; we do not accept impositions."
2. *De-control*.—The Prime Minister referred to the proposed national plan and considered that this involved a certain control over national economy. Anything happening on the food front such as rise in prices, which will affect the national plan, could be permitted. The Prime Minister denied differences on the principles of food policy between the Food Minister and the Planning Commission. The Government policy is to import progressively less and less and rely on greater production and procurement.

3. *Korea*.—The Prime Minister hoped something satisfactory will emerge from the efforts being made for truce. India's attitude is to help in arriving at a settlement.

4. *Foreign Pockets in India*.—The British had retired from India. It seems very incongruous that little bits of foreign territories should continue. India is sympathetically inclined to pro-merger movements. Referring to the 1948 agreement under which the fate of the French Settlements was to be settled by a referendum, the Prime Minister said he has a list of acts of goondaism in French Indian Territories and declared: "The whole idea of a plebiscite is just dead and gone; it can't be done."

5. *East Africa*.—We do not approve of violence and consequent repression. The settlement can be reached by putting an end to all kinds of racial domination. The longer the attempt to preserve racial domination is pursued, the more disastrous will the consequences be.

6. *East Bengal*.—The visits of the Indian and Pakistan Ministers for Minorities to East and West Bengals have done much good. The ultimate remedy for Indo-Pakistan relations is to apply the touch of healing to them and not loud shouting.

7. *Tribal people of Assam*.—They need amenities like schools, communications, roads and hospitals.

8. *Nagas*.—The Naga community is quite attractive. Nagas are not merely head-hunters. There are some Nagas in particular areas who have been asking for independence, but there are other Nagas who do not associate themselves with this demand.

9. *Cabinet changes*.—The Prime Minister discounts speculation in the Press about changes in the Central Cabinet, particularly the news about Dr. Katju's appointment as the Governor of Punjab.

Hindi.—'Vishwamitra', Calcutta, 'Hindustan', Delhi, 'Nav Bharat', Nagpur, 'Lokmanya', Calcutta, on the 3rd November and 'Nav Bharat Times', Delhi, 'Bharat', Allahabad, 'Aj', Banaras, 'Jagriti', Howrah, 'Nav Prabhat', Gwalior and 'Rashtradoot', Jaipur on the 4th November published detailed summaries of the Press Conference covering all the essential facts. 'Navarashtra' Patna, 'Pradeep', Patna, 'Jai Hind', Jubbulpur and 'Yug Dharma', Nagpur, in their issues of 3rd November 1952, 'Aryavart', Patna, 'Sainik', Agra, 'Sanmarg', Agra, and 'Sansar', Banaras on the 4th November and 'Amar Ujala', Agra and 'Sandesh', Agra on the 5th November published summaries of the Press Conference covering some of the basic points. 'Jagran', Jhansi, covered on 4th November 1952 only a part of the Prime Minister's statement relating to decontrol. 'Nagrik', Hathras did not publish the news.

Fair comments were published by 'Vishwamitra', 'Pradeep', 'Hindustan', 'Jai Hind', 'Nav Bharat' and 'Jagriti' on the 4th November, 'Nav Bharat', 'Jagran', 'Nav Jivan', 'Sansar', 'Rashtradoot' and 'Yug Dharma' on the 5th November, 'Aryavart' and 'Lokmanya' on the 6th November and 'Aj' on the 10th November 1952.

'Navrashtra', 'Bharat', 'Amar Ujala', 'Sainik', 'Sanmarg', 'Nav Prabhat', 'Nagrik', and 'Sandesh' did not take any editorial notice of the Press Conference. The relevant issues of 'Hindi Milap', Jullundur, and 'Jagrit', Jaipur, were not available for research.

English.—'Times of India', Bombay, covered the Press conference on 3rd November 1952 in two items, one on the front page giving short summaries of the Prime Minister's observations on food control, Indo-Pakistan relations, Indians in Africa and Kashmir and the second on page 5, covering the whole of the Press conference. The paper did not publish any comment.

'Hindu', Madras, published on 3rd November 1952 a summary omitting P.M.'s remarks concerning the tribal people of Assam, Nagas and Cabinet changes. The paper did not offer any comment.

'Indian Express', Madras, published on 3rd November 1952 a summary omitting some basic points. The paper did not comment editorially on the Press conference. In an editorial on Kashmir in its issue of the 4th November, the paper, however, cited the Prime Minister's remarks and supported his standpoint. In another editorial comment on foreign pockets in India on the 5th November, the paper agreed with Pandit Nehru's views on this subject. Both the comments were fair.

'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, published on 3rd November 1952 a summary, omitting Pandit Nehru's observations on the tribal people of Assam, Nagas and changes in the Central Cabinet but gave great prominence to Pandit Nehru's views on East Bengal. The paper offered comments only on the East Bengal question in its issue of November 4. The comment was fair.

'Statesman', Calcutta, covered the Press conference in its issue of November 3, 1952 under three-column headlines on front page. The summary covered all the basic points. The paper commented fairly on 4th December 1952 on East Africa.

'Hindustan Times', Delhi, published the full text of the Press Note in its issue of November 3. The paper did not comment on the Press conference, but in a short editorial on the 3rd November commented on the East Bengal situation and made a reference to East Africa in its issue dated November 4, 1952. The comments were fair.

'Assam Tribune', Gauhati, published a summary on the 3rd November but did not comment on the Press conference.

'Indian Nation', Patna, published a summary omitting some points on the 3rd November and commented only on two points; Kashmir and Indo-Pakistan relations. The comment was fair.

'Searchlight', Patna, published a summary on the 3rd November. The paper did not comment on the subjects discussed at the Press Conference.

'Bombay Chronicle', Bombay, published on the 3rd November exhaustive summaries covering all the basic points, in three different news items—two on the front page and another on page 5. The paper did not express any views on the subjects covered at the Press conference.

'Free Press Journal', Bombay, published on the 3rd November nearly all the basic points under five different news items but offered no editorial comment.

'Mail', Madras, published on the 3rd November a short summary of the Press conference but did not take any editorial notice of the Press conference.

'Tribune', Ambala, prominently featured the news on November 3, 1952 omitting references relating to East Bengal, tribal people of Assam and Nagas. The paper made no editorial comment.

'Leader', Allahabad, published on November 3 a summary, omitting the observations on decontrol, tribal people of Assam, Nagas and Cabinet changes. In its editorial comment published the next day, the paper referred only to the subjects covered in its news columns. The comment was fair.

'Advance', Calcutta, did not carry the news, nor did it offer any comment.

'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta, published a full text in its issue of 3rd November. The paper commented the next day only on the question of the foreign pockets in India.

'Bombay Sentinal', Bombay, did not publish the news, but commented on the subject of decontrol in its issue of 3rd November. The comment was fair.

'Evening News of India', Bombay, did not cover the news, nor did it offer any editorial comment.

'National Standard', Bombay published on the 3rd November the full text. Its editorial that day was confined only to the East Bengal refugees. The comment was fair.

'Hitavada', Nagpur, published on 3rd November a summary covering all the essential facts. The paper made fair comments in its issue of November 4 and November 5.

'Nagpur Times', Nagpur, published a summary on 4th November, omitting references to Kashmir, Korea, tribal people of Assam, Nagas and Cabinet changes. The paper offered no editorial comments.

'Indian Republic', Madras published on the 3rd November a summary and commented fairly on the Press conference on the 4th November.

'National Herald', Lucknow, published on 3rd November 1952 an exhaustive summary and commented fairly in its issue of November 4.

'Pioneer', Lucknow, published an exhaustive summary, omitting minor basic points about tribal people of Assam and Nagas. Its comment, published on November 4, was fair.

'Deccan Herald', Bangalore, published on November 4 a summary covering all the important basic points. The paper did not offer any comment.

'Delhi Express', Delhi, published the full text in its issue of November 3 and commented fairly on the same day.

'Evening News', Delhi, did not publish the news nor did it offer any comment.

'Poona Daily News', Poona, did not cover the news, nor did it offer any comment on the Press conference.

'Daily News', Secunderabad, published on 3rd November 1952 a summary but did not offer any comment.

Urdu.—'Qaumi Awaz', Lucknow and 'Rozana Hind', Calcutta on November 3; 'Pratap', New Delhi, 'Vir Bharat', Delhi and 'Milap', Jullundur on November 4; and 'Naya Zamana', Jullundur on the 5th published summaries of the Press Conference and offered fair comments.

'Hindustan', Bombay, 'Ajit', Jullundur, 'Asre Jadid', Calcutta, 'Tej', Delhi, 'Sathi', Patna, 'Khilafat', Bombay, 'Azad', Banaras and 'Nai Duniya', Delhi published summaries of the Press Conference but did not offer any comment.

'Sada-e-Am', Patna and 'Azad Hind', Calcutta on 3rd November 1952, 'Prabhat', Jullundur, on 4th November 1952 and 'Hind Samachar', Jullundur on 5th November 1952 published summaries of the Conference. The issues of these newspapers required for the examination of editorial comment were not available.

Bengali.—'Ananda Bazar Patrika', Calcutta and 'Jugantar', Calcutta on the 3rd November and 'Dainik Basumati', Calcutta, 'Loksevak', Calcutta and 'Janasevak', Calcutta, on the 4th November published summaries of the Press Conference covering all the basic points. "Swadhinata" in its issue of 3rd November 1952 published only the Prime Minister's observations on the Korean situation. The headlines given to the Press Conference report by 'Lokasevak' ran:—

"Discussion of Food Decontrol in Parliament. Nehru's statement on Early Execution."

These headlines were misleading. Pandit Nehru had made the observations on decontrol at a Press Conference and not in Parliament.

Fair comments were offered by 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' on the 4th November 1952, 'Jugantar' on the 4th and 5th November 1952 and 'Lokasevak' and 'Janasevak' on the 5th November 1952. These newspapers confined their editorials in P.M.'s observations on the position of East Bengal refugees.

'Dainik Basumati', and 'Swadhinata' did not offer any comment.

Oriya.—'Samaja', Cuttack in its issue of the 3rd November and 'Mathrubhumi', Cuttack on the 4th November published summaries of the Press Conference covering all the essential facts. 'Prajatantra' covered on 4th November 1952 only four subjects, viz., Kashmir, Foreign pockets in India, East Africa and East Bengal. 'Prajatantra' commented fairly on East Bengal and 'Samaja' on decontrol on 6th November 1952. 'Mathrubhumi' did not offer any comment on this topic.

Assamese.—'Natun Assamiya', Gauhati published on 3rd November 1952 a summary of the Press Conference and offered a fair comment on the same day.

Tamil.—'Bharata Devi', Madras, 'Dinamani', Madras, 'Swadesamitran', Madras, 'Daily Thanthi', Madras, and 'Nava India', Coimbatore, published summaries covering the important basic points in their issues of 3rd November 1952. Thyaganad, Nagercoil, published on 3rd November 1952 Pandit Nehru's remarks on Korea and decontrol of food only. 'Tamil Nadu' also carried an exhaustive summary in its issue of 4th November 1952.

'Bharat Devi', Madras, in an editorial on 4th November 1952 on French pockets in India made a brief reference to Pandit Nehru's statement. 'Nava India', Coimbatore, made a brief reference to Pandit Nehru's suggestion for a multi-racial social in South Africa. These comments were fair. No other Tamil newspaper commented on the Press Conference.

Telugu.—'Andhra Prabha', Madras, published on the 4th and 5th November and 'Andhra Patrika', Madras, on the 4th November summarised of the Prime Minister's Press Conference, omitting some minor points. 'Aruna', Kakinada, published Pandit Nehru's views on decontrol only, omitting the other points.

'Andhra Prabha', Madras, did not comment on the Press Conference, but writing under the caption 'Current Problem', the paper referred to Pandit Nehru's remarks on Korea and hoped that peace in the Far East would be restored soon. 'Andhra Patrika', Madras, and 'Aruna', Kakinada, did not offer any editorial comment.

Malayalam.—'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode, 'Powradhawani', Kottayam, 'Chandrika', Calicut, 'Deepam', Ernakulam, 'Prabhatham', Quilon, on 3rd November 1952; 'Desabhimani' on 5th November 1952; 'Express', Trichur, 'Gomathi', Trichur and 'Powrakahalam', Trivandrum, on 4th November 1952 published summaries of the Press Conference covering all the basic points except those relating to tribal people of Assam, Nagas and Cabinet changes. 'Kerala Kaumudi', Trivandrum, 'Deepika', Kottayam, 'Keralabhushanam', Kottayam, and 'Malabar Mail', Ernakulam, did not carry the news.

Only two newspapers, 'Prabhatham', Quilon, on 4th November 1952 and 'Powrakahalam' on 5th November 1952 commented on the subject of the French pockets in India. The comments were fair in both cases.

'Desabhimani' did not comment on the Conference, but added the following footnote to the news published on 5th November 1952:—

'It is to be remembered in this connection that the Nehru Government did not think about this non-violence and maturity when it sent the police to open fire at ryots and Indian labourers of North Malabar, Telengana, Pasumalai and Gorakhpur; and Nehru himself did not think of this maturity when he spoke at Hyderabad that 'if Communists committed violence, more violence will be let loose against them too'.

It is evident from this that the policy of Nehru is maturity and peace towards foreign imperialism and violence and firing against natives."

(This newspaper is owned by the Communist Party of India.)

Marathi.—'Lokasatta', Bombay and 'Gaokari', Nasik, published on the 3rd November 1952 summaries of the Press Conference covering all the basic points. 'Lokamanya', Bombay, 'Navashakti', Bombay, 'Sakal', Poona, 'Lokashakti', Poona, 'Prabhat', Poona and 'Samaja', Kolhapur, published in their issues of 3rd November, 1952 summaries which deviated from the original text or gave unfaithful headlines.

Dealing with the question of East Bengal, 'Lokmanya' reported:—

"Due to passports, a remarkable change is observed in the number of people migrating from Pakistan into India. But it does not make any change in the basic Indo-Pakistan problem, i.e. the tense situation in Indo-Pakistan relations." This statement is not only ambiguous, but also gives an impression contrary to what the Prime Minister said. In the original text, there are two distinct issues—the recent influx and the basic Indo-Pakistan relations—dealt clearly by the Prime Minister. The paper appears to have mixed the issues.

'Navashakti', omitted to publish the important observations made by the Prime Minister; on Kashmir that we do not accept impositions, on Foreign Pockets, that India is sympathetically inclined to the pro-merger movement; and on East Bengal, that the visits of the Ministers for Minorities have done much good.

'Sakal', Poona, omitted the reference to the touch of healing as the ultimate remedy for Indo-Pakistan relations, and to the incongruity of little bits of foreign territories continuing in India and sympathy for pro-merger movements.

'Prabhat', Poona, published a wrong version of one item. Reporting the Prime Minister's remarks on the national movement in the French settlements, the paper said that the Prime Minister is reported to have said that 'the Government of India will not give moral and financial help to those people'. In fact, the Prime Minister clearly said that the Government of India would give moral support to the movement.

'Kal', Poona, on 4th November 1952 and 'Bharat', Poona, 'Manvantar', Poona, and 'Maharashtra', Nagpur, in their issues of 3rd November 1952, published short summaries of the news covering only a few basic points. 'Sandhyakal', Bombay, did not publish the news.

Fair comments were offered by 'Lokamanya' on 4th and 5th November 1952, by 'Navashakti', and 'Sandhyakal', on the 4th November and 'Gaokari' on the 5th November 1952. 'Maharashtra' published a series of editorials on the 4th, 5th and 6th November 1952 covering many aspects of the Press Conference held by the Prime Minister. These comments were also fair.

Although 'Bharat', Poona, offered fair comments on 6th and 9th November 1952 yet its first editorial was not happily worded in that it made disparaging statements for which no basis was quoted.

"Good reason has dawned upon the present Food Minister, after making the people suffer and giving them cattle fodder as human food for the last seven or eight years." Another remark was that "the Government does not appear to want the correct statistics as yet, because this is the question of the economic prosperity of the Government Officers who graze on controls, rather than the question of collecting scientific data."

Gujarati.—'Bombay Samachar', Bombay, and 'Janmabhoomi', Bombay, published on 3rd November 1952 full text of the news giving due prominence to all the essential facts. 'Janashakti', Bombay, 'Prabhat', Ahmedabad, 'Sandesh', Ahmedabad and 'Gujarat Samachar', Ahmedabad carried the news item in their issues of 3rd November 1952 covering all the important basic points. 'Vande Mataram', Bombay, 'Lokasatta', Baroda and 'Gujarat', Surat,

'Gujarat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan', Surat and 'Phulchhab', Rajkot, also published in their issues of 3rd November 1952 short summaries of the Press Conference, covering nearly all the important basic points. 'Phulchhab', missed the following:—

- (a) that National Plan involves certain control over national economy;
- (b) that the whole idea of a plebiscite in the French settlements in India is just dead and gone; it can't be done;
- (c) that the visits of the Indian and Pakistan Ministers for minorities to East and West Bengals have done much good; the ultimate remedy for Indo-Pakistan relations is to apply the touch of healing and not loud shouting.

'Sayajivijay', Baroda, covered the news in two issues. In its issue of the 3rd November, the paper published the summary of the Prime Minister's observations on Kashmir, decontrol, Korea, East Africa and East Bengal, while his reference to the foreign pockets in India was published on the 4th November.

Fair comments were offered by Janmabhoomi on 3rd November 1952. Sandesh on 6th November 1952 and 'Janashakti' on 4th November 1952.

'Vandematram', Bombay and 'Prabhat' in their issues of 4th November 1952, published editorials on the Prime Minister's observations on control and planning and French Pockets in India respectively. In its editorial, 'Vandemataram' wrote that none of the plans of the Government has been able to inspire enthusiasm in the hearts of the people. The people think that these plans involve waste of public money..... "On the strength of its brutal majority, the Congress is squandering away shamelessly the hard-earned wealth of the poor countrymen." This paper has ignored all the issues discussed in the Press Conference except the issue of decontrol, and criticised the policy of controls. The comment does not appear to be fair as it does not put forward arguments in support of its assertions.

'Jai Gujarat', Baroda, did not publish the news, nor did it offer any comment.

Kannada.—'Nav Yuga', Hubli, 'Samyukta Karnataka', Hubli, 'Vishal Karnatak', Hubli, 'Prajavani', Bangalore and 'Vishwa Karnatak', published on the 3rd November summaries covering all the basic points.

Fair comments were made by 'Nava Yuga', Hubli and 'Vishal Karnatak', Hubli, on the 4th November 1952. 'Samukta Karnatak', 'Prajavani' and 'Vishwa Karnatak' did not offer any comments.

Punjabi.—'Akali Patrika', Jullundur, published on 4th November 1952 a very brief summary of the Press Conference covering the Prime Minister's observations on decontrol, Kashmir and foreign pockets in India. 'Panth Sevak', Jullundur, published a summary of the Prime Minister's observations only on the Korean situation. 'Desh Darpan', Calcutta, 'Parkash', Patiala and 'Sikh', Chheharta, Amritsar, did not carry the news.

None of the newspapers commented on the Press Conference.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE ON THE PREVENTIVE
DETENTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL ON THE 2nd
AUGUST 1952:

The third all-India topic selected for examination was the debate on August 2, 1952, in the House of People on the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill. The Select Committee's report on the Bill was presented to the House on this day and representatives of different political parties in the House had taken part in the debate. The standard version was the full text of the P.T.I. report on the debate. The following essential facts (basic points) were drawn from this version:—

1. Referring to the happenings in Telengana, the Prime Minister said that there were a number of cases of grave misuse of the Act, but he wanted the House to remember that the context was the gravest misuse of any kind of liberty that an individual ought to have in this country. "The context was something approaching war, a challenge to the authority of the State. The context was civil war". Sri Nehru said that arms were deliberately used and to that day there was a refusal to give them up. Was it not an extraordinary situation? The change for the better had come about because of a certain policy pursued by this Government month after month and year after year under circumstances of great stress and strain.

2. Deploring the "glib talk" about a police state Pandit Nehru asked, "Was it a police state that produced the election in which all of us were returned and members opposite came in."

3. The Prime Minister said they have had in India, broadly speaking, four types of anti-social activities which involved violence. There were communal activities and Communist activities from a number of groups. Then there were the purely terrorist activities, and also the Jagirdari activities. These were the four main violent approaches. Asked about the Congress activities, Sri Nehru said the Congress cannot indulge in mass violence.

4. Sri Nehru said: "I do not want that even in the name of the State, the freedom of the individual should be crushed. But undoubtedly the freedom of certain individuals has to be curbed for the safety of the State if occasion arises". There were all kinds of disruptive tendencies at work, whether they were provincial, State, communal, caste, religious, social or economic. So long as the country had not got over these pulls some such measure was essential.

5. In normal trials, facts were established by evidence or by documents. In cases of detention—it did not matter in which of the four categories the detenu was—a witness stood in danger of his life. In the last elections in Rajasthan and in Saurashtra men were killed openly by the jagirdari element so that they might not vote for the Congress. It was said in posters that he who voted for the Congress would be killed. And dozens of people were killed. If an inquiry was held in Saurashtra, would it be possible for witnesses to give evidence openly against princes or jagirdars?

6. Sri Nehru said the Bill contained enough safeguards to prevent real injustice being done. Even if it were done, it could not endure for long; members of the Opposition would surely not let a single case go by without

drawing the attention of the world to it if injustice was done. "And I welcome their drawing out attention and India's attention to it".

7. Subject to such minor amendments or variations as were expected in the judgment of the House, the main approach in the Bill, Sri. Nehru said, was not only right but fully democratic.

8. Dr. A. Krishnaswami (Madras) said the way to deal with the rise of the fifth column was to have a better type of intelligence service which would be able to distinguish between the guilty and the innocent. The Preventive Detention Act covered so many categories of prejudicial acts that it would not be advisable to disallow legal aid to the detenus.

9. Prof. C. P. Mathew (Travancore-Cochin) said even a few months ago police stations were attacked and police officers murdered in Travancore-Cochin. What was worse, certain political parties tried to make the working of educational institutions impossible. He had documents to show that there were parties interested in this kind of activity.

10. Mr. K. A. Damodara Menon (Madras) said, the detenus should be given the right of legal assistance and powers of detention should be clarified to eliminate scope for misuse.

11. Mr. Tek Chand (Punjab) said the Bill had been described by the Opposition as obnoxious but its merit was that it was only intended to be used against obnoxious people, in order that they might cease to be obnoxious. In so far as the measure was preventive, Mr. Tek Chand said, it was a kindly measure. It contained ample safeguards.

12. Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Madras) said, he feared "even a law-abiding citizens like myself" would be brought within the mischief of the Bill. The Bill was of a "Bulldozer" variety. A "new psychosis" was sought to be created in the country by the Home Minister who spoke of an emergency and imminence of danger both on the national and international fronts. Where was the emergency, he asked.

13. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (West Bengal) said the main crux of the provisions of the Bill, to which the Opposition members objected, was the extraordinary power taken by the Government to arrest people and, without placing them before any court of law, detain them. No one suggested or demanded that if there were acts of violence in the country, the Government should sit silent and that people should have unrestricted freedom. He said the Government were taking extraordinary power to arrest a man and without placing him before a court of law detain him. The time may come in the history of any country when such extraordinary provision may have to be taken. But did such a situation exist in India, he asked. He wanted Mr. Nehru to deal with this fundamental question. "Let the House understand clearly the obnoxious feature of the Bill namely, that men were liable to be arrested and detained on police reports and secret reports without any liberty to cross-examine evidence".

14. Dr. Mookerjee agreed that no mercy should be shown to persons who were foreign spies. He had no sympathy at all for any person who had any association with a foreign country and acted to the dictates of that country, whatever that country may be. "We want to develop our country according to our lights. But what we are asking is; why should you not bring the normal laws to function as in the democratic world? We are not asking for big mercies. If you say that you are a democratic

country, proceed like a democratic country.....The Government should exist and function not on force alone”.

15. Mr. B. H. Khardekar (Bombay) wanted the people who were detained on insufficient grounds to be compensated for the period of their incarceration. He suggested detention of executive officers who misused the power given under the Detention Act, the period of detention being determined by the period undergone by a detenu who was wrongly detained.

16. Mr. N. V. Gadgil (Bombay) referred to the contention of Opposition members that the Congress did not make preventive detention an election issue and said that every political party had capitalised the issue of civil liberties. In the manifesto of even the Jana Sangh the issue of civil liberties figured prominently. All these matters had been taken into consideration by the electorate when returning the congress in a majority.

17. Mr. Gadgil said unless the great canvas of order and peace is there, unperforated, no five-year plan or any plan can be worked out. It was the responsibility of the Government to keep order and tranquility and to keep mischievous elements under control in the entire country. It was not only their responsibility, to do these things during the time of the present generation but also in the interest of future generations. It would be an abuse of trust on the part of the Government if they allowed any situation to develop in which not only the fortunes of the present generation but the fortunes of the generations to come were completely spoiled. As regards the question of the life of the Bill, Mr. Gadgil suggested it should be limited to December 31, 1953, with a proviso. The proviso should lay down that this Preventive Detention Act could be extended by another year if a resolution to this effect was brought forward by the Government and passed in both Houses.

18. Mr. K. Gopala Rao (Hyderabad) appealed to the Prime Minister to make a scientific analysis of the election returns of areas where the Preventive Detention Act had been most used, to know the opinion of the people about the Act. In all these areas, he added, the Congress had been defeated. If the Government was sincere about its assurance that the Act would not be used against political parties, he asked, why should not the Home Minister accept an amendment to the Bill exempting political parties from the operation of the Act?

19. Mr. T. Subramanyam (Madras) pointed out that even to-day there were people in Hyderabad who possessed arms and refused to surrender them. In view of the assurances that the Act would not be used against any parties or to curb constitutional agitation, he invited the Opposition parties to support the measure.

20. Mr. S. S. More (Bombay) describing the measure as a “sinister Bill” said, it was designed to crush the Opposition parties. The only object of this sort of Bill, he added, was to “keep power with the Congress permanently. They mean to secure the power that they have in their hands. To perpetuate this power they are trying to bring such obnoxious legislation on the statute book.”

21. Mr. N. C. Kasliwal (Rajasthan) quoted instances of murder, loot and arson, in Rajasthan by unsocial elements and said even then the Government were reluctant to use the Preventive Detention Act as it was election time. In Saurashtra and Rajasthan six jagirdar M.L.A.'s were detained and things had improved a lot after their detention.

22. Miss Annie Mascarene (Travancore-Cochin) alleged that the police in Travancore-Cochin had violated the honour of women who were arrested or detained. She would not stand by a party or Government which had so degraded itself as to allow such acts, she said.

22-A. Mr. P. T. Chako (Travancore-Cochin) referring to the violation of the modesty of a girl, said that she was not a detenu but had been charge-sheeted for some offence, that she had said nothing when she was produced before a Magistrate, and an inquiry made by the State Government had found her statement baseless. He then narrated to the House the murder of a police constable "for no fault except that he was wearing a khaki uniform", of the looting and butchering of an old man in another village and of a sub-inspector who was returning at night after investigating a crime, which had nothing to do with any political matter. The sub-inspector had not only been butchered but the terrorists "partitioned his flesh" and went in a procession with hands dipped in blood and terrorised the villagers. Mr. Chacko said, "I plead guilty on behalf of my State Government that the police could not trace all the accused. That is precisely why the Preventive Detention Act had to be used".

23. Mr. K. S. Radhavachari (Madras) said the powers under the Act should be exercised only by people who could be trusted to use them properly. From the past working of the Act, it was clear that there had been more abuses of the powers than real use. Therefore, some safeguards should be provided.

Hindi.—'Nava Rashtra' Patna, 'Pradeep', Patna, 'Jai Hind', Jubbulpur, 'Nava Bharat', Nagpur, 'Lokamanya', Calcutta, and 'Yuga Dharma', Nagpur, published on the 3rd August, and 'Aryavarta', Patna and 'Nav Bharat Times', Delhi on the 4th August, 1952 summaries of speeches made by Pt. Nehru and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and ignored all other speakers. A similar version was also carried by 'Aj', Banaras on 7th August 1952. 'Vishwamitra', Calcutta, 'Bharat', Allahabad, 'Amar Ujala', Agra, 'Jagaran' Jhansi, 'Navajiwan', Lucknow, on the 3rd, 'Sansar', Banaras and 'Hindi Milap', Jullundur on the 4th August carried summaries of Pandit Nehru's speech only. 'Sanmarg', Banaras published on 5th August 1952 a summary of the speeches of Pandit Nehru and Dr. A. Krishnaswamy. 'Sainik', Agra, published on the 5th August a summary of the speeches made by Pandit Nehru, Dr. Mookerjee and Dr. Lanka Sundaram and ignored the other speakers. The entire debate was covered in a summarised form by 'Hindustan', Delhi and 'Amrit Patrika', Allahabad on the 3rd and 'Rashtradoot', Jaipur on the 4th August. 'Jagrit', Howrah, and 'Nagrik', Hathras did not publish the news. The required issues of 'Nava Prabhat' Gwalior were not available for research. 'Sandesh', Agra, published on 4th August 1952 a summary of the speeches of Pandit Nehru, Dr. Mookerjee and Sri S. S. More. The paper has misreported Pandit Nehru. It said, "He (Pandit Nehru) forcefully asked: 'Were the recent happenings in Calcutta and Delhi good? Should a hundred, two hundred, one thousand or five thousand people be allotted to capture Delhi?' Pandit Nehru did not use these words in his speech. What he had actually said in this context was as follows:—

"Are you going to have the city of Calcutta or Delhi or Bombay to be held up by a 100 or 500 or 1000 people? Life would be impossible for the millions if that happened".

Fair comments were offered by 'Pradeep' and 'Jagriti' on the 3rd, 'Lokamanya' and 'Amrit Patrika' on the 4th, 'Nava Rashtra' on the 5th, 'Sanmarg', on the 6th, 'Aj' on the 7th, 'Vishwamitra' on the 8th and 'Sansar' on the 9th August, 1952. The other Hindi newspapers which covered the debate in their news columns did not offer comments.

English.—'Times of India', Bombay, prominently published on 3rd August, 1952 a summary of the debate covering all the basic points. The paper offered no comment on the debate.

'Hindu', Madras, published the Prime Minister's speech in full and summaries of other speeches in its issue of the 3rd August, 1952. The paper commented fairly in its issue of the 6th August, 1952.

'Indian Express', Madras, published a summary, omitting basic points from the speeches of Miss Annie Mascarene and Mr. P. T. Chako, but offered no comment.

'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, published the full text of the Prime Minister's speech and a summary of Dr. S. P. Mookerji's speech omitting all other speeches. The paper did not publish any editorial comment on the debate.

'Statesman', Calcutta, published on 3rd August a summary, omitting the points from the speeches of Miss Annie Mascarene and Mr. P. T. Chako. Commenting on the debate, 'Statesman' in its issue of 4th August published a fair comment.

'Hindustan Times', Delhi, published the full text on the 3rd August and commented fairly on the 4th August 1952.

'Assam Tribune', Gauhati, published on the 3rd August summaries of the speeches of the Prime Minister and Dr. Mookerji. The paper fairly commented on the 5th August.

'Indian Nation', Patna, published on 3rd August 1952 a summary, omitting a few basic points and did not carry any editorial comment.

'Searchlight', Patna, carried on 3rd August 1952 a summary omitting some basic points and made no editorial comment.

'Bombay Chronicle', Bombay, published the full text covering all the basic points. The paper in its issue of the 4th published a fair comment.

'Free Press Journal', Bombay, published on 3rd August 1952 a summary omitting some basic points and did not comment on the debate.

'Mail', Madras, also published on 3rd August 1952 a summary omitting some basic points and did not offer any comment.

'Tribune', Ambala, published on 3rd August 1952 a summary of the debate and commented fairly on August 8.

'Leader', Allahabad, published a summary on 4th August 1952 omitting some basic points. In an editorial note on the same day, the paper made a general survey of the Preventive Detention Bill without touching any basic point. The comment was fair.

'Advance', Calcutta, did not publish the news, nor did it offer any comment.

'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta, published a summary on the 3rd August and offered no comment.

'Bombay Sentinel', Bombay (an evening paper) published a brief account of the debate in its issue of 2nd August, 1952. It did not publish any comment.

'Evening News of India', Bombay, did not carry the news, nor did it offer any comment.

'National Standard', Bombay published a summary of the debate on the 3rd and commented fairly on the 6th August, 1952.

'Hitavada', Nagpur, published in its issue of 3rd August, 1952 a summary of the debate and made a passing reference to the Bill in its editorial of August 4. The Comment was fair.

'Nagpur Times', Nagpur, published a summary covering all the basic points on the 4th August but did not comment on the Bill.

'Indian Republic', Madras, published summaries of the speeches made by Pandit Nehru and Dr. S. P. Mookerji and made a fair comment in its issue of the 6th August, 1952.

'National Herald', Lucknow, published a summary and made no editorial comment.

'Pioneer', Lucknow, published the full text, but did not comment on the Bill.

'Deccan Herald', Bangalore, published a summary of the debate and commented fairly in its issue of 3rd August, 1952.

'Delhi Express', Delhi, which is published on Sunday, as 'Sunday Standard', published a full account of the debate. The paper commented fairly on the 6th August, 1952.

'Evening News', Delhi, published on 2nd August, 1952 a summary of the speeches made by the Prime Minister, Dr. S. P. Mookerji and Mr. Gadgil. The paper did not offer any comment.

'Poona Daily News', Poona, published in its issue of 3rd August a short summary of the Prime Minister's speech. The paper did not comment on the debate.

The relevant issues of the 'Daily News', Secunderabad, were not available for examination.

Urdu.—'Sade-e-Am', Patna, and 'Quami Awaz', Lucknow, on 3rd August 1952, 'Pratap', New Delhi, and 'Nai Dunya', Delhi on 4th August 1952 and 'Naya Zamana', Jullundur on 5th August 1952 published summaries of the speeches of Pandit Nehru, Dr. S. P. Mookerji, Dr. Hiren Mookerji and Sri More. The headlines given by 'Naya Zamana' were unfaithful. The paper gave the following caption to the report: "Pandit Nehru's Confession—Preventive Detention Act will be used to crush the Communists". The Prime Minister's speech does not justify this interpretation.

'Rozana Hind', Calcutta, and 'Sathi', Patna on 3rd August 1952 and 'Milap', New Delhi and 'Vir Bharat', Delhi on 4th August 1952 covered the speeches made by Pandit Nehru and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji.

'Azad Hind', Calcutta, 'Al Haq', Calcutta and 'Payyam', Hyderabad on 3rd August, 1952, 'Ajit', Jullundur and 'Tej' Delhi on 4th August, 1952 and 'Azad', Banaras on 5th August, 1952 gave publicity only to Pandit Nehru's speech. 'Payyam's' headline ran: "Where is democracy in the World so that it may be found in India—Pandit Nehru". This headline is unfaithful. The Prime Minister did not say or imply this.

The relevant issues of 'Hindustan', Bombay and 'Hind Samachar', Jullundur were not available for the examination of news coverage.

Fair comments were offered by 'Azad Hind' on 4th August, 1952, 'Sada-e-Am', 'Prabhat', 'Pratap' and 'Hind Samachar' on 7th August 1952, 'Naya Zamana' on 5th August 1952, 'Tej', 'Milap', 'Ajit' and 'Nai Duniya' on 9th August 1952, 'Qaumi Awaz' on 10th August 1952, and 'Hindustan' on 13th August, 1952. The other Urdu newspapers which covered the debate in their news columns did not comment.

Bengali.—'Jugantar', Calcutta and 'Janasevak', Calcutta published on 3rd August, 1952 summaries of Pandit Nehru's speech only. 'Swadhinata', Calcutta and 'Lokasevak', Calcutta published on 3rd August, 1952 a brief summary of the entire debate. 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, covered on 3rd August 1952 summaries of the speeches made by Pandit Nehru, Dr. S. P. Mookerji and a few Congress and Independent members. 'Dainik Basumati', Calcutta, published on 3rd August, 1952, summaries of the speeches of Pandit Nehru and Dr. Mookerji.

Fair comments were offered on 4th August 1952 by 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', 'Dainik Basumati', 'Janasevak' and 'Swadhinata'. 'Jugantar' and 'Lokasevak' did not comment on the debate.

Oriya.—'Prajanatna' Cuttack, on the 3rd and 4th August and 'Mathrubhumi', Cuttack, on 5th August 1952 published summaries of the speeches made by Pandit Nehru and Dr. S. P. Mukerji. The relevant issues of 'Samaja', Cuttack, were not available for research.

'Prajanatna' did not comment on the debate, while the relevant issues of 'Mathrubhumi' and 'Samaja' were not available for research.

Assamese.—The required issues of 'Natun Assamiya' were not available for the examination of the news and comment.

Tamil.—'Bharata Devi', Madras, 'Dinamani', Madras, 'Swadeshmitran', Madras, 'Daily Thanthi', Madras and 'Nava India', Coimbatore, published summaries on 3rd August 1952 of the debate held on the 2nd August, 1952, but none of these papers took editorial notice.

Telugu.—'Andhra Prabha', Madras, on 3rd August 1952 and 'Andhra Patrika', Madras on 3rd and 4th August, 1952 published exhaustive summaries of the debate. 'Aruna', Kakinada published on 3rd August 1952 a brief summary of Pandit Nehru's speech omitting all other basic points.

None of these papers offered any comment on the debate.

Malayalam.—'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode, 'Express', Trichur, 'Malabar Mail', Ernakulam, 'Prabhatham', Quilon, on 3rd August 1952, 'Powradhwani', Kottayam, 'Chandrika', Calicut, 'Deepika', Kottayam, and 'Keralabhushanam', Kottayam, on 4th August 1952, 'Kerala Kamudi', Trivandrum, 'Desabhimani', Calicut, 'Deepam', Ernakulam, 'Gomathi', Trichur, and 'Powrakahalam', Trivandrum on 5th August 1952 published brief summaries of the debate.

'Powradhawani', Kottayam, on 9th August 1952, 'Deepika' and 'Kerala-bhushanam' on 5th August 1952 published fair comments. The other Malayalam papers, which covered the news, did not comment.

Marathi.—'Lokasatta', Bombay, 'Navashakti', Bombay and 'Kal', Poona published on the 3rd August summaries of the speeches made by Pandit Nehru and Dr. Mookerji and offered fair comments on the 4th, 8th and 9th August respectively. 'Bharat', Poona, and 'Lokashakti', Poona published on 3rd August 1952 only Pandit Nehru's speech and commented fairly on 6th August 1952. 'Sakal', Poona, and 'Prabhat', Poona, published brief summaries of the debate on 3rd August 1952 and commented fairly on 8th and 9th August respectively. 'Manvantar', Poona, published a brief summary but did not comment on the debate. 'Gaokari', Nasik did not cover the debate nor did it offer any comment. 'Lokamanya', Bombay, briefly covered the debate in its issue of the 3rd August. The relevant issues were not available of 'Sahndhyakal', Bombay and 'Maharashtra', Nagpur for the scrutiny of both news and views, and of 'Lokmanya', Bombay for the examination of comment.

Gujarati.—'Bombay Samachar', Bombay, 'Gujarat Samachar', Ahmedabad, 'Janmabhoomi', Bombay, 'Sandesh', Ahmedabad, 'Vandematram', Bombay, 'Jai Gujarat', Baroda, 'Lokashakti', Bombay, 'Lokasatta', Baroda, 'Phulchhab', Rajkot, and 'Gujarat Mitra and Gujarat Darpan', Surat published on the 3rd August, 1952 brief summaries of the speeches made by the Prime Minister, Dr. Mookerji and other speakers. The relevant issues of these Gujarati newspapers were not available for the examination of comment.

Kannada.—'Nava Yuga', Hubli and 'Samyukta Karnatak' Hubli published on the 3rd August brief summaries of the debate and offered fair comments on 10th August 1952 and 9th August 1952 respectively. 'Vishal Karnatak', published only a summary of Pandit Nehru's speech and 'Prajavani', Bangalore, reports of the speeches made by Pandit Nehru and Dr. Mookerji in their issues of 3rd August 1952. Neither of these newspapers commented on the debate.

Punjabi.—Only one Punjabi newspaper in the sample list, viz. 'Desh Darpan', Calcutta, published on 3rd August 1952 a summary of the Prime Minister's speech and commented fairly on 6th August 1952.

NEHRU-MATTHAI CONTROVERSY

The fourth All-India topic was Pandit Nehru's speech at Trivandrum on June 1, 1950, in which he referred to the differences between himself and Dr. John Matthai, which had led to the latter's resignation from his place in the Cabinet, and Dr. Matthai's statement to the Press on the same subject.

I. The standard version of the speech was the full text of the P.T.I. report from which the following essential facts (basic points) were drawn up:

1. The Prime Minister referred to the reasons given for his resignation by the former Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, in a press interview and said that the "fundamental differences" with Dr. Matthai arose on the question of the need for a Planning Commission at the present stage.

2. Pandit Nehru said they had functioned in the Central Cabinet on the assumption of joint responsibility.

3. Pandit Nehru said he had along felt that planning was absolutely essential for our country at this stage. The Congress had repeatedly laid stress on the appointment of a planning commission.

4. Dr. Matthai, the Prime Minister said, felt that the appointment of the Planning Commission was neither necessary nor desirable. Dr. Matthai held the view that India's resources were limited; the setting up of the Commission would produce an impression in the people that great things were going to be done.

5. The Prime Minister said he and many of his Cabinet colleagues thought that because our resources were limited today, it was all the more the reason why they should not be wasted but used to the best advantage.

6. Referring to allegations in a section of the Press about his using 'authoritarian methods' in the Government of India or in the Cabinet, Pandit Nehru said he had done nothing except on the principle of joint responsibility in the Cabinet. There was no question of autocracy.

7. The Prime Minister said: "The Congress lays down the broad principle of economic policy". Either he had to act according to the advice of the Congress or he would have to "get out".

II. On the 2nd June, 1952, the day following Pandit Nehru's speech at Trivandrum, Dr. John Matthai, issued a statement in which he referred to the remarks of the Prime Minister on the reasons prompting him to tender his resignation from the post of Finance Minister of the Government of India. The standard version of the statement was the full text of the P.T.I. report from which the following essential points were drawn up:

1. Referring to Pandit Nehru's remarks Dr. John Matthai said his resignation was open to two interpretations. Either there had been serious differences of opinion between him and those in authority or he was running away from a difficult job at a time of crisis. He felt that in fairness to him as a Minister responsible to the country, the latter of these impressions should be dispelled.

2. The Prime Minister, Dr. Matthai stated, had described the Planning Commission as the main issue between them, but Dr. Matthai said that was not the only one.

3. Dr. Matthai stated plans costing about Rs. 3,000 crores were at present held up in the various Ministries for lack of finances, material and technical personnel. What was required was to draw up a strict order of priority for the existing plans based on available resources and work out details from a technical angle.

4. Dr. Matthai had objected not only to the setting up of the Planning Commission but also to the method of its working. It had tended to be a parallel Cabinet. It had increased the area of argumentation and discussion inside the Government and delayed decisions on immediate problems.

5. Dr. Matthai said he had also differed on the question of control of expenditure. A general tendency prevailed in various Ministries to disregard the authority of the Standing Finance Committee whose approval was always required for all Governmental expenditure. In this respect he named the Ministries under the Prime Minister as the worst offenders. He mentioned the case

of the Dublin Embassy for whom a building was to be provided and staff appointed not merely without the approval of the Standing Finance Committee but against its recommendations.

6. Dr. Matthai said he was one of the members of the Cabinet who regarded with great misgiving the conclusion of the recent Indo-Pakistan Pact and anticipated the gradual disillusionment that recent developments had produced.

Hindi.—‘Aryavarta’, Patna, published on the 3rd and 4th June respectively comprehensive summaries of Pt. Nehru’s remarks and Dr. Matthai’s statement and also published a fair comment in its issue of the 4th June. ‘Navarashtra’, Patna, ignored Pt. Nehru’s speech but published a comprehensive summary of Dr. Matthai’s statement in its issue of the 3rd June; the paper did not however comment on the controversy. ‘Pradeep’, Patna, published on the 3rd June full summaries of Pt. Nehru’s remarks and Dr. Matthai’s statement and also a fair comment. ‘Nav Bharat Times’, Delhi, carried on the 3rd June a summary of the speech made by Pt. Nehru at Trivandrum on the 1st June but omitted to publish the part of the speech in which the Prime Minister referred to Dr. Matthai’s resignation. The paper, however, gave the full text of Dr. Matthai’s statement in its issue of the 3rd June and published a fair comment on the 8th June. ‘Hindustan’, New Delhi, published on the 2nd and 3rd June respectively detailed summaries of Pt. Nehru’s remarks and Dr. Matthai’s statement but did not offer any comment. ‘Jai Hind’, Jabulpore, only published a summary of Dr. Matthai’s statement in its issue of the 3rd June and commented fairly on the next day. ‘Aj’, Banaras, published on the 3rd and 4th June respectively detailed summaries of Pt. Nehru’s remarks and Dr. Matthai’s statement. The paper commented fairly on the 5th June. ‘Jagran’, Jhansi, published on the 3rd and 4th June respectively brief summaries of both the statements and also commented fairly in its issue of the 4th June. ‘Lokmanya’, Calcutta made a fair comment on the 4th June. The relevant issues of this newspaper were not available for the examination of news presentation. ‘Sansar’, Banaras, published on the 3rd and 4th June respectively detailed summaries of Pt. Nehru’s remarks and Dr. Matthai’s statement and offered fair comments on the 6th and 7th June. ‘Jagriti’, Howrah, did not publish any of the two statements but made a fair comment in its issue dated the 4th June. ‘Nagrik’, Hathras, published a brief summary of Pt. Nehru’s remarks on the 4th June. The paper ignored Dr. Matthai’s statement and did not comment on the controversy. ‘Nava Prabhat’, Gwalior, ‘Rashtra Doot’, Jaipur and ‘Jansatta’, Delhi, had not started their publications in 1950. The relevant issues of other Hindi newspapers in the sample list were not available for research.

English.—‘Times of India’, Bombay, ‘Hindu’, Madras, ‘Indian Express’, Madras, ‘Statesman’, Calcutta, ‘Hindustan Times’, New Delhi, ‘Indian Nation’, Patna, ‘Searchlight’, Patna, ‘Bombay Chronicle’, Bombay, ‘Mail’, Madras, ‘Tribune’, Ambala, ‘Leader’, Allahabad, ‘Hindustan Standard’, Calcutta, ‘National Standard’, Bombay, ‘Hitavada’, Nagpur, ‘Nagpur Times’, Nagpur, ‘Indian Republic’, Madras, ‘Pioneer’, Lucknow, and ‘Deccan Herald’, Bangalore published on the 2nd and 3rd June full text of Pt. Nehru’s remarks on Dr. Matthai’s resignation from the Central Cabinet and the latter’s statement.

‘Assam Tribune’, Gauhati, did not publish Pt. Nehru’s remarks but covered in its issue of the 3rd June the essential facts contained in Dr. Matthai’s statement. ‘Free Press Journal’, Bombay, published on the 2nd June a summary of Pt. Nehru’s remarks and on the 3rd June also published a summary covering

all the basic points of Dr. Matthai's statement. 'National Herald', Lucknow carried in its issue of 3rd June summaries of Pt. Nehru's remarks as well as Dr. Matthai's statement. 'Poona Daily News', Poona, published on the 2nd and 3rd June respectively brief summary of Pt. Nehru's remarks and Dr. Matthai's statement. The relevant issues of 'Daily News', Hyderabad were not available for research. 'Advance', Calcutta, 'Evening News of India', Bombay and 'Evening News', New Delhi ignored the topic in their news columns.

Fair comments were offered on the 3rd June by 'Times of India', 'Amrit Bazar Patrika', 'Statesman', 'Hindustan Times', 'Free Press Journal', 'Mail', 'National Herald', 'Pioneer' and 'Deccan Herald'; on the 4th June by 'Indian Express', 'Indian Nation', 'Advance', 'Hindustan Standard', 'Hitavada' and 'Indian Republic'; on the 5th June by 'Searchlight', 'Bombay Chronicle', 'Leader' and 'Nagpur Times'; and on the 6th June by 'Assam Tribune', 'Tribune' and 'National Standard'.

'Hindu', 'Evening News of India', Bombay, 'Evening News', New Delhi and 'Poona Daily News' did not offer any comment.

Urdu.—'Pratap', New Delhi published summaries of both the statements on the 4th June and expressed fair views on the 5th and 6th June. 'Milap', New Delhi, published on the 4th June summaries of both the statements and also a fair comment. 'Ajit', Jullundur published summaries of Pandit Nehru's remarks. The relevant issues of this newspaper were not available for the examination of comment. 'Vir Bharat', Delhi, did not carry Pandit Nehru's remarks but published on the 4th June the full text of Dr. Matthai's statement. It did not offer any comment. 'Asre Jadid', Calcutta, published detailed summaries of both the statements on the 3rd June and published a fair comment on the 4th June. 'Tej', Delhi, published on the 4th and 5th June, summaries of both the statements and a fair comment on the 5th June. 'Hind Samachar', Jullundur, published a short summary of Pandit Nehru's remarks on the 4th June and offered a fair comment on the next day. 'Qaumi Awaz', Lucknow, published on the 3rd June Pandit Nehru's remarks but ignored Dr. Matthai's statement. The paper's comment on the 6th June was fair. 'Jai Hind', Jullundur, published on the 3rd and 4th June respectively short summaries of both the statements. The relevant issues of this newspaper were not available for the scrutiny of comment. 'Azad', Banaras, did not carry Pandit Nehru's remarks but published a summary of Dr. Matthai's statement. The paper offered no comment. The particular issues of other Urdu newspapers were not available for research.

Bengali.—Of the six Bengali newspapers selected for analysis, 'Swadhinata' and 'Janasevak' did not exist in June 1950. Of the remaining four, 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, 'Dainik Basumati', Calcutta and 'Jugantar', Calcutta, published on the 2nd and 3rd June detailed summaries of both the statements. 'Lok Sevak', Calcutta did not publish Pandit Nehru's remarks on Dr. Matthai's resignation but carried on the 3rd June a summary of Dr. Matthai's statement.

Fair comments were offered by 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', 'Dainik Basumati', 'Lokasevak', on the 4th and by 'Jugantar' on the 5th June.

'Prajanatrantra', Cuttack, covered on the 3rd June only the statement issued by Dr. Matthai and did not offer any comment. The relevant issues of 'Samaja' and 'Mathrubhumi' were not available for research.

Assamese.—The relevant issues of 'Natun Assamiyya' were not available for the examination of this topic.

Tamil.—'Bharata Devi', Madras, and 'Swadeshmitran', Madras published exhaustive summaries on 2nd and 3rd June of the statements made by Pandit Nehru and Dr. Matthai. 'Daily Thanthi', Madras published on 3rd June, 1950 a summary of Dr. John Matthai's statement but ignored Pandit Nehru's reference to Dr. John Matthai's resignation.

'Bharata Devi', Madras, published a fair comment on 3rd June, 1950. 'Daily Thanthi', Madras also published a fair comment in its issue of the 5th June, 1950.

Relevant issues of 'Nava India', 'Tamil Nadu' and 'Thyaganad' were not available for research.

Telugu.—'Andhra Prabha', Madras, and 'Andhra Patrika', Madras, published summaries of Pandit Nehru's speech on 3rd June, 1950 and of Dr. John Matthai's statement on 4th June, 1950. 'Andhra Prabha', Madras, and 'Andhra Patrika', Madras did not comment on the controversy. 'Aruna', Kakinada did not exist in June 1950.

Malayalam.—'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode (2nd and 3rd June), 'Kerala Kaumudi', Trivandrum (3rd June), 'Powradhawani', Kottayam (5th June), 'Deepam', Ernakulam (3rd and 6th June), 'Deepika', Kottayam (2nd and 5th June), 'Express', Trichur (3rd June), 'Malabar Mail', Ernakulam (3rd June), and 'Prabhatam', Quilon (3rd and 4th June) published summaries of the Prime Minister's speech and Dr. John Matthai's statement. 'Gomathi', Trichur, published on 3rd June a summary of the Prime Minister's speech but did not carry Dr. John Matthai's statement. 'Keralabhushanam', Kottayam, too, only published, on the 2nd June a summary of the Prime Minister's speech but ignored Dr. John Matthai's statement.

'Kerala Kaumudi', Trivandrum, 'Powradhwani', Kottayam, 'Deepam', Ernakulam, 'Deepika', Kottayam, 'Express', Trichur 'Gomati', Trichur. 'Keralabhushanam', Kottayam and 'Prabhatam', Quilon, did not comment on either the speech or the statement. 'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode, did not comment on the Prime Minister's speech, but published a fair comment on Dr. John Matthai's statement on 8th June. 'Malabar Mail', Ernakulam, offered a fair comment only on Dr. John Matthai's statement in its issue of 7th June, 1950.

The relevant issues of 'Chandrika', Calicut, 'Powrakahalam', Trivandrum and 'Deshabhimani', Calicut were not available for research.

Marathi.—'Lokasatta', Bombay, 'Kal', Poona, 'Lokamanya', Bombay, 'Navashakti', Bombay, 'Sakal', Poona, 'Bharat', Poona and 'Gaonkari', Nasik, published on the 2nd and 3rd June summaries of the Prime Minister's speech and Dr. Matthai's statement. 'Sandhyakal', Bombay did not cover either, 'Manvantar', Poona, published on the 4th June a brief summary of Dr. Matthai's statement. The relevant issues of 'Lokashakti', Poona, were not available for research.

Fair comments were offered by 'Navashakti' on the 3rd and 6th June, by 'Bharat' on the 4th and 5th June, by 'Lokamanya', and 'Manvantar' on the 5th June and 'Kal', Poona on the 7th June. 'Sakal', 'Sandhyakal', and 'Gaonkari' did not comment on the subject. The relevant issues of 'Loksatta' were not available for the examination of comment.

Gujarati.—‘Gujarat Samachar’, Ahmedabad, ‘Janmabhumi’, Bombay, ‘Sandesh’, Ahmedabad, ‘Vandemataram’, Bombay, ‘Gujarat’, Surat and ‘Gujarat Mitra and Gujarat Darpan’, Surat published on the 2nd and 3rd June respectively summaries of the statements made by Pandit Nehru and Dr. Matthai. ‘Pratap’, Surat, published brief summaries of both the statements on the 3rd June. ‘Loksatta’, Baroda and ‘Phulchhab’, Rajkot had not started their publications in June 1950.

Fair comments on the controversy were offered by ‘Janmabhumi’, ‘Sandesh’ and ‘Vandemataram’ on the 3rd June, by ‘Gujarat Samachar’ on the 4th June, by ‘Gujarat’ on the 7th June and ‘Gujarat Mitra and Gujarat Darpan’ on the 8th June.

Commenting editorially on the controversy on the 6th June ‘Pratap’, Surat, made the following observations:—

“The people have not yet realised the full and real significance of freedom and how can they?How can they feel that there is People’s Government now, when the controls and laws harass them much more after the attainment of freedom?The people today are being crushed between the laws and the Congressmen running after power”.

These observations are irrelevant to the controversy

Kannada.—‘Navayuga’, Hubli and ‘Samyukta Karnatak’, Hubli, published on the 2nd and 3rd June summaries of both the statements. ‘Prajavani’, Bangalore published on the 3rd and 4th June summaries of Pandit Nehru’s remarks and Dr. Matthai’s statement. ‘Vishwa Karnatak’, Bangalore did not carry Pandit Nehru’s remarks but published a summary of Dr. Matthai’s rejoinder.

Fair comments were offered by ‘Samyukta Karnatak’ on the 3rd June, by ‘Navayug’ on the 4th June and ‘Prajavani’ on the 2nd and 5th June.

‘Vishal Karnatak’, Hubli, informed the Commission that its record file for the month of June 1950 had been lost.

Punjabi.—‘Desh Darpan’, Calcutta, published on the 2nd and 3rd June brief summaries of both the statements. ‘Akali Patrika’, Jullundur, ignored the P.M.’s remarks but published on the 4th June a summary of Dr. Matthai’s statement. ‘Sikh Chheharta, (Amritsar) ignored both the statements.

None of these newspapers commented on the controversy. The relevant issues of ‘Panth Sewak’, Jullundur and ‘Prakash’, Patiala, were not available for the examination of this topic.

THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL DEBATE.

The fifth All-India topic was the debate held on the 2nd and 3rd December 1952 in the House of the People on the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill. It was introduced by Government to seek the approval of the House for a loan of 8 million dollars from the International Bank. Some of the Opposition members criticised the working of the Corporation and made allegations of favouritism in the grant of loans.

Sri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister for Revenue and Expenditure, read to the House on December 2 a letter from the Chairman of the Corporation, on the subject of loans to firms with which he was connected.

Winding up the debate on December 3, Sri M. C. Shah, Deputy Minister of Finance, replied to the charges made against the Corporation and observed it was not fair to run down people who had come forward to render public service.

It was brought to the notice of the Commission that the picture presented by some newspapers of the debate on this Bill had been one-sided. It was stated that prominence had been given to certain statements and allegations made by some members during the debate in the House of the People on December 2, 1952, but the speech of the Deputy Finance Minister on the next day refuting those allegations was either completely ignored or condensed by some newspapers in a manner which was 'unfair' to the persons concerned.

This topic was selected solely for assessing accuracy in the presentation of news. Newspapers in the sample list were scrutinised to see whether both sides of the case supplied by the news agencies on two different dates were published, in fairness to those who made allegations and to those who refuted them on the next day.

The standard versions were the summaries of the debates supplied to newspapers by the Press Trust of India. The following were the basic points drawn up from the P.T.I. summary of the debate held on 2nd December 1952.

1. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, leader of the National Democratic Group, stressed the need of fuller information about the activities of the Corporation and quoted from the debates in the House of Commons to show how Parliaments in other countries had insisted on maintaining control over such statutory bodies. As the Government had already contributed Rs. 27 lakhs for guaranteeing the minimum dividend, Parliament had to be satisfied with the working of the institution. The Corporation should work in such a manner that there may be no doubt or suspicion in anybody's mind that any favouritism had been shown even unintentionally or that any particular sector of industry had been left out.

2. Sri G. L. Bansal (Congress-Punjab) was of the view that in its present state the Corporation was bound to grant loans to only those concerns which afforded the most security. He suggested that the Corporation should not be empowered to take over a concern; the Government of India should do so instead.

3. Dr. A. Krishnaswamy (N.D.P.—Madras) said there would have been no harm if the names of the concerns which have received loans from the Corporation had been revealed. Even the World Bank from which the Corporation wanted to take a loan published the names of the countries and the concerns to which it lent money. He also urged that there should be equity financing. He had some doubt whether the Industrial Finance Corporation was the proper body to undertake such equity financing and suggested that it would be better if the Government set up a development corporation which could be financed by the Reserve Bank for nourishing the smaller concerns.

4. Sri Khandubhai Desai (Congress—Saurashtra) referred to the criticism that small industries had been neglected and pointed out that about 53 concerns had been granted loans within Rs. 10 lakhs. There was already legislation authorising the State Governments to set up State Industrial Finance Corporations to advance loans to small scale cottage industries, if they so desired.

On the question of nationalisation of the Corporation, Sri Desai said that if on merit it was found that this concern could be nationalised, the matter could then be considered. But as far as sanction of loans was concerned, no discrimination had been made. Applications were scrutinised and decided on their own merits.

5. Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Ind.—Madras) said: "The whole country wants to know whether there is favouritism or discrimination in the dealings of the Corporation and whether anybody is utilising the Corporation to feather his nest". He wanted to know why the Corporation sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 95 lakhs to the sugar industry last year when sugar production was surplus in the country. It was time, he said that the House put an end to this sort of exploitation of the Corporation by monopolists who have control over it.

6. Sri Tyagi, Minister of Revenue and Expenditure said the Prime Minister had already promised that the question of divulging the names of loanees would be reconsidered on the return of the Finance Minister to Delhi.

Sri Tyagi then read out the letter received from Sri Sri Ram, Chairman of the Corporation in which Sri Sri Ram had complained of the unfair criticism against the Corporation and the serious charges brought against himself. Sri Sri Ram had said that there were only two members of the Board of the Industrial Finance Corporation who happened to be industrialists, i.e., Sri Biren Mookerjee and himself. Sri Mookerjee represented bankers and he (Sri Sri Ram) represented the Reserve Bank. They also happened to be industrialists. In his letter Sri Sri Ram had said, "Sri Mookerjee not being on the executive committee could not influence sanction or rejection of loans. The charge can only be brought against me. On the Board there are three representatives of the Government, including Sri Khandubhai Desai, M.P., and two of them are members of the executive committee. There are two representatives of co-operative societies, two of Scheduled banks and two of insurance companies, and I do not suppose any of them could be charged with being industrialists. Two concerns of which, in partnership with others, my firm are managing agents have taken loans from the Corporation. These two are amongst the very few indeed which have been paying back the instalments on the debt and have not asked for any extension, while 13 have defaulted". Continuing Sri Tyagi said that the following loans were granted to companies in which Sri Sri Ram is personally interested, being in the managing agency; The Bengal potteries Ltd., applied for Rs. 20 lakhs and sanction was given for that amount. They had since repaid Rs. 6 lakhs. The Jay Engineering Works first applied for a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs and were sanctioned only Rs. 20 lakhs. They again asked for Rs. 20 lakhs and were granted Rs. 16 lakhs. In the case of the loans to Jay, the Finance Minister was consulted. "This was done because Sri Sri Ram was the Chairman of the Corporation and there should be no question of the Chairman getting loans without proper scrutiny. Each application, said Sri Tyagi, was sent to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for scrutiny. The Finance Minister as a rule was consulted in each case informally. The Government's own Secretary was on the sanctioning Committee. There was, therefore, no reason for him to think that there had been anything irregular.

Sri Gadgil (Congress—Bombay) suggested that the Industrial Finance Corporation must look after bigger industries, State Corporations, the middle-sized industries and co-operatives after cottage and small-scale industries, Sri Gadgil also said there was need for greater control and vigilance.

Sri Sarangdhar Das (Praja-Socialist—Orissa) said, it was very essential that the Government should reveal the names of concerns which had received money from the Corporation so that the House might know whether some Directors of the Corporation have relations and friends in certain firms and those firms ask for loans and get them. He added that there was a textile mill in Orissa the Director of which was a relation of the Corporation and this mill had got a loan from the Corporation. The mill had sold shares worth Rs. 23 lakhs to the public, and Rs. 16 to 17 lakhs worth to the Orissa Government. The State Government had also given a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs to this mill. The loan which the mill had received from the Corporation was about Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, so out of the authorised capital of Rs. 1:23 crores, the mill had only Rs 23 lakhs raised from public subscription and about Rs. 1 crore was Government money. He wanted to know on what security the Corporation had lent money to the mill when it was clear that all its assets, in case of mortgage, would go to the first creditor, namely, the Orissa Government. There was some argument that the Corporation loaned money on anticipated production, but "what would happen if for some reason, the mill did not produce?" Sri Das asked. The mill, he added, was founded to supply coarse cloth to the people of Orissa but only fine and superfine cloth was produced which was exported to Calcutta and Singapore. This mill had also opened a firm of sole distributors. One of the ex-Ministers was a salaried employee in the firm. One ex-Speaker of the Orissa Assembly and the ex-member of Parliament were also in it. The reason why this mill had been so much favoured was that the "Managing Director of this mill is a near relation of the Chairman of the Finance Corporation and it is for this reason that we want a complete disclosure of the names of firms that apply for loans". The Corporation, Sri Das charged, wanted to set up new monopolists by helping persons who were merely managers of factories some time back but had now become persons worth many lakhs. Sri Das hoped that the Government would not lend money for the purpose of creating new monopolies. He advocated the nationalisation of industrial concerns where Government loans formed a large proportion of the capital required by such concerns.

The basic points from the second day's debate were as follows:—

1. Resuming his speech, Sri Sarangdhar Das, Deputy leader of the Praja-Socialist Party, asked why it was necessary to raise the limit of individual loans to be granted by the Corporation from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. He said he was apprehensive that the increased loan money would also be given away "in the same manner as hitherto, to undeserving concerns". He would be happy if loans were advanced to new and heavy industries such as the ship-building industry. To give them to consumer industries would be "a sheer waste".

2. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, acting leader of the Communist Group, strongly opposing the Bill, said the Corporation had been operating as a "big business racket". If the working of the Corporation was to be taken as a criterion, it was clear that the Government had "thrown to the winds all ideas of economic development in the country and was placating Indian big business "which is in subsidiary alliance with foreign capitalists".

Referring to the proposal to get assistance from the World Bank, Prof. Mukerjee said: "The World Bank is an agency of American imperialism. There is no getting away from it".

3. Sri Ram Narayan Singh (Praja Socialist—Bihar) opposed the Bill, because, he said, it was designed to benefit a select few. In the past the Corporation had given loans to certain favoured concerns. There was no guarantee that this would not be repeated, unless all details regarding earlier loans were made available to the House.

4. Sri S. S. More (Peasants and Workers' Party—Bombay) said that the Government were flouting the principles of Parliamentary Democracy in not making available to the House the names of loanees. Referring to the disclosure of the names of two of the companies in the House on Tuesday, with the permission of the Chairman of the Corporation, Sri More said that there was "ample ground to believe that Sri Sri Ram is hardly the chairman who could inspire confidence in the country or other interests concerned".

Sri More wanted the chairman to be replaced and the incorporation of a new clause in the Bill to ensure that Directors and particularly the Chairman were not directly or indirectly associated with any concerns in the country.

5. Sri B. Das (Congress—Orissa), Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, replying to the reference made by Sri Sarangadhar Das to loans granted to certain textile mills in Orissa, said he was one of the Directors of the concern, "Most of my friends know that I am a strict observer of financial rules and code. The Corporation sanctioned some loans to the mills on mortgage of the property and not through the charity of Mr. Sri Ram. I felt that all the conditions of the loan had been fulfilled and I never had the suspicion that some underhand work was there".

Sri B. Das recalled the assurance given in 1947-48 by Sri Shanmukham Chetty, the then Finance Minister, who sponsored the original Bill, that within five years the Corporation would be completely nationalized. The capitalists at that time, he said, were totally opposed to the idea of the Corporation and some of them went to America to canvass against its giving any aid to the Government of India in the development of industries. The capitalist groups which were treacherous to the country in 1947-48 had, however, obtained control over the Corporation.

Sri Das wanted to know when the Government proposed to implement the assurances given by the Finance Minister, that the Corporation would be completely state-owned. He also thought that it would be desirable to have a paid chairman or a managing director under the control of the Reserve Bank, the Finance Minister and Parliament rather than to have an honorary chairman.

6. Mr. V. B. Gandhi (Congress—Bombay) refuted the suggestion that the International Bank was dominated by American interests. "So far as control of this institution is concerned let us not forget that 67 per cent. of the voting is in non-American hands".

7. Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya (P.D.F.—Hyderabad) said the question before the House was whether Parliament had jurisdiction over the Corporation or not.

The Corporation wanted help in case anything went wrong, and the Government had to guarantee loans and make up for any loss. "If this House is to bear responsibility then we have the right to get any information we require as and when necessary".

8. Mr. M. C. Shah, Deputy Minister of Finance replying to the debate, said it would have given him great pleasure to disclose the names of the loanees. But he had to follow the policy that had been accepted by the House so far. In 1949 this policy was laid down by the then Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, and Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh reiterated it very recently on the floor of the House. An amending Bill had been brought forward in 1951 but this point was not raised then. However, the Prime Minister had already assured the House that after the return of the Finance Minister the question would be taken up and decided in consultation with the representatives of the House. If any case of favouritism or nepotism or partiality was brought before the Government, they would inquire into it fully.

Mr. Shah said that the Corporation, with its limited resources and with a paid-up capital of only Rs. 5 crores had tried to serve the economy of the country to the best of its ability. As regards help to new industries, out of 103 loans, aggregating over Rs. 15.22 crores sanctioned up to the end of October, 1952, the loans to new types of industries totalled over Rs. 5.78 crores. The paid-up capital of all these concerns came to over Rs. 30.81 crores. That showed the extent to which the loans granted by the Corporation supplemented their capital.

The Minister also described the distribution of the loans Statewise and industry-wise to show that the Corporation did its best to help concerns in backward areas.

"If my friends will take a clearer view of the whole thing" said Sri Shah, "I am sure they will agree that the Corporation is working on sound lines".

As regards the possibility of the Corporation subscribing equity capital, Sri Shah, said that when the original Bill was brought before the House, the Government did not envisage equity capital or risk capital or enterprise capital. Firstly, the Corporation would not be able to undertake it with its limited resources; secondly, it could not undertake the risk. It was well known that the investor in a new concern might have to wait for five or six years to get dividends and meanwhile the Corporation would have to pay interest on the capital invested by various institutions. Even in the U.K. the Corporation there subscribed equity capital only in the case of very well-established and reputed firms and not just for promoting an industry.

Nor was it possible for the Government of India at this stage to have a development bank, he added. It might be taken up later on.

With regard to the allegation that the Corporation was controlled by a certain group of industrialists, the Minister read out the names of the Members of the Board and of the Executive Committee in refutation of the charge.

Sri Sarangadhar Das had mentioned two Orissa textile mills in his speech. Sri Shah said that only one mill had taken a loan, and the value of its assets was very much greater than the loan. Sri Das had also asked how the Corporation could have first charge on the assets of this concern when the Orissa Government had already granted a loan to it. Sri Shah replied that the State Government had waived its right of first charge in favour of the Corporation. "I submit, 'said Sri Shah', that there is some imaginary misapprehension".

The Minister said that Dr. Lanka Sundaram had stated that in one case a concern with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs got a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs. "I have made inquiries but not found a single concern in that category. If he has got any information I am prepared to inquire into it and satisfy him".

There was also some imaginary misapprehension, said Sri Shah, that because a certain industrialist was on the Corporation, he controlled it. "I may be pardoned if I say that it would be an insult to the intelligence and integrity of these 11 Directors if they are just ruled by the Chairman". Further, Sri Shah said, the Chairman of the Executive Committee was not the Chairman of the Corporation but the Managing Director. All applications were considered by the executive committee and the opinion of the Ministries concerned was also taken.

The Government, said Sri Shah, were satisfied with the working of Regulation 37, under which a Director with interest in a loan was not allowed to be present when that application was under consideration. There might have been some misgivings in the minds of some members but at the same time "to run down people who come forward to render public service is not fair".

The Bill itself was a very simple one. Foreign borrowing could not be had unless they were guaranteed by the Government of the country to which the Corporation belonged. Shipping concerns had also been made eligible for taking loans, as shipping was a key industry. A new ship cost about Rs. 58 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. In view of this, and in view of the fact that capital equipment cost more, the maximum limit of a loan was being raised.

He was glad that the proposed loan from the International Bank had been welcomed by all members except those "who have made it a fashion to decry help from America". No conditions were attached to these borrowings.

Hindi.—'Arya Varta', Patna, 'Navrashtra', Patna, 'Bharat', Allahabad, 'Nav Bharat Times', Delhi and 'Yug Dharma', Nagpur, published on the 3rd December, the allegations made by some members of the Opposition against the Industrial Finance Corporation and carried on the next day the Government reply given by Sri M. C. Shah refuting the allegations. 'Sansar', Banaras, carried a similar coverage of both day's proceedings in its issue of the 5th December.

'Hindustan', Delhi, in its issue of the 3rd December, covered the first day's debate ignoring the allegations and published on the 4th December, 1952 the second day's proceedings giving the Government reply. 'Aj', Banaras published similar reports in its issues of 4th and 5th December.

The relevant issues of 'Jagran', Jhansi for the examination of the first day's debate were not available. In its issue of the 4th December, 1952, the paper published a brief summary of the speeches including that of Sri Shah.

'Sandesh', Agra and 'Sanmarg', Banaras, did not publish the first day's proceedings but covered briefly the second day's proceedings in their issues of 4th and 5th December, respectively.

'Jai Hind', Jubbulpore, 'Nav Bharat', Nagpur, 'Lokmanya', Calcutta, and 'Rashtradoot', Jaipur, reported the proceedings of both days in their issues of the 3rd and 4th December, 1952, ignoring the allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das and other Opposition members as well as the Government reply given by Sri M. C. Shah. 'Pradeep', Patna, published in its issues of

the 3rd and 4th December respectively, summaries of the two days' debates covering some of the allegations made by members of the Opposition and the Government reply.

'Sainik', Agra, ignored the proceedings of both days. The relevant issues of 'Hindi Milap', Jullundur, were not available for research.

'Vishwamitra', Calcutta, and 'Nav Jivan', Lucknow, did not publish in their issues of the 3rd December the allegations made by some speakers against the Corporation and carried summaries of the second day's debate in their issues of the 4th December without refutation of the allegations.

'Amar Ujala', Agra, published a summary of the first day's debate in its issue of the 3rd December carrying the allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das. In its issue of 4th December, 1952, the paper did not cover the second day's debate. The subsequent issues were not available for research.

'Jagriti', Howrah, published a very short summary of the first day's debate without mentioning the allegations made by some members of the Opposition. The paper did not publish Sri Shah's reply. 'Nav Prabhat', Gwalior, published a summary of the first day's proceedings covering the allegations made by the Opposition members but did not cover the Government reply in its subsequent issues.

English.—'Tims of India', Bombay; 'Hindu', Madras; 'Indian Express' Madras; 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta; 'Statesman', Calcutta; 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi; 'Bombay Chronicle', Bombay; 'Tribune', Ambala; 'Leader', Allahabad; 'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta; 'National Standard', Bombay; 'Hitawada', Nagpur; 'National Herald', Lucknow; and 'Delhi Express', Delhi, published on the 3rd December the allegations made by some Members of the Opposition against the Industrial Finance Corporation, and carried on the next day the Government reply given by Sri Shah refuting the allegations. 'Deccan Herald', Bangalore, also gave a similar coverage of both day's proceedings in its issues of the 4th and 5th December.

'Assam Tribune', Gauhati, published on the 5th December summaries of both days' proceedings omitting the allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das but covering the Government reply. 'Indian Nation', Patna, published on the 3rd and 4th December summaries of the debate held on the 2nd and 3rd December without mentioning the Opposition allegations and the Government refutation. 'Searchlight', Patna, published on December 4, a summary ignoring the allegations, but on the next day gave a summary of Sri Shah's speech in defence of the Chairman of the I.F.C. 'Mail', Madras and 'Nagpur Times', Nagpur, in their issues of the 3rd December published summaries of the debate ignoring the allegations made against the Corporation but published on the next day summaries of Sri Shah's speech. 'Indian Republic', Madras and 'Poona Daily News', Poona, reported the proceedings of both the days ignoring the allegations as well as the Government reply. 'Evening News', New Delhi, did not cover the first day's proceedings but gave a brief summary on 3rd December, 1952 of the second days' debate. 'Free Press Journal', Bombay, 'Pioneer', Lucknow, and 'Daily News', Secunderabad, published on 3rd December, 1952 summaries of the first day's proceedings covering the allegation made against the Corporation, but in their reports on 4th December, 1952 ignored Sri Shah's speech refuting the allegations.

'Advance', Calcutta, 'Bombay Sentinal', Bombay and 'Evening News of India', Bombay, did not cover the two-day debate.

Urdu.—'Qaumi Awaz', Lucknow, covered the allegations as well as the Government reply in its issues of the 3rd and 5th December respectively. 'Asre Jadid', Calcutta, also gave a similar coverage on the 3rd and 4th December. 'Milap', New Delhi, 'Pratap', New Delhi and 'Vir Bharat', Delhi, on the 4th and 5th December and 'Hind Samachar', Jullundur, on the 5th and 6th December also covered both the Opposition and the Government points of view. 'Khilafat', Bombay, covered briefly the proceedings of the two days ignoring the allegations and the Government reply. 'Tej', Delhi did not cover the first day's debate but published a summary of Sri Shah's speech in its issue of the 6th December. 'Nai Duniya', Delhi, published on the 5th December the allegations against the Corporation made by some members of the Opposition but ignored the second day's debate in which the Government spokesman had replied refuting those allegations. 'Naya Zamana', Jullundur, published on the 6th December summaries of the speeches made by Dr. Hiren Mookerji and Dr. Jaisooriya and ignored all other speakers including Sri Shah. 'Payyam', Hyderabad, did not cover the first day's debate but in its report of the second day's debate gave summaries of the speeches made by Dr. Hiren Mookerji and Dr. Jaisooriya and did not publish the Government reply.

'Sada-e-Am', Patna, 'Hindustan', Bombay, 'Azad Hind', 'Calcutta', 'Rozana Hind', Calcutta, 'Sathi', Patna, 'Ittehad', Bombay, 'Prabhat', Jullundur, 'Azad', Banaras, 'Sadaqat', Ludhiana, and 'Al Huq', Calcutta, did not cover the debate.

Bengali.—'Ananda Bazar Patrika', 'Dainik Basumati', 'Lokasevak', 'Jana-sevak', and 'Swadhinata', published on 3rd December, 1952 summaries of the speeches containing allegations against the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation and also gave prominence to the speech of Sri M. C. Shah, refuting those allegations. 'Jugantar', however, published on 4th December, 1952 the allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das, but condensed the speech of the Deputy Finance Minister to such an extent that the allegations made on the previous day against the Chairman of the Corporation remained virtually unrefuted.

Oriya.—'Samaja', 'Mathurubhumi' and 'Prajatantra', published summaries of the proceedings of both the days fairly and impartially. In the case of 'Mathurubhumi', however, it was noticed that the headline given to the report of the proceedings of the 2nd December was not faithful. It ran: "Industrial Finance Corporation shows Favouritism in Granting Loans to Industrial Concerns". This headline gives the impression that the allegations had been proved. These allegations, however, were refuted by the Government's spokesman on the next day.

Assamese.—'Nutan Assamiya', covered, the proceedings of the two days in its issues of the 3rd and 4th December 1952 and was fair to both the sides.

Tamil.—'Bharata Devi', published on 3rd December, 1952 a brief summary of the first day's debate, omitting the allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das. The paper did not cover the second day's debate. 'Dinamani', Madras, also published on 4th December, 1952 a brief summary, omitting Sri Sarangadhar Das's allegations. The paper did not cover the second day's debate. 'Swadeshmitran', Madras, published on the 4th December, reporting the

allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das. The same day, it covered the 2nd day's proceedings including Sri Shah's reply.

'Nava India', Coimbatore, in its issue of 3rd and 4th December, 1952 covered the debate held on both the days, ignoring the allegations made by members of the Opposition as well as the Government reply. 'Tamil Nadu', Madurai, covered briefly the proceedings of both the days in the House of the People in its issues of 4th and 5th December, 1952, omitting the allegations made by members of the Opposition, but briefly published the reply given by Sri M. C. Shah. The relevant issues of 'Thyaganad' were not available for research.

'Daily Thanti', Madras, published on the 3rd and 4th December reports of the two days' proceedings giving prominence to the allegations made by the members of the Opposition, but ignored the Government point of view put forward by Sri M. C. Shah.

Telugu.—'Andhra Prabha', Madras, published in its issue of 4th December, 1952 a summary of the debate held on 2nd December, 1952 covering the speeches made by Sri Tyagi and Sri Sarangadhar Das. In its report on 5th December, 1952 of the second day's debate the paper published a brief summary of Sri Shah's speech.

'Aruna', Kakinada, did not cover the debate.

'Andhra Patrika', Madras, published a summary of the first day's debate in its issue of the 4th December, 1952, in which it stated the allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das. The paper, however, did not publish any summary of the second day's proceedings and thus failed to carry the Government reply to the allegations made by Sri Sarangadhar Das.

Malayalam.—'Mathurubhumi', Kozhikode, published on 3rd and 4th December, 1952 brief summaries of the proceedings of the debate without mentioning either the allegations made by some opposition members against the Corporation or the Government reply. 'Kerala Kaumudi', Trivandrum, published a brief report of the first day's proceedings without mentioning any allegations but did not cover the second day's proceedings. 'Chandrika', Kozhikode, published a brief summary of the first day's proceedings in its issue of 4th December. This summary did not contain any allegations. The paper did not carry the second day's proceedings. 'Express', Trichur, published in its issue of 3rd December, 1952 a brief summary of the first day's proceedings without mentioning any specific allegations but did not report the second day's proceedings. 'Gomathi', Trichur, published in its issue of the 4th December a summary of the first day's proceedings without mentioning any allegations. Its relevant issues were not available for examination of the second day's debate. 'Keralabhushanam', Kottayam, published on the 3rd and 4th December, 1952 very brief reports of the first and second day's proceedings ignoring the allegations and the Government reply. 'Malabar Mail', Ernakulam, published in its issue of the 3rd December, 1952 a brief summary of the speeches made by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji and Prof. Hiren Mukerji without mentioning any allegations and also carried a summary of the Prime Minister's speech. The paper did not carry the second day's proceedings. 'Powrakahalam', Trivandrum, did not carry the first day's proceedings, but published in its issue of December 5, 1952, a brief summary of the speech of Sri Sarangadhar Das, Prof. Hiren Mukerji and

the Government reply given by Sri M. C. Shah. 'Prabhatam', Quilon, published on the 3rd December a short summary of the first day's proceedings without mentioning any allegations. The paper did not cover the second day's proceedings.

Marathi.—'Loksatta', Bombay, in its report of the first day's proceedings published on 3rd December did not mention the allegations against Corporation, but on the second day carried the Government reply.

'Kal', Poona, did not cover the allegations made on the first day, and did not report the next day's proceedings either. 'Sakal' and 'Bharat' of Poona did not publish the allegations and the Government reply. The relevant issues of 'Sandhya Kal', were not available for the examination of the first day's proceedings. The paper did not cover the second day's debate. 'Samaj', Kolhapur and 'Satyawadi', Kolhapur, did not cover the debate. 'Nava Shakti', Bombay, published on 3rd December a summary of the first day's proceedings on the front page covering important basic points and also displayed in a single column box Sri Sarangadhar Das's allegations against the I.F.C. In its report of the second day's debate published on the last page, on 4th December 1952 the paper gave due prominence to Sri Shah's speech refuting the allegations. The published summary said that Sri Shah had totally refuted the allegations that the Corporation was controlled by certain industrialists. He had said that the Executive Committee considered all the applications and consulted the Ministries concerned, and Government had fullest possible control over the Corporation. Sri Shah regretted that during the debate bitter criticism was made against the Corporation on account of sheer baseless misunderstanding.

'Maharashtra', Nagpur, published on 3rd December and 4th December respectively the allegations made by some Opposition members and Sri Shah's refutation of those allegations.

'Prabhat', Poona, 'Manvantar', Poona, 'Lokshakti', Poona and 'Lokamanya', Bombay, carried on 3rd December the allegations but in their reports published on 4th December of the second day's proceedings omitted that portion of Sri Shah's speech which refuted the allegations made against the I.F.C.

Gujarati.—'Bombay Samachar', Bombay and 'Vande Mataram', Bombay, published in their issues of the 3rd and 4th December, summaries of the debates briefly covering the speeches made by the members of the Opposition making allegations against the Corporation and Sri Shah's reply.

'Gujarat Samachar', Ahmedabad, 'Phulchhab', Rajkot, and 'Prabhat', Ahmedabad, covered the second day's debate in their issues of the 4th December carrying only the summaries of the speech made by Sri Shah. These papers did not cover the first day's debate.

'Janmabhoomi', Bombay, 'Sayaji Vijaya', Baroda, and 'Janashakti', Bombay, published on the 3rd and 4th December, 1952 summaries of the speeches made by some speakers. These papers ignored the allegations made on the first day by Sri Sarangadhar Das and other Opposition leaders, but published in their issues of the 4th December short summaries of the speech made by Sri M. C. Shah refuting the Opposition allegations. 'Loksatta', Baroda, published similar reports of the debates in its issues of the 4th and 5th December, 1952. 'Gujarat Mitra' and 'Gujarat Darpan', covered the two days' debates in its issues of 3rd and 5th December respectively without mentioning either the allegations made by some Opposition members or the Government reply.

Kannada.—‘Samyukta Karnatak’, Hubli, and ‘Vishal Karnatak’, Hubli, published in their issues of the 3rd December and 4th December summaries of the debates held in the House of the People on the 2nd and 3rd December respectively covering the allegations made by the Opposition members as well as Sri M. C. Shah’s refutation of those allegations.

‘Nava Yuga’, Hubli, published on 4th December 1952 a news item in which it ignored the allegations as well as the Government reply.

‘Prajavani’, Bangalore, and ‘Vishwa Karnatak’, Bangalore, did not cover the debate.

Punjabi.—None of the five Punjabi newspapers published any report of the two-day debate on the Industrial Finance Corporation.

NATIONALIZATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

One of the two topics selected for the Bombay State was the statement made by Sri Babubhai Patel, Deputy Minister of the Bombay Government on the nationalization of road transport and Government preparations to meet the Motor Operators’ threat for a strike. The standard version was the Bombay Publicity Directorate’s release to the Press on the 25th December 1952 from which the following basic points were drawn:—

1. Sri Babubhai Patel, Minister for Transport, Bombay Government, said that all possible arrangements to cope with the situation that might be created **as a result of the proposed Motor Operators’ strike from January 1, were being made by the Government.**

2. Not only would the Government see that the essential supplies of food and vegetables continued to flow undistributed but they would also extend the facilities of transport in such a manner as to enable normal trade, commerce and industries to go on unaffected by the strike.

3. Arrangements were being made to utilise a fairly good number of military and State Transport vehicles for the purpose. This would ensure transport of food grains in the rural areas also.

4. Such operators as would like to be on the road and also private carriers who would desire to ply would be effectively assisted by being given protection. Arrangements to utilise the public and private carriers fully on the basis of a guaranteed remuneration were also under consideration.

5. Sri Patel characterised as wrong the statement of the transport operators which said that the Government of India was not consulted on the point of utilization of the Canadian vehicles for nationalization. In fact, Sri Patel pointed out, the Canadian aid was made available through the efforts of the Government of India.

6. Sri Patel said it had always been the Government’s policy to consider sympathetically the question of taking over, on the basis of fair compensation, those private vehicles which were completely displaced as a result of nationalization on a particular route. So far as the nationalization on the Poona-Nasik-Dhulia route was concerned the same policy would be followed.

7. Sri Patel said that most of the employees of the private carriers had been absorbed when passenger transport was taken over by the State Transport, and they had appreciated the regular hours of work, better remuneration and other facilities provided by the State Transport. The policy regarding taking over of the displaced staff in respect of the goods transport as well would continue.

Hindi.—‘Vishwamitra’, Bombay, and ‘Nav Bharat Times’, Bombay published on 26-12-1952 summaries covering the major basic points in the Deputy Minister’s statement but offered no comments.

English.—‘Times of India’, Bombay, ‘Bombay Chronicle’, Bombay, ‘Free Press Journal’, Bombay, and ‘National Standard’, Bombay, published the full text in their issues dated the 26th December, 1952. The two evening newspapers, ‘Bombay Sentinel’, Bombay and the ‘Evening News of India’, Bombay, also published the full text in their editions of December 25, 1952. ‘Poona Daily News’, Poona, did not carry the news.

‘Times of India’, Bombay, published fair comments on the 1st and 2nd January, 1953. ‘Evening News of India’, also carried a fair editorial on the 26th December, 1952.

Urdu.—‘Ittehad’, Bombay, and ‘Hindustan’, Bombay, did not publish any news and views on this topic.

Marathi.—‘Sakal’, Poona, published in its issue of the 26th December, 1952 a summary of Sri Patel’s statement. ‘Lokasatta’, Bombay, ‘Lokmanya’, Bombay, ‘Navashakti’, Bombay, ‘Bharat’, Poona, ‘Gaokari’, Nasik, ‘Lokashakti’, Poona, and ‘Manvantar’, Poona published in their issues of 26th December, 1952 short summaries of the statement covering all the major basic points. ‘Kal’, Poona and ‘Satyawadi’, Kolhapur, also published on 26th December, 1952 short summaries of the statement covering a few basic points.

Only ‘Bharat’, Poona, on 3-1-1953 and ‘Lokashakti’, Poona, on 2-1-1953 published comments, which were fair. ‘Kal’, ‘Lokmanya’, ‘Sakal’, ‘Gaokari’, ‘Manvantar’, and ‘Satyawadi’ did not take any editorial notice of Sri Patel’s statement.

The relevant issues of ‘Sandhyakal’, Bombay, were not available for research.

Gujerati.—‘Bombay Samachar’, Bombay and ‘Sandesh’, Ahmedabad, published in their issues of 26th December, 1952 detailed summaries of the Deputy Minister’s statement. ‘Janmabhoomi’, Bombay published the full text of the statement on 25th December, 1952, while ‘Vande Mataram’, Bombay on 25th December and ‘Gujarat Samachar’, Ahmedabad, and ‘Janashakti’, Bombay, on 26th December, 1952 published summaries of the Deputy Minister’s statement. ‘Lokasatta’, Baroda, published a brief summary of the statement.

The required issues of the Gujarati newspapers were not available for the examination of comment.

Kannada.—‘Nava Yuga’, Hubli, and ‘Samyukta Karnatak’, Hubli, published summaries of the Deputy Minister’s statement in their issues of 26th December, 1952, but offered no comment.

PROHIBITION ENQUIRY REPORT

The second topic for the Bombay State was Sri M. D. Bhansali's prohibition enquiry report. The standard version was the full text of his report from which the following basic points were drawn:—

1. In his report, Sri Bhansali lays emphasis on the necessity for stricter enforcement and more propaganda.

2. Religious sentiment against alcoholic drinks should be mobilised.

3. Appeal should be made to the pleaders not to help in obtaining acquittals on technical grounds, and to doctors that they should not refuse to examine cases of alleged consumption of liquor or to give certificates if they are satisfied that liquor has been consumed.

4. The manufacture of liquor is an easy process. Experience has shown that it is the traffic in illicit liquor which should be guarded against. The abuse in this respect is most noticeable amongst those who were in the trade in the past, were resorting to illicit practices and the ex-criminal tribes who were set free from the restraints imposed on them and who in the absence of rehabilitation and alternative occupations have found the liquor traffic an easy method of solving their unemployment problem.

5. The Bombay Prohibition Act should be amended to provide for the legitimate use of toilet and medicinal preparations and to prevent their misuses.

6. The Bombay Prohibition Act legislation should be enacted on the lines of the Drugs (Control) Act, 1950 to regulate, under licences, the import, export, sale and possession of medicinal and alcoholic commercial preparations and to prevent their misuse.

7. Legislation is necessary to prevent the abuse of proprietary preparations, tonic wines, etc., which are not medicinal in value and which can be abused for portable purposes.

8. To check illicit distillation from mhowra flowers, the work of collection and export of mhowra flowers should be entrusted to co-operative societies.

9. Neera Centres which are run departmentally may be retained except in the Gujarat area and Thana district.

10. The policy of replacing toddy palm trees where possible by food crops should be encouraged.

11. More concentrated effort should be made to check organized smuggling of liquor and action should be taken against the ring-leaders who provide the organization.

12. The Kotwal and Surpanch should also be responsible for giving information of offences against the Prohibition Act occurring in the limits of their village.

13. In the case of foreigner's permits the limit of four units may be retained. In the case of health permits the limit should be reduced to two units and the right to treat cancelled.

14. Officers at the top should obtain intelligence about the officers entrusted with enforcement to find out whether they themselves are breaking the law by drinking illicit liquor or by conniving at unlawful activities. Cases against such officers should be worked out.

15. The Home Guards in City areas and the Village Defence Units in rural areas should be utilised to a much greater extent for Prohibition work in order to relieve pressure on the Police force. The Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Excise and Prohibition, and the Commandant General, Home Guards should meet in a Committee and work out proposals with this object. If any member of the Home Guards or the Village Defence Units abuses his position or privileges, his services should be dispensed with.

16. The names of informants should not be divulged nor should informants be appointed panches. When information leaks out, attempt should be made to ascertain how the leakage occurred.

17. Areas which are notorious for illicit distillation and smuggling such as the coastal tracts and particularly the districts of Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara and certain talukas which contain notorious places in other districts should be treated as Special Prohibition areas. A specially selected task force should be appointed for these special Prohibition areas.

18. A Central Intelligence Force whose duty will be to check connivance, detect inter-district rackets, coordinate detection work and assist the local task force should be kept with headquarters at Poona or Bombay with an Officer of the rank of District Superintendent of Police as its head.

English.—‘Times of India’, Bombay, ‘Bombay Chronicle’, Bombay, ‘Evening News of India’, Bombay, and ‘National Standard’, Bombay published on 5-8-1952 summaries covering all the important basic points. ‘Bombay Sentinel’, Bombay did not carry the news.

‘Times of India’, on 9-8-1952 and ‘National Standard’, on 6-8-1952 made fair comments. ‘Bombay Sentinel’, and ‘Evening News of India’, did not comment on the report.

‘Free Press Journal’, Bombay, in its issue of the 5th August, 1952, published a brief summary of Sri Bhansali's report as the leading story of the day under the headlines “Reform in Prohibition Policy Urged” and “Free Sale of Beer and Toddy in Cities”. In the opening paragraphs the paper stated:—

“Revision of policy of Prohibition to the extent of giving permits to addicts and making liquor of low alcoholic content including beer and toddy freely available in the cities and coastal areas has been recommended by Sri M. D. Bhansali who conducted an official enquiry into the working of Prohibition in the Bombay State”.

Nowhere in the 39 recommendations given at the end of chapter 6 of the Prohibition Enquiry Report has it been suggested that there should be free sale of beer and toddy in cities and coastal areas, on page 36 of the report, however, Sri Bhansali has stated as follows:—

“The other methods which have been suggested to me for reducing illicit traffic are:—

1.

2. Liquor of low alcoholic content, including beer and toddy, to be made freely available”.

and went on to say:

“.....Under a policy of temperance, toddy, beer or liquor of low alcoholic content might be less objectionable than tonic wine or medicated alcohol”.

It is clear that making liquor of low alcoholic content, including toddy and beer freely available was only a suggestion made to Sri Bhansali as one of the methods of reducing illicit traffic—the suggestion which Sri Bhansali thought “might be less objectionable than tonic wine or medicated alcohol” under a policy of temperance—not prohibition.

‘Free Press Journal’ has treated a suggestion made to Sri Bhansali as recommendation made by him. The report carried by the newspaper is thus inaccurate.

In the course of a short comment entitled “Any Beer”, ‘Free Press Journal’ wrote the next day:—

“Another suggestion made by this official (Sri Bhansali) is that health permits should be abolished after giving one year’s notice to permit-holders and making liquor of low alcoholic content, including toddy and beer, freely available in the cities and coastal areas”. This comment appears to be unfair as it is based solely on the inaccurate report published in this newspaper on the previous day. Free availability of liquor of low alcoholic content, including toddy and beer, was not recommended by Sri Bhansali in his report; it was merely a suggestion made to him which he thought might be less objectionable than tonic wine or medicated alcohol but he did not recommend the suggestion.

In its issue dated the 5th August, 1952, ‘Poona Daily News’, Poona, published a summary of Sri Bhansali’s report covering important basic points. In para 6 of the news item the paper said:—

“Mr. Bhansali has disapproved the suggestion that the Prohibition should be still more deterrent or that as in the case of other legislative enactments, no pleader should be allowed in case of consumption and possession”. This part of the news report appears to be inaccurate. What Sri Bhansali had suggested was that an appeal should be made to pleaders not to help in obtaining acquittals on technical grounds.

Commenting on Sri Bhansali’s report in its issue of August 7, 1952, ‘Poona Daily News’ observed that Sri Bhansali had recommended decontrol of beer and toddy or such other drinks which have low alcoholic content. Here again it may be pointed out, making of liquor of low alcoholic content, including beer and toddy freely available was only a suggestion made to Sri Bhansali who had remarked that “under a policy of temperance, toddy, beer or liquor of low alcoholic content might be less objectionable than tonic wine or medicated alcohol”. It has already been said that Sri Bhansali did not include this suggestion in his 39 recommendations given at the end of the report under the title ‘Summary of Recommendations’. The paper has distorted the views expressed by Sri Bhansali. Its comment, therefore, is unfair. ‘Poona Daily News’ began its editorial as follows:—

“It must be borne in mind that Mr. Bhansali is an officer of the State and has an interest in the administration as also in his own prospects”. This paragraph casts an unjustified reflection on the integrity of Sri Bhansali and his competency to judge matters impartially. “It is an established fact”, the paper continues, “that officers of the Government do not set out their mind in a manner likely to offend the susceptibilities of the Ministers in charge”. This remark also appears to have been based more on unestablished presumptions rather than on factual grounds and may also be adjudged unfair. This remark amounts to a personal attack, and obviously exceeds the rather wide limits of criticism.

Marathi.—‘Loksatta’, Bombay, published in its issue of the 5th August, 1952 a summary of the Prohibition Enquiry Report. ‘Kal’, Poona, published a translation of the 39 recommendation made by Sri Bhansali on the 8th August, 1952. ‘Lokmanya’, Bombay, published on 5th August, 1952, a summary of the report covering all the basic points. ‘Bharat’, Poona, and ‘Prabhat’, Poona, on 5th August, 1952 and ‘Manvantar’, Poona, and ‘Gaokari’, Nasik, on 6-8-1952 published very short summaries of the report covering only a few basic points. ‘Lokashakti’, Poona, covered the news about the Prohibition Enquiry Report in the issues of 5th and 6th August, 1952. ‘Navashakti’, Bombay, published a news item in its issue of the 5th August, 1952 that the report of the Bhansali Committee had come out and was available for public review. It did not carry a summary of the report.

‘Navashakti’ and ‘Bharat’ offered fair comments on the 9th August. ‘Loksatta’, ‘Kal’, ‘Gaokari’, ‘Lokashakti’, ‘Manvantar’ and ‘Prabhat’ did not take any editorial notice of the report. ‘Lokmanya’ did not comment on the topic but it published a series of articles stating that the policy of Prohibition had not been a failure as alleged by critics.

‘Sakal’, Poona, did not publish the news, nor did it offer any comment. The relevant issues of ‘Sandhyakal’, Bombay, were not available for research.

Gujarati.—‘Bombay Samachar’, Bombay, in its issue of 7th August, 1952, published a short summary of the report covering a few major points. ‘Janmabhoomi’, Bombay, ‘Janashakti’, Bombay, and ‘Pratap’, Surat, on the 5th August, 1952 and ‘Gujarat’, Surat, and ‘Gujarat Mitra and Gujarat Darpan’, Surat, on the 6th August, 1952 published short summaries of the Prohibition Enquiry Report. ‘Sayajivijay’, Baroda, published an exhaustive summary of the news item covering nearly all the basic points; while ‘Sandesh’, Ahmedabad, ‘Vandemataram’, Bombay, and ‘Loksatta’, Baroda published in their issues of 5th August, 1952 very brief summaries of report. ‘Gujarat Samachar’, Ahmedabad, also published a very short and rather inadequate summary of the report in its issue of 5th August, 1952; out of 39 recommendations made by Sri Bhansali in his report, the paper has published only three. The headlines laid undue stress on the point that Prohibition lacked public co-operation and tended to exaggerate the view that the Prohibition policy has been far from success.

‘Vandemataram’, Bombay, and ‘Loksatta’, Baroda, published fair comments in their issues of 6th August, 1952.

Kannada.—‘Nava Yuga’, Hubli, and ‘Vishal Karnatak’, Hubli, published summaries of the report in their issues of 6th August, 1952.

‘Vishal Karnatak’, Hubli, published a fair comment in its issue of the 7th August, 1952.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PRESS NOTE ON THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

The topic selected for the Hyderabad State was the Press Note issued by the Government of India on 2nd May, 1952 on the Osmania University. The following basic points were drawn from this Press release :—

1. The question of establishing a Central University in the South for developing the national language and for promoting closer cultural rela-

tions between the North and the South has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past.

2. The Osmania University with its central location in the South, its experience, tradition and potentialities and fact that it has, as its medium of instruction, one of the Indian languages, is eminently suitable for this purpose. The Government of India in consultation with the Hyderabad Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the Osmania University should be converted into a Central University and run on the same lines as the Banaras, Aligarh and Delhi Universities, with Hindi as its principal medium of instruction.

3. The Government of India have set up a Committee to examine the details regarding the future constitution of the University and the financial implications of the proposed changes and submit their report in the course of the next three months. On the basis of this report the Government of India will promote legislation for converting the Osmania University into a Central institution.

Hindi.—'Hindi Milap', Hyderabad, the only Hindi newspaper of the Hyderabad State in the sample list, published prominently in its issue of 3rd May, 1952 a summary covering all the basic points. The paper did not comment on the topic.

Urdu.—'Milap' (Urdu), Hyderabad, published on the 4th May, 1952, a summary covering all the basic points. The paper did not comment on this topic.

'Payam', Hyderabad, informed the Commission that it did not maintain any record of its back issues.

PRIME MINISTER'S AWARD ON THE CAPITAL OF MADHYA BHARAT

The local topics selected for the Madhya Bharat State was the Prime Minister's award of 9th May, 1952 on the capital of Madhya Bharat. The following basic points were drawn from the full text of the Prime Minister's award :—

1. The Prime Minister regrets that no agreement has been arrived at between the two Rajdhani Samities of Gwalior and Indore on this issue.

2. He realises the importance to a city of being the Capital of a State, but regrets the tendency all over India in the past for cities to grow at the expense of other areas. Centralisation is inevitable in the modern State but too great centralisation is not good and his own tendency would be to encourage decentralisation. He recognises that industrial civilization, which is developing, tends towards centralisation. Steam and its progeny brought centralisation. Electricity somewhat helps decentralisation.

3. The Prime Minister limits his choice of Capital to Gwalior and Indore, leaving out Ujjain though it is full of history and tradition and should be one of the principal cultural centres of the State.

4. While the two Rajdhani Samities have failed to agree about the major issue, they have agreed that it was not in the interests of Madhya Bharat to have as a permanent measure the Capital at two places.

5. The Prime Minister regrets he does not agree with this one joint finding of the two Samities. He feels there must be a sharing of Capital between Gwalior and Indore. The Prime Minister suggests that the seat of Government should be at Gwalior for 7 to 7½ months in the year and at Indore for 4½ to 5 months. The Legislature should meet in both places. Obviously, the period of the location of Government and the meeting of the Legislature in Indore will be during the summer months when the climate of Indore is cooler and preferable to that of Gwalior.

6. The Prime Minister trusts that this decision will be accepted in a friendly spirit by all concerned and suggests that the two Rajdhani Samities, having completed their labours, should now divert their attention to constructive ends and try to develop their respective cities in every way. A city is judged not by its palaces but by its slums. It is judged by the social consciousness of its citizens and the social work that they do. It is judged by the prosperity of the masses of its population. However, it is not the city by itself that counts. There are small towns and numerous villages where millions of people dwell, and it is by their growth that Madhya Bharat will be judged.

Hindi.—The required issues of only one newspaper, 'Nav Prabhat', Ujjain, were available for research. This newspaper carried the full text of the Prime Minister's statement on the 10th May, 1952 and commented fairly on the same day.

SRI D. P. MISRA'S RESIGNATION FROM THE CONGRESS

The local topic selected for the Madhya Pradesh State was Sri D. P. Misra's letter of resignation to the President, Mahakoshal Pradesh Congress Committee. The following basic points were drawn from Sri D. P. Misra's letter as reported by the PTI:—

1. Sri Misra accused the Prime Minister of being a full-fledged dictator by contriving the ejection of Sri P. D. Tandon from the presidentship of the Congress and himself taking his place.

2. Sri Misra said that the ejection of Sri P. D. Tandon, besides being his "political murder", was a "murder of democracy".

3. This "murder", Sri Misra alleged, was committed with the sole purpose of winning elections with the help of Pandit Nehru.

4. Expressing his regret on his severing 30 years association from the Congress, Sri Misra declared he had joined the Congress to serve the people and not to be a slave to the will of any individual.

Hindi.—'Jai Hind', Jubbulpore, published prominently the full text of Sri Misra's letter of resignation on the 10th September, 1951. 'Nav Bharat', Nagpur, published on the same day a summary covering all the basic points.

The comment made by 'Jai Hind' on the 12th September, 1951 was fair. In its editorial on the topic published on the 11th September, 1951, 'Nav Bharat' made a personal attack on Sri Misra. The paper said that Sri Misra had proved by his behaviour that his patriotism was more for his selfish ends than for his principles.

The relevant issues of 'Lokmanya', Nagpur, were not available for research.

English.—'Hitavada', Nagpur, and 'Nagpur Times', Nagpur, published the full text of Sri D. P. Misra's resignation on the 10th and 11th September, 1951 respectively.

'Hitavada' commented fairly on the 12th September. The relevant issues of 'Nagpur Times' for the examination of comment were not available for reserach.

SRI RAJAGOPALACHARI'S BROADCAST ON 6TH JANUARY, 1952 ON DECONTROL OF FOOD

The first local topic for the Madras State was Chief Minister Rajagopalachari's talk on Decontrol of Food broadcast from Madras on 6th January, 1952. The standard version was the authorised copy of the broadcast talk obtained from the Madras Station of the All India Radio from which the following basic points were drawn :—

1. Sri Rajagopalachari refers to the strong feeling among all sections of the people that the food administration is causing great harassment. Growers of food have no enthusiasm. After much deliberation we formulated a scheme of decontrol which has now received the approval of the Government of India and will be brought into force forthwith.

2. Madras State will be divided into six zones. Each zone will have one or two surplus districts supplying, through a free market, the needs of the attached deficit districts. Within these zones, trade and movement will be free. There will be no control as regards price or as regards quantity of rice to be sold to any consumer or trader in the free market. There will be fair price shops where price and quantity to be sold will be regulated by Government. This is a safeguard against distress or sudden inconvenience. Movements from a place in one zone to any place in another zone by rail or motor vehicle will not be permitted except through permits. Within the zone, however, there will be no restriction between one zone and another transport by peasantry of small quantities by head loads or carts will not be interfered with.

3. The requirements of Malabar and Nilgiris will be met from imported rice, i.e. rice imported into Madras from outside. Malabar and Nilgiris are two highly deficit areas which have to be given special treatment. The entire quota allotted to the State by the Centre will be allotted to meet the requirements of these two districts over and above their local production. The requirements of Hosdrug sub-taluk will be met from imports along with Malabar and Nilgiris. Informal rationing will be continued in these

areas through fair price shops through which the imported rice quota which is wholly allotted to these areas will be distributed to consumers.

4. Government procurement of rice in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar and Nilgiris will be given up forthwith, as also the levy system of procurement prevailing in South Arcot, South Kanara, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Srikakulam. Statutory rationing will be abolished throughout the State.

5. In the municipal areas of surplus districts informal rationing now obtaining will be abolished. In the fair price shops the existing scale of rations will continue to be issued on the existing ration cards until the free market settles down. So also in the informally rationed areas of Malabar and Nilgiris the existing scale will continue to be issued on the existing ration cards. After some time, which is estimated to be four weeks, the scale can be reduced as the free market rice becomes available in adequate measure.

6. The existing stock of rice at the disposal of Government, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons, will be utilised for disposal through the fair price shops. Wholesalers who are now handling reserve stocks of Government and retailers who will manage the fair price shops will not be allowed to deal in the open market rice.

7. In order to meet any emergency, Government have kept their present stock of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons of rice in reserve so that they may rush supplies to any part of the State quantities required for meeting any emergency, as well as for distributing rice through fair price shops. For the coming year it is proposed to build up an annual stock of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons by an easy levy system in a few surplus districts in order to serve as an emergency reserve.

8. The sale of imported wheat and milo would also be completely decontrolled and derationed. The State will receive supplies from the Government of India and distribute them amongst wholesalers and co-operative societies selected by the Collector of each district. These wholesalers and co-operative societies will be allowed to deal with these grains and supply them to merchants for distribution to the consumers. There will be no control over the sale price of wheat. Milo will be sold at specified prices in order to pass the benefit of the Government of India's subsidy to the consumers. There will be no limit to the quantity of wheat and milo that any consumer may buy.

9. Madras may take credit for having led the way to the restoration of freedom of movement and trade in foodgrains. They have the full moral support of the Prime Minister of India and his advisers.

10. There is enough food in the land, if we are careful and avoid waste. We should not lose the good habits we have acquired under compulsion. Those who raise food crops with considerable difficulty and anxiety and those wholesalers who buy and store the grains, and the numerous traders who distribute them among consumers should all consider themselves as trustees and patriotic citizens of the Republic and comrades of the Government.

English.—All the four English newspapers selected for the Madras State, viz., 'Hindu', Madras, 'Indian Express', Madras, 'Mail', Madras; and 'Indian Republic', Madras; published the full text of Sri C. Rajagopalachari's broadcast talk in their issues of the 7th June, 1952.

Fair comments were published by 'Mail', and 'Indian Republic' in their issues of the 7th June, and by 'Hindu' and 'Indian Express' on the 8th June, 1952.

Tamil.—'Bharat Devi' Madras; 'Dina Mani', Madras; 'Swaesamitran', Madras and 'Daily Thanthi', Madras, published the full text on the 7th June 1952, while 'Nava India', Coimbatore and 'Tamil Nadu' Madurai carried on the 7th and 8th June, 1952 respectively exhaustive summaries covering all the basic points.

Fair comments were made by 'Swadesamitran', and 'Nava India', on the 7th June and 'Bharat Devi', 'Dinamani' and 'Tamil Nadu' on the 8th June, 1952.

'Daily Thanthi', Madras wrote a series of editorials in its issues of 8th, 9th and 10th June, 1952. In its leading article on the 8th June, the paper said:

"Rajaji has not only abolished food rationing but at the same time conferred on the landlords and rich people all sorts of liberties possible. Note what he says at the end of his statement:

'You may now transport rice as much as you like, store as much as you like, and profiteer as much as you like. There is no limit on price, no limit on hoarding. The heaps of grains in your possession are your own. May God bless you'".

These are not the words which Rajaji used in his appeal.

What Rajaji actually said in this context was as follows :—

"Farmers and dealers, you will no longer be under harassing restrictions. May God protect us from greedy thoughts and ward off all ill-luck from our path.

"Farmers, May God bless you. You may now take your grain to any place, anywhere and sell it as you like to anyone anywhere and no one shall interfere with you in any way. There is no need to hide and walk under cover, as if you did not own what you possessed. You are free and can dispose as you choose of what is yours".

This paper appears to have mis-reported Rajaji's appeal and drawn inference from such distortion to suit its editorial policy, which, in all the three editorials on this topic was opposed to the decontrol of food. 'Daily Thanthi's' comment is thus unfair.

TELUGU.—'Andhra Prabha', Madras and 'Andhra Patrika', Madras, published the full text in their issues of 8th June, 1952. 'Aruna', Kakinada, published a brief summary giving a gist of Rajaji's broadcast talk on the same day.

All these three newspapers published fair comments on this topic of their issues of 8th June, 1952.

Malayalam.—'Chandrika', Kozhikode, published the full text on 8th June and on the same day 'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode; and 'Desabhimani', Kozhikode, published summaries covering all the basic points.

'Mathrubhumi' and 'Chandrika' published fair comments in their issues of 8th June, 1952. 'Desabhimani' did not offer any comment.

RESERVATION OF CLOTH PRODUCTION FOR HANDLOOM

The second Madras topic was the Government of India's Press Note issued on the 25th November 1952 on reservation of cloth production for handloom. The following basic points were drawn from this Press release:—

1. The Government of India have been receiving representations urging them to extend the field of reservation for handlooms and it has been suggested that entire production of bordered dhotis and coloured saris should be reserved for the handloom industry. This question will be fully examined by the Textile Inquiry Committee which has been set up to make a comprehensive study of all sectors of the textile industry with a view to determining the place of each in the national economy and their inter-relationship.
2. Pending this inquiry, Government have been considering if the scope of the existing reservation of certain types of cloth can be widened as an interim measure of relief to the handloom industry.
3. Saris with dyed yarn in their bodies are already reserved for handlooms. With effect from November 1, 1952, mills have been prohibited also from dying saris. The consumption of mill-made bordered saris in areas where there is at present a concentration of handlooms is not large.
4. Dhotis with a border exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ " are now reserved for the handloom industry. Government consider that a complete ban by executive order on the production of dhotis by mills on the lines now demanded by certain interests would not be practicable without a full and thorough investigation. Under existing circumstances and having regard to the low purchasing power of the people, such a total prohibition is likely to lead to scarcity and an undue rise in prices similar to the conditions that obtained towards the end of 1950 and early in 1951, which would adversely affect the consumer.
5. Government have decided after careful consideration to restrict the production of dhotis by mills to 60 per cent of their average monthly production for 1951-52. They will watch the result of this restriction with regard to—
 - (a) the availability of dhotis at reasonable prices to the consumer;
 - (b) the facility with which the mill industry can adjust their pattern of production since it is necessary to ensure that neither the level of employment nor the total production and availability of cloth is greatly affected; and
 - (c) the capacity of the handloom industry to supply the deficiency created by this limitation on mill production.
6. This restriction will come into force with effect from December 1, 1952. Where mills, however, have to make adjustments in their equipment to enable them to carry out these orders, they will be given time to make the necessary readjustment up till January 1, 1953 by the Textile Commissioner in the case of mills which apply to him for such facilities.

English.—'Hindu', Madras, 'Indian Express', Madras, and 'Mail', Madras, published on the 26th November, 1952 the full text of the Government of India's Press Note. On the same day, 'Indian Republic', Madras, published a summary covering all the basic points.

Fair comments were made by 'Hindu' on the 26th November, 1952 and 'Express' and 'Indian Republic' on the 27th November, 1952. 'Mail', Madras, did not offer any comment.

Tamil.—'Bharat Devi', Madras, 'Dinamani', Madras, and 'Swadesamitran', Madras, on the 26th November, 1952 and 'Nava India', Coimbatore, on the 27th November, 1952 published the full text of the Government of India's Press Note. 'Daily Thanthi', Madras, and 'Tamil Nadu', Madurai, published brief summaries in their issues of 26th and 27th November, 1952 respectively.

'Bharat Devi', 'Dinamani' and 'Daily Thanthi', on the 27 'Swadesmitran' on the 26th and 'Tamil Nadu' on the 28th November, 1952 made fair comments.

TELUGU.—'Andhra Prabha', Madras, and 'Andhra Patrika', Madras, published on 27th November, 1952 summaries covering all the basic points. 'Aruna', Kakinada, did not cover the news.

'Andhra Prabha', commented fairly on 28th November, 1952, while 'Andhra Patrika' and 'Aruna', did not take any editorial notice of the Press Note.

Malayalam.—'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode, published a summary, covering all the basic points in its issue of the 26th November, 1952. On the next day, 'Desabhimani', Kozhikode, also published a summary omitting some basic points.

'Mathrubhumi', Kozhikode, published a fair comment on the 26th November. 'Desabhimani' did not take any editorial notice of the topic.

'Chandrika', Kozhikode, did not publish the news nor did it offer any comment.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER REGARDING MYSORE STATE

The only local topic for the Mysore State was the President's Order regarding the Mysore State. The basic points for this topic are given in the following three paragraphs which contain the full text of the P. T. I. report on the subject:—

1. The President has promulgated an order exempting Mysore State from the operation of Article 371 of the Constitution.

2. The order is called "The Mysore State (Cesser of Control) Order, 1951".

3. Article 371 vests in the Centre powers of superintendence and control over the administration of Part B States for a period of ten years, but enables the President to exempt any State from its operation.

English.—'Deccan Herald', Bangalore, carried the full text of the President's Order on 10th December, 1951 and published a fair comment on the next day.

Kannadas.—'Prajavani', Bangalore, and 'Vishwa Karnatak', Bangalore, published in their issues of 9th December, 1951 the full text of the President's Order.

'Vishwa Karnatak' published a fair comment on the news in its issue of 9th December, 1951, while 'Prajavani', did not offer any views.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST THE RAREWALA MINISTRY

The only topic selected for the Pepsu State was the debate in the Pepsu Assembly on the 24th December, 1952 on the no-confidence motion against the Rarewala Ministry. The UPI version of the debate was taken as the standard version from which the following basic points were drawn:—

1. S. Tirath Singh, Ex-Minister (Congress) initiated the motion of no-confidence in the Government and dwelt on the "atmosphere of communalism" which had been deliberately created by the members of the United Front Party and also the "conditions of insecurity" prevailing in the State. He accused the Government of partiality towards the Biswedars in the tenant-landlord dispute and alleged that the United Front Party included members who did not hesitate even to murder tenants to give possession of land to Biswedars. S. Tirath Singh further charged the Government with encouraging some corrupt and inefficient officers about whom the Public Service Commission had remarked that they should not be kept in service.

2. Sri Brish Bhan, Ex-Minister (Congress) sponsored another no-confidence motion and observed that feudal game was being played in the State. He referred to "lawlessness and political kidnappings" in the State. He further stated that members were bought over by the United Front Party. He alleged that the Police administration was corrupt and that officials were getting protection from the Government for their misdeeds.

3. In conclusion, Sri Brish Bhan appealed to all members to act wisely and to end the state of affairs in which members could be bought by giving toys.

4. S. Gian Singh Rerewala, Chief Minister and leader of the United Front Party, replying to the debate remarked that much was being made of the law and order situation. The Congress benches should not forget, he said, that when they were in office there were lorry "hold-ups" even in the neighbourhood of the State Capital. He alleged that the Opposition was encouraging the outlaws.

5. The Chief Minister contradicted the allegations that S. Lal Singh was kidnapped from his residence and declared that an enquiry into the matter had been ordered.

6. The Chief Minister said that the Government had tried its best to expedite the agrarian reforms and it was wrong to doubt the intentions of the Government.

7. S. Bachan Singh (Communist) speaking on the motion accused both the United Front Party and the Congress Party of indulging in the game of power politics and remarked that both the parties followed anti-people policies.

8. The motion was lost by 30 to 23 votes.

Punjabi.—"Prakash", Patiala published on the 26th December, 1952 a summary of the debate covering all the basic points. The paper did not offer any comment on this debate.

BENGAL-BIHAR BORDER CONTROVERSY

The Bengal-Bihar border controversy was the local topic selected for the States of Bihar and West Bengal. On August 7, 1952, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, made a speech in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly supporting a resolution recommending increase in the areas of West Bengal and diminution in the territory of Bihar. This demand was strongly opposed by the Bihar Press and on August 28, 1952, the Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. S. K. Sinha, at a Press Conference held at Ranchi described the West Bengal demand seeking amalgamation of certain portions of Bihar with Bengal as "patently unreasonable". The full text of Dr. B. C. Roy's speech in the West Bengal Assembly and Dr. S. K. Sinha's rejoinder, as reported by the P.T.I., were taken as standard versions from which the following basic points were drawn:—

A. Dr. B. C. Roy's Speech:—

1. Supporting the resolution to request the Government of India to invite the President to recommend the introduction of a Bill in Parliament to (i) increase the area of West Bengal and (ii) diminish the area of Bihar, Dr. B. C. Roy referred to the memorandum by Sri N. R. Sircar supporting the extension of West Bengal's boundaries on financial grounds.

2. For some time after partition, Dr. Roy said, some traffic was allowed between Calcutta and stations on the East Bengal Railway. Later on, circumstances changed, and the link between Lower and Upper Bengals was cut off. Air transport of goods and passengers was tried in 1949, but as the Pakistan Government objected to flying over their territory they had to go in a roundabout way covering over 100 additional air miles to reach the other part of the State. Further, it had now become an urgent and important matter to enlarge the State boundaries to accommodate refugees.

3. Dr Roy admitted the existence of an agreement in the Congress whereby linguistic provinces were allowed to be formed only with the consent of affected provinces. But he maintained the present problem was economic. West Bengal was now split into three different parts with no inter-connecting links.

4. All the effective rivers in Bengal, Dr. Roy observed, had their origin mainly in the Santhal Parganas. If Bengal had to develop river valley projects, it could not depend on any provinces where the rivers took their source.

5. Historically, Dr. Roy said, the portions of Bihar adjoining West Bengal, had a predominantly Bengal population. The refugees from East Bengal liked to go to the areas adjacent to the western border of West Bengal as it suited them better. Placed in uncongenial surroundings the refugees could not settle down. Dr. Roy demanded that, so far as it was possible, the East Bengal refugees should be integrated into the economic, social and cultural life of West Bengal.

6. Bihar and Orissa, Dr. Roy stated had large accretions to their areas, while Bengal had only Cooch-Bihar added to it. Since 1931 the natural increase of population had been about 30 per cent. Besides, two and half million people had come from East Bengal. If the economic structure of West Bengal broke down it was likely to affect the whole country. India was one and any deficiency in one part was bound to react on another.

7. In conclusion, Dr. Roy observed that splitting up of India into small units would spell disruption, but the essential needs of a large number of people who had to migrate owing to no fault of their own into a badly affected province, demanded extension of the boundaries of West Bengal.

B. Dr. S. K. Sinha's Statement:—

1. Addressing a Press Conference at Ranchi, Dr. S. K. Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, described the demand of the West Bengal Assembly seeking amalgamation of certain portions of Bihar with Bengal as "patently unreasonable". He likened the demand to include in West Bengal the places of origin of West Bengal rivers to the "illegitimate claim of Pakistan over Kashmir".

2. Dr. Sinha said he had not agreed to the demand for a special session of Bihar Legislature as according to him a debate on the issue was likely to cause bitterness and injure the cause of national solidarity.

3. West Bengal, Dr. Sinha observed, had demanded about 16,000 sq. miles from Bihar—about half the present area of West Bengal. The acceptance of this demand would lead Godda, a sub-division of Santhal Parganas, the Ranchi district, the sub-division of Dhanbad and portions of the Singhbhum district as enclaves in West Bengal.

4. The demand for a corridor to link Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri with the rest of Bengal, Dr. Sinha stated, was reminiscent of Hitler's demand for a link with East Prussia through a corridor across Poland. Hitler's demand, he added, was more plausible for Poland was a foreign country. Bihar and Bengal, Dr. Sinha stated, were constituent parts of the Indian Union. The Constitution permitted free movement through India. The communications system was under the control of the Union Government and any improvement in linking Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and the rest of West Bengal could be effected without altering the State boundaries. Giving the example of the Koraput district of Orissa where road links ran through Madras, Dr. Sinha said that Orissa had not claimed any Madras territory on that basis.

5. Dr. Sinha quoted an extract from a joint statement of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar issued on 8th April, 1949, which 'viewed with disfavour' any agitation with regard to the Adibasi areas. The Linguistic Provinces Committee and the Congress Working Committee, the statement added, had also declared themselves against any inter-provincial adjustment of boundaries. The Chief Ministers had further stated that they did not intend to raise, for the time being, any problem of boundaries and desired the people in these provinces to accept this proposition.

6. Concluding his arguments, Dr. Sinha observed that if, however, Dr. Roy felt, in the present circumstances the need for a change in the State boundaries, he should have informed him that mutual assurances contained in the above mentioned joint statement were no longer operative.

English I.—'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, published on the 8th August, 1952 the full text of Dr. B. C. Roy's speech in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and 'Statesman', Calcutta, published on the 9th August a summary covering all the basic points.

'Amrita Bazar Patrika' published a fair comment on the 9th August. 'Statesman' did not offer any comment.

The required issues of 'Hindustan Standard' and 'Advance', Calcutta, were not available for research.

II.—'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, and 'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta, published the full text on August 29, 1952. 'Statesman', Calcutta, carried a summary covering all the important basic points in its issue of August 30. 'Advance', did not cover the news.

'Amrita Bazar Patrika' made a fair comment on August 30, 1952. 'Statesman', Calcutta, and 'Advance', Calcutta, made no comments, while the required issues of 'Hindustan Standard' were not available for research.

Urdu.—'Rozana Hind', Calcutta, published in its issue of 9th August, 1952 a summary covering all the basic points of Dr. Roy's speech in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and also published a summary of Dr. S. K. Sinha's rejoinder on 30th August, 1952. 'Al Haq', Calcutta, also published summaries of Dr. B. C. Roy's speech and Dr. S. K. Sinha's rejoinder in its issues of 8th and 29th August respectively. 'Asre Jadid', Calcutta, did not carry the reports of the West Bengal and Bihar Chief Ministers' statements.

'Azad Hind', Calcutta, commented fairly on the controversy in its issue of the 30th September, 1952. 'Rozana Hind', Calcutta, 'Al Haq', Calcutta and 'Asre Jadid', Calcutta, did not comment on this controversy.

The required issues of other Urdu newspapers of West Bengal included in the sample list were not available for research.

Bengali I.—'Ananda Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, 'Dainik Basumati', Calcutta, 'Jugantar', Calcutta, 'Lokasevak', Calcutta and 'Janasevak', Calcutta, published on 8th August, 1952 summaries of Dr. B. C. Roy's speech, giving due prominence to all the major basic points. 'Swadhinata', Calcutta did not publish the news.

'Lokasevak' on 8th August, 1952, 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', 'Jugantar' and 'Janasevak' on 9th August, 1952 and 'Dainik Basumati' on 10th August, 1952 published fair comments. 'Swadhinata' did not offer any comment.

II.—'Ananda Bazar Patrika' and 'Jugantar' published on 29th August, 1952 the full text of Dr. Sinha's Press Conference, while 'Dainik Basumati', 'Lokasevak' and 'Janasevak', published on 29th August, 1952 summaries of the Conference covering all the basic points.

'Ananda Bazar Patrika', 'Jugantar' and 'Janasevak' commented fairly on the topic in their issues of 30th August, 1952 while 'Dainik Basumati' and 'Lokasevak' made no comments.

'Swadhinata', Calcutta, did not publish the news, nor did it offer any comment.

Punjabi.—'Desh Darpan', Calcutta, published a brief news item stating only that Dr. B. C. Roy made a strong speech supporting West Bengal's demand.

Commenting on Dr. Roy's speech in its issue of 20th August, 1952, 'Desh Darpan' did not touch upon any of the basic points, but discussed the principles underlying the dispute. The comment was fair.

BIHAR STATE

English.—‘Searchlight’, Patna, published a summary of Dr. B. C. Roy’s speech covering all the basic points in its issue of August 8, 1952 and published a fair comment on 10th August, 1952.

The relevant issues of ‘Indian Nation’, Patna, were not available for research.

Both ‘Indian Nation’, Patna and ‘Searchlight’, Patna published the full text of Dr. Sinha’s statement on August 29, 1952 and offered fair comments on the 30th August.

The required issues of ‘Sada-e-Aam’, Patna, were not available for assessing accuracy in the presentation of news. The paper, however, published on 10th August, 1952 fair comment on Dr. Roy’s speech in the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The relevant issues of the Hindi papers were not available for examination.

SATHI LANDS (RESTORATION) BILL: 1950

In 1946, the Bihar Government had settled lands measuring about 206 bighas in the Sathi village on Sahi brothers. This settlement gave rise to some resentment in the State and the matter was referred to the late Sardar Patal who advised the Bihar Government to cancel the settlement. On May 24, 1950, the Bihar Government introduced a Bill known as the “Sathi Lands (Restoration) Bill” in the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The discussion on this Bill lasted 5 days.

The Government spokesman contended that there was nothing wrong in settling the Sathi Lands on Sahi brothers. The Bill, however, had been introduced to carry out the wishes of the Congress High Command. The standard version was taken from the proceedings of the debate held in the Assembly on the 26th May, 1950 from which the following basic points were drawn:—

1. Sardar Harihar Singh, supporting the Bill, observed that Congressman who had suffered and sacrificed and won freedom for the country need not be ashamed of receiving land from Government.

2. Shri Kedar Nath Mehta justified the settlement of lands on the Sahi brothers but wanted the Bill to embrace all the land settlements of the Battiah Raj. Sri Nauman felt that the Government were illegalising legal settlements.

3. Sri Jagat Narayan Lal supported the Bill and accepted the justice of the land settlement, but admitted that Congressmen had to obey the orders of the Congress High Command.

4. Sri Ram Vinod Singh thought the Bill was not justifiable but party discipline demanded obeying the orders of Sardar Patel. He also reputed the allegations of Sri Amin Ahmed that Congressmen had been unduly favoured.

5. Sri Syed Mazhar Imam wanted the Congress High Command to be informed of the real facts about the Sathi lands and felt that the Bill was being supported merely for party discipline. Sri Muhamed Abdul Gani urged laws to be enacted not for individuals but on principles.

6. Sri Latiful Rahman said the Bill raised a constitutional issue by snatching away rights conferred by the Constitution and the people must have a right to express their opinion on the Bill.

7. Sri K. B. Sahay, Bihar's Revenue Minister, seeking to clear misunderstandings, explained the Bill was introduced after consulting the Advocate General and considering the findings of Sardar Patel. Sri Sahay disclosed that two Socialist leaders had also received lands, one of 220 and another of 230 bighas in disregard of the rights of the local tenants.

8. Sri Amin Ahmed, replying to the debate on his motion for circulating the Bill remarked that it was wrong for Congressmen to claim land gifts as compensation for their sacrifices. He suggested the raising of a fund to help political sufferers instead of slicing off the property of the Maharani of Bettiah.

Hindi.—The required issues of only one newspaper, 'Pradeep', Patna, were available for research. This paper published a detailed report covering all the basic points in its issue of 27th May, 1950 and commented fairly on 31st May, 1950.

English.—'Indian Nation', Patna, and 'Searchlight', Patna, published exhaustive summaries of the third day's debate covering all the basic points in their issues of 27th and 28th May, 1950 respectively.

'Searchlight' in its issue of May 29, 1950 and 'Indian Nation' on June 6, 1950 published fair comments.

Urdu.—The relevant issues of the Urdu paper Sada-e-aam were not available for scrutiny.

SACHAR LANGUAGE FORMULA FOR PUNJAB

The language formula evolved by the Chief Minister of the Punjab, Sri Bhim Sen Sachar, was the local topic selected for the Punjab State. The following were the basic points drawn from this formula:—

1. Punjabi in Gurmukhi script and Hindi in Devanagri script are the two languages of the East Punjab.

2. The State shall be demarcated into Punjabi-Speaking and Hindi-Speaking regions according to expert advice.

3. In the Punjabi-speaking region instructions shall be imparted in Punjabi up to the Matriculation standard for boys and the Middle standard for girls. Hindi shall be taught as a compulsory secondary language from the last primary class upwards.

4. In case the parent or guardian of a pupil may wish to get his ward instructed in Hindi (Pupil's mother tongue) arrangements shall be made for it provided there are not less than 10 pupils in a class or not less than 40 pupils on the whole. Under these arrangements, Hindi will be the medium of instructions for such pupils in the primary stage, but the regional language

shall be taught as a compulsory language from the last class of the primary department in boys' schools and from the sixth class in the girls' schools.

5. Similar arrangements as in (3) and (4) above will be made in respect of Punjabi in the Hindi-speaking region.

6. In the secondary stage also the medium of instruction for these pupils will be Hindi, if one-third of the total number of pupils in a Government. Municipal or a District Board school request for instruction in Hindi. The Government will also require aided schools to arrange for instruction in Hindi, if desired, by one-third of the pupils, provided that there are no adequate facilities for instruction in Hindi in the area.

7. Same as in (6) will operate in the Hindi-speaking area in respect of Punjabi.

8. To meet unforeseen situations arising out of the demand for imparting education in a language other than the regional language, the Government may issue further necessary directions.

9. In an unaided recognised school, the medium of instruction will be determined by the management. It will not be obligatory on them to provide facilities for instruction in any other medium, but it will be incumbent on them to provide for the teaching of Punjabi or Hindi, as the case may be, as a second language.

Hindi.—The required issues of 'Hindi Milap', Jullundur, were not available for examination of accuracy in the presentation of news. The issue of the paper dated the 5th October, 1949, which was available, published a comment on the formula. Although the paper did not distort or suppress any of the basic points, it made disparaging remarks against the Chief Minister of Punjab, Sri Bhim Sen Sachar. It said that Sri Sachar had evolved this formula to prolong the life of his Ministry and also because he needed votes for the Congress. It was for these reasons, the paper held, that Sri Sachar had accepted a purely religious script for the Punjab State and had insisted that the people of the State would have to learn the script.

English.—The only English newspaper in the Punjab State, 'Tribune', Ambala, published in its issue of October 4, 1949 the full text of the formula and commented fairly on the same day.

Urdu.—'Pratap', Jullundur, 'Milap', Jullundur, and 'Vir Bharat', Amritsar, published summaries covering all the basic points on 4th October, 1949. 'Sadaqat', Ludhiana, did not publish the news.

Fair comments were made by 'Pratap' and 'Sadaqat' on the 5th and 'Milap' on the 6th October, 1949.

The relevant issues of other Urdu newspapers in the sample list were not available for research.

Punjabi.—'Akali Patrika', Amritsar and Jullundur, covered the news in two different issues. In its issue of 4th October, the paper published a summary giving some of the basic points. It published full text of the formula on 10th October 1949 covering all the basic points. The paper did not comment on the formula.

SRI H. K. MEHTAB'S RESIGNATION FROM THE PRO-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UTKAL UNIVERSITY.

The only local topic for the Orissa State was Sri H. K. Mehtab's statement of December 5, 1951, explaining his resignation from the Pro-chancellorship of the Utkal University.

The PTI and UPI versions of the statements made by Sri H. K. Mehtab and Shri Asaf Ali, Chancellor of the Utkal University and Sri C. M. Acharya, Vice-chancellor of the University were taken as the standard versions from which the following basic points were drawn:—

I. 1. Sri Mehtab said that an atmosphere not at all congenial for any constructive work and surcharged with a spirit of legalistic acrobatics in the administration of the Utkal University was the cause of his resignation from the Pro-Chancellorship of the Utkal University.

2. Sri Mehtab said there was some hesitation to appoint him as Pro-Chancellor and perhaps he should have declined the appointment with thanks.

3. Sri Mehtab felt that instead of rendering some service to the University, he was being drawn towards a suffocating atmosphere of litigation, which is the very negation of any constructive activity.

4. Sri Mehtab said that the University is the concern of all the people of the State and it will take years of hard constructive work to build it, which is entirely different from litigation and hair-splitting interpretation of law and rules.

II. 1. In his statement the Chancellor, Sri Asaf Ali, assured the Syndicate of the Utkal University that he meant no reflection in his "minutes" on the Syndicate, the Senate or the Academic Council.

2. The "minutes" arose, Sri Asaf Ali stated, because the Registrar had said in his explanation that provisions relating to the balloting-out of the "Fellows" of the Senate were not explicit and easy of interpretation. Balloting-out, he said, had long been an annual affair and the Registrar's explanation appeared odd.

3. The explanation had been called for, said the Chancellor, following a representation received from Dr. Banbehari Patnaik, a Fellow of the University. In response to his request, the Vice-Chancellor had sent him his comment on the representation.

4. The Chancellor stated that he had obtained the opinion of the Law Department which said that as balloting-out was a "proceeding" of the University, he had the power to annul it. The Vice-Chancellor had no power to cancel the first balloting however irregular it might have been.

5. The Chancellor said he had called upon the Registrar to explain why he should not be censured for his failure to point out the original mistake of balloting-out only two Fellows when seven had to be ballotted-out.

6. Finally, Sri Asaf Ali explained that he had never intervened in any "proceeding" of the University except on appeal.

III. 1. Consequent on the desire of the Maharaj of Mayurbhanj to relinquish the office of the Pro-Chancellorship of the University, Sri Acharya, the

Vice-Chancellor said, the then Governor Sri V. P. Menon suggested the name of Sri Harekrishna Mehtab for the place. The decision of the Chancellor, Sri Asaf Ali, to keep the place vacant was not correct under the Utkal University Act and Statutes.

2. Sri Asaf Ali had also complained about the attempts to fill the place in his absence. On October 1, 1951 Sri Acharya stated, the Vice-Chancellorship fell vacant, and in September the University Senate nominated him. His name was submitted to the Chancellor by the Pro-Chancellor but the Chancellor did not accept the nomination and insisted on a panel of three names as provided under the Act.

3. With a view to avoiding any future difficulty arising out of a single nomination, Sri Acharya says, the Syndicate proposed an amendment of the University Act on the lines suggested by the Chancellor. The State Government drafted the Bill accordingly but it was dropped at the instance of Chancellor.

4. Consequently, Sri Acharya added, fresh nominations were called for and following the procedure of the last three occasions, the Registrar, under the directions of the Syndicate, submitted three nominations to the Pro-Chancellor, who rejected two of them. On a representation, the Chancellor, purporting to act under the University Act, quashed the order of rejection and restored the nominations. It is mandatory for the Chancellor to give a chance to the University to explain before passing orders contrary to the recommendations of the Syndicate.

5. Again, in his minutes on the annual balloting-out of the Fellows of the Senate, Sri Acharya said, the Chancellor cast uncalled for aspersions and made insinuating observations against the staff and officials of the University. The Chancellor's minutes, Sri Acharya observed, express surprise at the inability of the lawyer Vice-Chancellor and the permanent Registrar to interpret the laws of the University correctly and in a responsible manner, and for their consulting private advisers and not the Law Department of the State Government. The Vice-Chancellor holds the view that the dignity and prestige of the University and its authorities, who had always acted with honesty of purpose, must be kept higher than any personal considerations.

6. Protesting against undue interference on the part of the Chancellor and consistent with his self respect and position as Vice-Chancellor, Sri Acharya felt it incumbent not only to submit his resignation, but also withdraw from election to the panel. Sri Acharya added:—"We as citizens of the State are vitally interested in the welfare of the University and will be looking forward for its growth and development on proper lines. Our interest is of a more permanent character than that of one who is merely connected with the institution through his official ties."

'Samaja', Cuttak and 'Mathrubhumi', Cuttak published summaries of the statements made by the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University. The relevant issues of 'Prajantra', Cuttak were not available.

'Matrubhumi' on the 8th and 15th December, 'Samaja' on the 9th December and 'Prajantra' on the 9th and 10th December 1951 offered fair comments on this controversy.

BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

The only local topic selected for the Rajasthan State was the Prime Minister's speech at Sanchi on November 29, 1952, regarding central legislation to ban cow slaughter.

The standard version was the PTI story of the Prime Minister's speech at Sanchi from which the following basic points were drawn:—

1. Prime Minister Nehru declared here today that he would never allow central legislation to ban cow slaughter in the country. It would be against all principles and past traditions to impose restrictions of this nature throughout the country without taking into consideration the local sentiments and feelings of the people, he added. The States, he said, were at liberty to ban the slaughter of cows in their respective areas but it would be quite uncalled for to have one policy for the whole of the country in this matter.

2. Mr. Nehru referred to a pamphlet demanding ban on cow slaughter handed over to him on his way to the public meeting from Sanchi to Bhilsa and said that people should not be misguided by such mischievous propaganda which had political designs. Those who shouted slogans for the protection of cows had no other intentions except to rouse religious feelings to serve their own purpose. He warned the people against such elements, who were bent upon creating hooliganism in the country.

3. Mr. Nehru said that he would very much appreciate if, instead of shouting slogans, those people would do something constructive in improving the deplorable condition of cows in the country. The mere passing of legislation to ban cow slaughter would not lead them anywhere. There were countries in Europe where there was no ban of any kind but the breed was much healthier and better cared for than in this country. Why not make concerted efforts so that the country could have a healthier breed of cows to provide good milk and butter to the people, much needed in the country?

4. Mr. Nehru referred to certain remarks made against him in another pamphlet said to have been distributed by the Hindu Mahasabha and said the communal organizations like the Hindu Mahasabha, R.S.S. and Jan Sangh were busy attempting to disturb the peace of the country and divert the attention of the people from the fundamental economic problems by inciting communal hatred.

5. The Hindu Mahasabha has been liberally treated so far but if it continued to create disruption and indulged in misleading people, some strict measures would have to be taken, he added.

6. Mr. Nehru said that the communal organization claiming to be the saviours of Hindu religion were treading on the same path which was followed by the Muslim League, ultimately leading to the division of the country. The activities of these organisations in India were harmful in every respect.

7. Mr. Nehru urged the necessity of maintaining unity in the country and said that people should learn lessons from past history. The personal rivalries among the rulers in the old days gave foreigners free scope to make use of the opportunity and rule the country for a long time. If the freedom of the country, attained after incessant peaceful fight, had to be maintained, people must unite together and regard it as one whole unit irrespective of the diversities of class, creed or religion.

Hindi.—The required copies of only one newspaper “Rashtra Doot”, Jaipur, were available for research. This newspaper published only the first 2 paragraphs of the PTI version and did not comment on the news.

RE-GROUPING OF RAILWAYS

The Railway Board memorandum of the 3rd June 1950 on the re-grouping of Indian Railways was the local topic selected for Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal States. The following basic points were drawn from this memorandum:—

1. The existing railway administrations have grown haphazard owing to historical reasons. The Company system had originally been formed more or less on accidental considerations. Often the main consideration was financial. There has been a persistent demand for rationalisation and re-grouping of the existing systems. So long as all the major railways had not come under State Management this was not possible. The Railways of Indian States cutting across the other railway administrations like that of the Nizam's State Railway was another serious obstacle to rationalisation, as also the existence of various small railway administrations owned and controlled by the Rulers of Indian States.

2. The partition of India in August 1947 involved the breaking up of the old North Western Railway and the Bengal Assam Railway and India has been left with rumps of those systems in the Eastern Punjab Railway and the Assam Railway which cannot in any case continue as economic and selfsufficient units. The final integration of the Indian State Railways from 1st April 1950 has removed the major obstacle towards regrouping. The time is therefore ripe for reorganising the Indian Railways on a rational basis.

3. The Railway Board have been considering this question for the past many months and have reached tentative conclusions. They realise, however, that the question is of such great importance that no final decision should be taken without giving the country and all interests concerned in railway transport ample opportunities for consideration and comment. The tentative scheme is therefore being released to the State Governments, the various Chambers of Commerce, the Railway Labour Organisations, and the public with the request that their considered views may be sent to the Railway Board before 31st August, 1950.

4. The main principles underlying the tentative scheme are fourfold:—

(1) Every railway administration should serve as far as possible a compact region.

(2) It should be large enough to provide a headquarters organization of the highest calibre capable of following and assimilating up-to-date improvements in railway techniques and equipped with adequate workshop facilities and statistical, training and research institutions.

(3) The regrouping should cause the minimum dislocation in the existing arrangements and should be so phased as to prevent any kind of dislocation or even temporary diminution of the quantity or efficiency of railway service.

- (4) While the proposals do not indicate the nature of the internal administration of each group, viz., whether it should be on a Divisional or District System, it is not proposed to adopt any dogmatic attitude in the matter and the vital necessity of causing minimum dislocation will also govern the decision on this important issue.
- (5) The total route mileage of the Indian Railways is of the order of 33,000. It is proposed to divide this into six zones of administration with due regard to the factors mentioned above. The zones proposed will be as follows:—

ZONE 1—NORTHERN RAILWAY

It will consist of the E.P. Railway, the western portion of the E.I. Railway between Lucknow-Kanpur and Delhi-Saharanpur, the Metre Gauge portion of the B.B. & C.I. Railway between Agra and Kanpur and the O.T. Railway west of Chupra.

ZONE 2—WESTERN RAILWAY

It will consist of the Metre Gauge portion of the B.B. & C.I. Railway except Kanpur-Agra section and the States Railways of Saurashtra, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Rajasthan and Kutch. In this zone, consideration has been given to the development needs of Kandla Port and the business and economic connections of Saurashtra, etc., with Rajasthan

ZONE 3—CENTRAL RAILWAY

It will consist of the Broad Gauge section the B.B. & C.I. Railway, major portion of G.I.P. Railway, Scindia and Dholpur State Railways. In this zone not only the alternative routes from the major port of Bombay to Northern India, but also the lines of communication between Bombay and the Industrial areas around it have been placed under one administration.

ZONE 4—SOUTHERN RAILWAY

It will consist of the S.I. Railway (both Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge), the major portion (Broad Gauge) and entire portion (Metre Gauge) of the M. & S.M. Railway and the entire Mysore State Railway. Both geographically and from the railway operating point of view, grouping together of all the Southern Railways is the ideal arrangement.

ZONE 5—EASTERN RAILWAY

It will consist of the N.S. Railway, portions of the G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways and the B.N. Railway excluding the coal-field area of Bengal and Bihar and Howrah-Khargpur section.

ZONE 6—NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

It will consist of the E.I. Railway east of Lucknow-Kanpur, the coalfield area of Bengal and Bihar at present with B.N. Railway, Howrah-Khargpur section, O.T. Railway east of Chupra and the Assam Railway including the Assam Rail Link and the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.

UTTAR PRADESH STATE

Hindi.—‘Vishwamitra’, Kanpur, and ‘Nava Jiwan’, Lucknow, on the 5th June, 1950 and ‘Aj’, Banaras, and ‘Sansar’, Banaras, on the 6th June, 1950 published summaries covering the major basic points.

‘Aj’, Banaras, in its issue of 7th June, 1950 commented fairly on this topic, while ‘Vishwamitra’, Kanpur, ‘Nava Jiwan’, Lucknow and ‘Sansar’, Banaras, did not offer any comment.

English.—‘National Herald’, Lucknow, and ‘Pioneer’, Lucknow published the full text of the Railway Board memorandum of June 5, 1950. ‘Leader’, Allahabad, published a summary covering all the basic points on 6th June, 1950. ‘Amrita Bazar Patrika’, Allahabad, did not carry the news.

‘National Herald’, on the 6th and ‘Leader’ on the 7th June offered fair comments. ‘Amrita Bazar Patrika’ did not take any editorial notice of the news. The relevant issues of ‘Pioneer’ were not available for research.

Urdu.—‘Qaumi Awaz’, Lucknow, did not cover the news, nor did it offer any comment on this topic. The relevant issues of other Urdu newspapers in the sample list were not available for research.

WEST BENGAL STATE

English.—‘Statesman’, Calcutta, ‘Hindustan Standard’, Calcutta and ‘Amrita Bazar Patrika’, Calcutta, published the full text of the Railway Board Memorandum on 5th June, 1950. ‘Advance’, Calcutta, did not cover the news.

‘Statesman’, and ‘Hindustan Standard’ published fair comments in their issues dated the 6th June, 1950. ‘Amrita Bazar Patrika’ and ‘Advance’ did not offer any comments.

Urdu.—‘Azad Hind’, Calcutta, published the full text of the memorandum in its issue of 5th June, 1950. ‘Asre Jadid’, Calcutta, did not cover the news, nor did it offer any comment.

The required issues of other Urdu newspapers of West Bengal falling in the sample list were not available for research.

Bengali.—Of the six Bengali newspapers in the list, ‘Swadhinata’ and ‘Janasevak’, published from Calcutta, did not exist in June 1950. ‘Ananda Bazar Patrika’, Calcutta, published the full text of the memorandum, while ‘Dainik Basumati’, Calcutta ‘Jugantar’, Calcutta, and ‘Lokasevak’, Calcutta, published summaries covering all the basic points on June 5, 1950.

'Dainik Basumati' did not comment on this topic. The views expressed by 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' and 'Lokasevak' on 8th June 1950 and 'Jugantar' on 7th June 1950 were fair.

Punjabi.—'Desh Darpan', Calcutta, published a brief summary of the memorandum on the 5th June, 1950, but did not offer any comment.

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION IN U.P.

One of the local topics selected for the Uttar Pradesh State was the Abolition of the Zamindari system in U.P. The U.P. Governor issued a notification announcing that from the midnight between the 30th June 1952 and the 1st July 1952 estates of Zamindars in U.P. would vest in the State. The following basic point was taken from this notification:—

The Governor has declared that from 1st July 1952 all estates situate in U.P., except those areas to which the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U.P. Act 1 of 1951) does not apply, shall vest in the State of U.P. and all such estates stand transferred to and vest, except as provided in the said Act, in the State free from all encumbrances.

Hindi.—'Jagran', Jhansi, 'Sanmarg', Banaras and 'Sansar', Banaras on the 2nd July, 1952 and 'Amar Ujala', Agra, on 3rd July, 1952 published summaries covering the basic points.

'Vishwamitra', Kanpur, 'Bharat', Allahabad, 'Aj', Banaras, 'Nava Jiwan', Lucknow, 'Sainik', Agra, 'Nagrik', Hathras, 'Sandesh', Agra, and 'Amrita Patrika', Allahabad, did not publish the news.

Fair comments were published by 'Vishwamitra', 'Bharat', 'Amer Ujala', 'Jagran' and 'Sansar' on July 1, 1952, 'Sainik', on July 2, 1952 and 'Amrita Patrika' on July 3, 1952.

'Aj', 'Nava Jiwan', 'Sanmarg', 'Sandesh' and 'Nagrik' did not comment on the topic.

English.—All the four English newspapers in the sample list published from the U.P. State, viz., 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Allahabad, 'Leader', Allahabad, 'National Herald', Lucknow, and 'Pioneer', Lucknow, published the full text of the notification on July 1, 1952.

'Pioneer' did not comment on this topic. 'Leader' and 'National Herald' published fair comments on July 1, 1952 and 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' on July 2.

Urdu.—'Jiddat', Moradabad, 'Qaumi Awaz', Lucknow, and 'Azad', Banaras, published summaries of the notification in their issues of July 1, 1952. None of these papers commented on the notification.

The relevant issues of other Urdu newspapers were not available for research.

